



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR

ABSTRACT

**Thesis Submitted for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
IN
Ancient Indian History & Archaeology**

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Abstract

The present study is an attempt to provide a brief archaeological profile of the Copper-Bronze Age of Western Uttar Pradesh on the basis of explorations and excavations conducted so far in this region with special reference to the district of Muzaffarnagar. The district Muzaffarnagar is roughly rectangular in shape and lies between Lat. $29^{\circ} 11' N$ and $29^{\circ} 43' N$ and Long $77^{\circ} 04' E$ and $78^{\circ} 07' E$. It is situated in the western part of the Uttar Pradesh in the doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna between the districts of Saharanpur on the north and Meerut on the south. Such studies may ultimately help in reconstructing the cultural personality of the area under study.

During 1980-89 a planned village to village exploration of district Muzaffarnagar was undertaken by the author. Besides the relics of the later cultural periods of the Iron Age, the pottery belonging to the Copper Bronze age found from different sites, can be divided basically into the following categories :

- (A) Late Harappan
- (B) Ochre Colour Pottery.

An attempt is being made here to discuss only the Late Harappan and OCP assemblage of the region. A large number of Late Harappan as well as OCP sites have been located during the last four decades. Our exploration has also revealed the cluster of late Harappan and OCP sites for the first time in this region.

During the course of exploration in the district Muzaffarnagar, 63 sites of Late Harappan and OCP were found (See the Appendix-I). Out of them 15 were already reported. The number of Late Harappan and OCP sites are 28 and 35, respectively, whereas 9 sites yielded mixed materials of both the cultures.

The Late Harappan and OCP settlements which are generally found located on all the river banks, of the region providing a picture of coexist-

ence of the two cultures. However, the Late Harappan site seems to be confined to western part of the district. The average of the sites' size is 200x200 sq. m. However, some sites like Alamgirpur (Muzaffarnagar), Bhura, Kutubpur-Datana, Jhinhana, Bhanti Khera 1&2, Jasala, Kailapur-Jasmor, etc. are considered bigger than average size. But almost all the sites are cut down due to rapid growth of agriculture.

Since the discovery and excavation of Late Harappan site of Alamgirpur in the district of Meerut nearly two hundred and fifty Late Harappan and OCP sites have been brought to light from Western Uttar Pradesh. A number of them were subjected to excavations also.

Some excavated sites like Alamgirpur, Hulas and Bargaon etc. have been categorised as Late Harappan while Ambkheri, Bahadarabad, Kaseri, Allapur, Baheria, Jhinhana and Hastinapur etc. have been categorised as OCP. The characteristic shapes of the Late Harappan and OCP as pointed out by Suraj Bhan are as follows :

Late Harappan

1. Vase with out-curved rim and ledged neck
2. Vase with flaring rim.
3. Vase with flanged rim.
4. Bowl with flaring rim.
5. Bowl with flanged rim.
6. Bowl with convex profile
7. Basin with beaded under cut rim.
8. Dish-on-stand with short drooping rim.
9. Dish-on-stand with long drooping rim.
10. Dish-on-stand with hooked rim.

OCP

1. Bowl-like lid with a central knob.
2. Bowl with convex profile and blunted rim.
3. Squat stem of dish-on-stand
4. Loop handle vase
5. Channel spout
6. Tubular spout
7. Ring-footed bowl or vase

The common occurrence of the following pottery types in both the Late Harappan and OCP pottery assemblages are :

1. Jar with splayed out rim.
2. Storage jar with slightly beaded rim
3. Basin with splayed out rim.
4. Bowl with everted rim.
5. Bowl-like lid with central knob and
6. Dish-on-stand.

M.N. Deshpande has pointed out that the ceramic assemblage at Bargaon and Ambkheri shows a mixture of OCP, Late Harappan and cemetery H. The scholars like Gosh 1969; Mishra 1965; Handa 1968; Sharma 1979 are of opinion that OCP is nothing but a degenerate form of Harappan pottery. Another group of scholars like Lal 1954-55, 1968; Gupta 1963; Deshpande 1968; Dikshit 1969, 1971, etc., are of opinion that OCP represent an independent culture. It must also be added here that the OCP found from the excavations at Saipai & Atranjikhhera in the central doab does not show any Harppan, Late harappan ceramic influence which is visible at Hulas, Alamgirpur, Bargaon, Ambkheri, Lal Qila and other sites.

Thus it appears that there are two separate cultural complexes existing in the region under discussion. They also seem to be contemporaneous due to occurrence of some common shapes.

Dikshit (1977-1980) has divided the Late Harappan complex into two phases. Phase I is characterised by typical Harappan pottery, carnelian, agate and faience beads, terracotta animal figurines, triangular, oval and round terracotta cakes, stone querns, pestles and burnt bricks. This phase is represented at sites like Alamgirpur in Meerut, Bhura, Kalhatti, Tatarpur Kalan and Hulas in Saharanpur district. Dikshit thinks that the presence of inscribed pottery at Alamgirpur suggest some temporal proximity to the urban phase of the Harappan culture. However, some sites in Muzaffarnagar district situated on Krishni, Hindon and Katha Nala like Bhanti Khera 1 and 2, Doongr, Jasala, Jandheri, Kamaruddin Nagar, Alamgirpur Samalkha, Thana Bhawan, Bhura, Hatchhoya 1 & 2, Rahatpur, Un etc. have yielded typically mature Harappan material such as, goblet, beaker, perforated jars, wheel (hub is visible) terracotta bangles, cakes etc. These sites are more or less akin to Alamgirpur and Hulas.

A Ghosh and Dikshit define the late Harappan culture as deurbanised mature Harappan culture. But in the light of aforesaid evidence will it not be proper to designate these sites as contemporary Mature Harappan vil-

lages rather than as 'Late Harappan'. Absence of any typical urban features like fortification, town planning and architecture need not necessarily be considered to be a criterion for Late assignment in chronology. Perhaps these above noted sites along with Hulas and Alamgirpur were contemporaneous to Harappan settlement due to occurrence of not only mature Harappan types but also continuity of some pre Harappan features.

Another important aspect is related with the chronology of these cultures are Carbon and Thermoluminescent dates from OCP culture at sites like Jodhpura and Jhinhana goes back to 2650 BC. Similar 2 dates from Hulas as 2450 BC and 3000 BC suggest that a phase of these cultures did exist even prior to the mature Harappan phase.

To conclude it may be reasonable to observe that probably there existed three early, middle and late phases of the OCP cultural complex as has roughly been pointed out by Sahi (1994,68). Some of the Late Harappan sites may also be contemporaneous to the pre or mature Harappan cultures. Thus the Late Harappan terminology given to all the sites of the upper Gangetic doab need a chronological reconsideration.*

In the previous chapters we have seen that the comprehensive archaeological investigation and exploration in the district Muzaffarnagar, U.P., have led to reveal a rich repertoire of ancient material. This consist of stone artifacts, earthen wares, sculptures, coins, seals, terracotta and many others objects of great artistic value. The material has thrown a flood of light on the antiquity of this region. Moreover, these help us in understanding the early history of our region as well as country. It is, therefore, worthwhile to draw a concise picture of the ancient life of people inhabiting this region on the basis of these informations.

Preceding and during my work some scholars like M.N. Deshpande former Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and his team have done some exploration work during the early sixties. K.N. Dikshit, the Former Director in Archaeological Survey of India further undertook some work in the year 1979-80. R.C. Gaur and Makkhan Lal did some work in the later part of the eighties. However, their works have been duly

*Acknowledgement : I am sincerely thankful to Professor M.D.N. Sahi for the help and guidance in this work.

acknowledged wherever necessary.

During the course of my exploration in the area under study 171 sites have been discovered out of them 52 have already been explored. Some of them are of considerable importance having variety of pottery and a number of antiquities representing different cultures which flourished in the Ganga-Yamuna doab. In addition to antiquities viz coins (silver & copper) and inscriptions were also found. I have studied every site of the district carefully. Besides, these I have also tried to throw light on their significance. The reader will find these in the foregoing pages.

Archaeological Sites : District Muzaffarnagar U.P.

Culture	Reported	New	Total
LH	12	16	28
OCP	03	32	35
PGW	21	42	63
NBPW	07	02	09
EH&H	17	54	71
M	35	108	143

Not even a single site is, however, has been taken for excavation, so far, neither by Archaeological Survey of India nor by any other institution. In spite of the fact that the several sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are promising. The fact is that excavations have been carried out in adjoining area viz. Hulas, Bargaon, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur, etc. They have encountered the material culture belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBPW, BS, Red wares of Historical periods. It is sufficient to confirm the continuity of the settlements in the region at least from the proto-Historic period. In order to assess the archaeological potentialities of the district Muzaffarnagar we took some exploration work. The result has been extremely encouraging. During the course of exploration conducted by the author in the region under study, the pottery found from different sites, can be divided into following categories:

- a. Late Harappan
- b. Ochre Colour Pottery
- c. Painted & Plain Grey Ware
- d. Northern Black Polished Ware
- e. Early Historic

- f. Historic and
- g. Medieval

The Ganga-Yamuna doab occupies a very significant place in political, cultural and economic history of India. Therefore, it is worthwhile to review the results of the chronological sequence and geographical situation of the archaeological sites of the region under study right from the proto-historic times to the early historic period.

The district Muzaffarnagar is rich in its cultural heritage. As already said. However, the sequence of cultures from about the middle of the second millennium B.C. onwards is now known without any significant gap. The various cultures of the doab area, however, identified mainly with the help of distinctive ceramics and other associated cultural findings.

A large number of Late Harappan as well as Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located during the last three decades. During the course of exploration the author has discovered 28 Late Harappan sites out of them 12 sites were already located as far as this district is concerned. Generally the Late Harappan sites are confined to its western area along with Katha Nala, Krishni, Nadi, Hindon Nadi etc. all the tributaries of the Yamuna.

As regards the occurrence of the Ochre Colour Pottery it may be stated that it is found at fairly a good number of sites in this district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered so far in the area under study before the author could start the work. However, total 32 OCP sites have been located in the area. No copper hoards could be discovered during the course of my exploration.

The Painted Grey Ware culture occupies a very significant place in the archaeology of Ganga-Yamuna doab. It is one of the most important proto-historic culture of India not only because of its association with the Aryans and the early use of iron, but also because it brought the region on the threshold of urbanization. It brought about major changes in life and culture of the people.

The concentration of the Painted Grey Ware sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are along Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi. Total 63 PGW sites have been explored so far in which 21 sites were already reported earlier as far as this district is concerned.

In comparison with the other cultures found in this district NBPW is

lees in number which is generally found along Budhi Ganga and occasionally on Kali Nadi and Saloni Nadi. Since this ware is found rarely, it is obvious that NBPW culture was not popular in this region particularly in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates that the area flourished during this period also. With the beginning of NBPW culture we come down to the period of well documented history. In the early historic and historic period the whole doab was well populated. In the Muzaffarnagar district as many as 71 sites of this period has been located. Out of them 17 sites were already reported.

The medieval period is generally represented by the red ware with many shapes. It is well documented period supported by the architectural remains and other literary sources. Apart from usual shapes in the red were Glazed ware ware also found occasionally. Total 143 Medieval sites have been explored by the researcher, out of them 35 sites have already reported.

As regards the contribution of this district to the repertoire of terracotta art it is quite remarkable. Probably, the tradition of ceramic art reached its culmination in the field of terracotta too. These includes several terracotta objects such as human figurines, toy objects beads and discs of various shapes and sizes animal figurines gamesman, cakes dabbers etc. which were collected from the different sites of the district during the course of exploration. From Rai a thick grey ware sherd with a graffiti in Brahmi script, a sealing bearing Brahmi () 'm' and a coin mould were collected.

The site Niamu, Churawala, Kailapur Jasmor represents a rich cultural heritage. Apart from the different types of pottery these sites have yielded a good number of stone objects. From Niamu a beautiful image of Varahraj was unearthed while a local people was digging. A fine broken piece of door jamb was found from Kailapur-Jasmor. From Churawala a beautiful images of a lady holding her left leg, a lady drummer, image of Laxmi were collected. At present all these are housed in Govt. Museum, Mazaffarnagar. Some chert blades were also reported from the Kailapur-Jasmor.

Some coins were also collected, the most remarkable among are them two silver coins found from Niamu and Jaroda. The coin found from Niamu is of well known Sahi coins of Samantdeva. The date of the coins is C. 9th-10th century A.D. Another one belongs to Shah Alam bearing some

persina legend. Other coins found from the district are the fulus of Akbar's period. Some other gold, silver and copper coins are reported from the district Muzaffarnagar belonging to the Sri Samantadeva Shah Alam, Muhamad Sah, Tughalaq Shah, Sher Shah, Farukhsiyar, Akbar Shahjahan etc.

The district consists many fine pieces of artitecture in the form of temples, mosques, gateways, Havelies, Forts, Tanks, baolis, mostly belonging to medieval and pre-modern period. Among them Ghausgarh and Morna mosques are grand in design and refinement. Other remarkable architectural places are located at Majhera, Jansath, Mirapur, Kairana etc. Similarly, the mosques at Jhinhana, Kairana and Thana Bhawan are splendid in scale. There are two ancient temples at Charthawal one dating back to Jahangir's period and other about 500 years old.

It is worth noting that main cultural sites in the western part of Uttar Pradesh are on the banks of the tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna. The important tributaries of this region are Kali Nadi, Hindon Nadi, Krishni Nadi Katha Nala, etc. While the cultural sites in the eastern region are mainly on the high banks of the main rivers that is the Ganga and the Yamuna. The main cause of this pattern of settlement seems that because the tributaries of western Uttar Pradesh are trouble free even in the rainy/flood season. They spread their water calmly in wide area on both sides leaving a rich alluvium deposit for cultivation, while in the eastern part of the Uttar Pradesh the tributaries viz. Gandak, Kosi, etc. are turbulent rivers. They play great havoc in region during their flood season. At the time of flood many villages on their banks are engulfed under water. Therefore, the settlers in that region decided to settle down on the high banks of the main rivers instead of their tributaries.

As appears from the evidence that this region was suitable for human occupation and it was a main centre of attraction for the early settlers. Here were all facilities viz. climate, food supply water and vegetation available for the early settlers. They had agriculture based economy and led a settled life. This fact is clearly attested by the presence of post-holes in the OCP level at Pariar in district Unnao and Lal Qila in district Bulandshahar.



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This is to certify that the thesis entitled
**'AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF DISTRICT
MUZAFFARNAGAR'** is the original work of the candidate
and is suitable for submission to the examiner and for the
award of the Ph.D. degree.

(Professor S.P. Gupta)
Supervisor

An Archaeological Study of District Muzaffarnagar

Preface

Our thesis entitled '**An Archaeological Study of District Muzaffarnagar**' deals with the archaeology of Muzaffarnagar region based on explorations conducted by the author under the scheme Village to village Survey of Antiquarian Remains, sponsored by the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. The purpose of the present study is to undertake the aims and objectives of the aforesaid scheme through a detailed survey of the archaeological sites and monuments and to assess their historical importance. Broadly, an attempt has been made to throw light on the past history and cultural traditions of the area in general. A meticulous study of findings comprising coins, sculptures, terracottas, ceramics and other objects of archaeological interest provide a vivid and lucid picture from the proto-historic period to the advent of the Christian era.

I have tried my best to fulfil the aims and objectives of the aforesaid scheme. For the search of sites of archaeological and architectural importance, long distances from village to village been covered. The exploration in the area enabled us to discover of 171 archaeologically very important and rich sites. Out of them 52 sites had already been reported. During the course physical survey of various sites a lot of fragments of basins, bowls, dishes, jars vases and vessels etc. belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBPW, Black-Slipped ware and red ware besides the pottery of Early Historic and Medieval period were discovered and collected. With the help of these archaeological material an attempt has been made to assess the impact of this region on Indian art, history and archaeology and to measure its contribution to the main stream of Indian culture. Till recently the region had remained unexplored, and escaped the attention of the archaeologists and historians to assess its historical importance. The present thesis makes

an attempt to highlight the archaeological and historical importance of the rich source material collected by me.

The thesis, therefore, is mainly based on archaeological material, architectural remains and cultural traditions which the author happened to discover during exploration and physical survey of the prominent areas. The information gathered further corroborated from the secondary sources, both published and those yet to be published. Thus information gathered on the basis of exploration and survey should be treated as original. The period of our study starts from the pre-historic times and comes down to the end of the medieval period. The area covered by our study is the whole of modern (present day) district of Muzaffarnagar.

For the convenience of the study the work has been divided into five chapters each dealing with a particular aspect. The chapter I deals with the Introduction aspect such as demarcation of boundary and administrative subdivision i.e. tehsil, and block. It also deals with the geographical structure of the district i.e. physical features, geology, climate, soil and places of interest. The chapter II on History deals with the historical background of the district on the literary sources as well as on the archaeological findings. The chapter III on Mounments & Other Structural Remains deals with the mounments and other structures viz. stepped well, mazar, baoli, satia, tanks etc. Some building of pre-medieval and medieval period are still in good state of preservation and some are in bad condition. The details of these have been given alphabetically tehsil and block wise. However, where are necessary with photograph. Under chapter IV on Cronology, Pottery Discription & Other Details deals with the field work which provides a brief description i.e. approach, cultural pattern and other cultural finds of all the 172 archaeological sites. The ef-

fort has been made to describe these sites alphabetically tehsil and block wise. However, photographs of mounds and antiquities related to these sites are attached accordingly. The chapter V on Chronology & Details of Cultural Equipments deals with the chronology of the district and illustration and description of the line drawings of the pottery and antiquities found in the district. In the Conclusion the result of the present study has been given briefly. A useful bibliography has been attached in the end.

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Abbreviations*

Ain	- <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>
AN	- <i>Akbar Nama</i>
AGIC	- Ancient Geography of India of Cunningham
AI	- Ancient India
ASIAR	- Archaeological Survey of India-Annual Reports
CAI	- Coins of Ancient India by Cunningham, A.
CASIR	- Cunnigham's Archaeological Survey of India Reports
EH	- Early Historic
H	- Hijri
IAR	- Indian Archaeology - A Review
IHC	- Indian History Congress
IHQ	- Indian Historical Quarterly
JASB	- Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
JNSI	- Journal of the Numismatic Society of India
LH	- Late Harappan
MW	- Medieval Ware
MBH	- <i>Mahabharatha</i>
NBP	- Northern Black Polished
OCP	- Ochre Colour Pottery
PH	- Pre Harappan
PGW	- Painted Grey Ware
Puratattva	- Bulletin of Archaeological Society of India.
RV	- <i>Rigveda</i>
RW	- Red Ware
SK	- Shung & Kushana
Tusuk	- <i>Tusuk-i-Jahangiri</i>

* The full names of the authors, and other details, are given in the Bibliography.

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Chapter I

Introduction

Introduction

The district Muzaffarnagar is roughly rectangular in shape and lies between Lat. $29^{\circ} 11' N$ and $29^{\circ} 43' N$ and Long $77^{\circ} 04' E$ and $78^{\circ} 07' E$. It is situated in the western part of the Uttar Pradesh in the doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna between the districts of Saharanpur on the north and Meerut on the south. Karnal of Harayana state on the west and Bijnor on the east make its western and eastern boundaries, respectively. The district Muzaffarnagar covers 98 km. east to west while north to south is about 58 km. The average length and breadth are about 84 km. and 50 km., respectively. According to 1981 District Gazetteer¹ of India the district covered an area of about 4,176.01 sq. km. The district is subject to the fluvial action of the Ganga and the Yamuna, giving rise to frequent changes in its area. There are no forest in the district.

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1. There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in the area figures is due to revised calculation of area done by the Board of Revenue. Varun, D.P., *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers : Muzaffarnagar* (Lucknow 1980) pp. 74-75; cf. *Janganana* 1971, *Uttar Pradesh Granth Mala* 21 : *Prathmik Janganana Sarsangrah* (Hindi) (Lucknow 1971), p. 4.

The district with its headquarters at Muzaffarnagar is divided into the following hierarchy of administrative units. At present the district is divided into four tehsils (sub-divisions) viz. Muzaffarnagar, Kairana, Budhana and Jansath each comprising a tehsil of the same name. Each tehsil is further divided into blocks (*vikas-khand*) as per details below :

1. Muzaffarnagar - Muzaffarnagar, Charthawl, Baghra & Purkazi.
2. Kairana - Kairana, Thana Bhawan, Un & Shamli.
3. Budhana - Budhana, Kandhala & Shahpur.
4. Jansath - Jansath, Morna & Khatauli.

The urban area of the district consist of eighteen towns, out of which 5 are administered by Municipal Board and remaining 13 by Town Area Committees. In this way district has four tehsils and 14 blocks².

In 1981 the density of the population of the district was 545 per sq. km., as compared to 377 per sq. km. of the state. The density of the population was great because of high soil fertility. The district had a place of importance in the state for good harvest of wheat, sugarcane and potato, since it is one of the districts located in the doab of the rivers the Ganga and the Yamuna. The high fertility of doab is a natural marvel³.

The district Muzaffarnagar is connected by metalled road with districts Saharanpur, Meerut, Bijnor and Delhi etc. However, the district, itself, has a network of roads and streets. The district head-quarters is connected by the metalled road with tehsils Kairana, Budhana and Jansath, while one road links it with Roorkee.

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2. Varun, D.P., *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers : Muzaffarnagar* (Lucknow 1980) pp. 1-3; Atkinson, E., *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces*, Vol. III, (Allahabad 1876), p. 589;
 3. The density of the population in this district has increased largely since 1901; Varuna, D.P., *'Uttar Pradesh Gazetteers : Muzaffarnagar* (Lucknow 1980) p.46.

For a tourist the countryside of the district does not present many noteworthy spots, notwithstanding a few of the monuments noted for architectural niceties, such as Gausgarh and Mrona mosques, which are known for their magnificence. Other pieces of architectural interest are located at Mujhera, Jansath, Miranpur and Kairana. Similarly, the mosques at Jhinjhana, Kairana and Thana-Bhawan are splendid. Quite a few of the places in the district are known for their historical significance. Shamli, Thana-Bhawan and Harhar are associated with the Freedom Movement of 1857.

Among the other villages of archaeological interest are Doonger, Banti-Khera, Kutubpur-Datana, Durganpur, Purbalian, Huzur Nagar, Issopur-Teel, Nawla, Tikola, Mubarakpur, Sikreda, Dabbal, Kailapur-Jasmor, Nurnagar, Rohana-Kalan, Jasala, Alamgirpur, Khanjahanpur, Badhai Kalan, Kulheri etc.

Administrative Changes

No adequate literature on the early history of the district is available. However, Buddhist literature mentions that the area of the district in the 6th century B.C. was a part of Kuru Mahajanpada⁴. The archaeological findings suggest that the district was dominated by the Mauryas, Shungas and Kushanas between the 3rd century B.C. and 1st century A.D. In the 7th century A.D. it was included in the principalities held by Harshvardhan⁵.

During the Muslims regime the area was made a part of the Delhi Sultanate. Mohammad Ghori conquered it. Towards the later half of the 14th century, Saiyids of Barha influenced the local history of the district⁶.

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4. Rapson, E.J. (Ed.), *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I (Delhi, 1962). p. 153; cf. Raychaudhuri, H.C., *Political History of India*, (Calcutta, 1953), pp. 21-23.
 5. Tripathi, R.S. *op.cit.*, p. 314.
 6. Atkinson, E. *op.cit.*, p. 589; cf. Nevill, H.R. *op.cit.*, pp. 160-61.

In the Mughal period, Babar, along with Delhi occupied the major part of Muzaffarnagar. During Akbar's reign the area of Muzaffarnagar formed part *Subah*⁷ of Delhi and was divided into units of revenue administration called *Mahals*⁸. Subsequently with the exception of *paragana* Kandhala the rest of the district was put under jurisdiction of *Sarkar*⁹ Saharanpur.

Owing to the changes, in the boundaries of *paragana* for administrative purposes, the existing *pargana* represents the *Akbari Mahals* only in name. The *Akbari pargana* of Kairana and Banat constitute the present *pargana* of Shamli. The *pargana* of Jauli-Jansath and Shikarpur are made up of old *parganas* of Jauli and the portions of two old *Akbari parganas* namely Soron-Palri and Khudi. Bhuma and Sambhalhera were separate *parganas*, but the two make one *pargana* now. The *pargana* Thana-Bhawan was known as *Than-Bhim* at that time¹⁰. The *pargana* of Muzaffarnagar and Gordhanpur were known as Sarwat and Tughalqpur at that time¹¹. Later on this was changed to Muzaffarnagar during reign the of Sahajahan.

Since the time of Akbar down to 1861, the administrative boundaries had undergone considerable changes. After the British occupation in 1803 the area comprising the present district of Muzaffarnagar was assigned to Saharanpur. Part of the district was administered by the Resident of Delhi when entire area fell into northern and southern units with administrators stationed at Saharanpur and Meerut. In 1824 post of a sub-collector was created at Muzaffarnagar with revenue juris-

7. Province in the pre-British days.

8. Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement of payment of revenue.

9. A sub-division of the Subah; a district is the pre-British days.

10. Abul Fazal, *Ain-i-Akbari*, (translated into English by H.S. Jarrett) Vol. II, pp. 291-97.

11. Atkinson, E. *op.cit.*, p. 440; For detail see Administrative Division as given by Atkinson, E. in his monograph.

diction over the parganas of Muzaffarnagar, Baghra, Shamli, Bidauli, Jhinhana, Charthawal, Khatauli, Jauli, Pur-Chhapar, Gordhanpur, Bhokerheri, Jansath, Soron and Lalukheri. In 1826 the sub-collectorship was converted into regular district. Since then further changes were of minor importance. The Rajputs, Tagas and Brahmans are said to have been the early colonists of this district, followed by the Jats.

Topography

The region forms a part of the Upper Gangatic Plain. The natural division of the district is very much influenced by the flows of rivers Ganga and Yamuna, which have constantly been changing their courses; and thereby affecting the boundaries and area of the district¹². The great changes in the Ganga have resulted in the formation of *the khadar*. During the seventies, river Yamuna too has changed its direction towards west in the neighbouring Haryana state. Consequently, villages Manglore, Ahatmali, Jadiel and Jamalpur of Haryana state have been shifted to the district¹³.

The terrain of district Muzaffarnagar has a central elevated tract, flanked on either side by the low-lying land of *the khadar* of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The Ganga *khadar* is a precarious tract of moist land with scanty cultivation, but generally covered with the coarse grass and occasional patches of tamarind¹⁴. The Ganga *khadar* is chiefly valuable as

12. Singh, R.L. (ed.), *India A Regional Geography*, (Varanasi 1987) pp. 131-32. Spate, O.H.K., *India and Pakistan, A General and Regional Geography* : (London, 1857), pp. 34, 496-501; cf. Census 1961, *op.cit.*, p. 5 and Nevill, H.R., *op.cit.*, p. 13.
13. For knowing detailed topographical change in the district see Varun, D.P. *Uttar Pradesh : District Gazetteer, Muzaffarnagar* (Lucknow 1980) pp. 3-4; cf. Nevill, H.R. *op.cit.* p. 13.
14. In the recent years much of the waste land has been brought under cultivation.

a grazing ground. The Yamuna *khadar* is less swampy¹⁵ than the Ganga *khadar*. The other rivers flowing in the district are Kali Nadi and Hindon. The four rivers have fashioned the topography of the district into four fairly distinct tracts.¹⁶

1. Ganga Khadar Tract : On the extreme east of the district is the Ganga *khadar*, covering the whole of the *parganas* of Gordhanpur, and parts of *parganas* Pur-Chhapar, Bhokerheri and Bhuma Sambhalhera. This tract is bounded on the west by the old high bank of the Ganga. The width of the Ganga *khadar* is the greatest towards the north, where it covers 20 km. Moving southward the tract gradually narrows until in the vicinity of Bhokerheri the Ganga comes quite close to the high bank¹⁷.

The chief rivers flowing through the tract are the Saloni and the Banaganga, which generally change their course. On the whole, the *khadar* presents a broad far-stretching tract of levelled country with patches of cultivation.

2. Ganga Canal Tract : It is also known as the Eastern Upland Tract. This tract lies between the high bank of the Ganga canal and the Kali Nadi (west). As the name indicates, it is traversed from north to south-west for its entire length by the main Ganga Canal. The tract covers the *parganas* of Khatauli, Jauli-Jansath, and major portions of the *parganas* Pur-Chhapar, Muzaffarnagar, Bhokerheri and Bhuma-Sambhalhera.

The most prominent physical feature of the tract is the presence of sand, which occurs in the belts of hillocks with a direction from north to south, and occasionally transverse

15. Millor, J.O., *Final Report on the Settlement of the Muzaffarnagar District, North-Western Provinces* (Allahabad, 1892), p. 2; cf. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* (Moram to Nayagarh) Vol. XVIII (New Delhi, 1907-09), p. 83.

16. Nevill, H.R., *op.cit.*, pp. 9-13.

17. Varun, D.P., *op.cit.*, p. 4.

ridges in the north and a levelled sandy plain in the south. However, outside the sandy belt the soil is generally good loam except in the neighbourhood of the Kali Nadi¹⁸.

3. Kali-Hindon Doab : Also known as the Central Tract, it is high throughout and is naturally fertile with very low water table¹⁹.

The low land of the Kali river is often uncultivable owing to its swampy character. The northern portion of the low land of the Hindon is also swampy, but southern portion contains considerable tract of cultivated land.

4. The Western Tract : The tract lies between the Hindon and the Yamuna. The tract covers the entire tehsil of Kairana, parts of *pargana* Charthawal, Baghra, Shikarpur, Budhana and the *pargana* of Kandhla. It is transversed by the river Krishni, which flows from north to south. The land between the Hindon and the Krishni generally has a uniform character owing to the absence of sand.

The north-western portion of the tract, which covers the *pargana* of Bidauli and parts of *pargana* Jhinhana and Kairana is separated by the Katha Nala from the rest of the district. The south-western portion of the tract is a developed plain with rich soil, except in the vicinity of the Yamuna.

Rivers

The Ganga and the Yamuna make the eastern and western boundaries of the district. Both the rivers run parallelly from north to south. The Ganga recedes yearly more and more towards the east, cutting away the villages from the district Bijnor and adding them into this district²⁰. Similar loss by ero-

18. Varun, D.P.; *op.cit.*, pp. 4-5.

19. *Ibid*, pp. 4-5.

20. As a result of the eastward fluvial action of Ganga in the period between 1842 and 1900 a total of 31 villages were taken out of Bijnor and added to this district. Varun, D.P., *op.cit.*, p. 2.

sion is caused by the Yamuna on the west²¹.

The rivers and streams of the district are included in the river system of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The chief tributaries of the Ganga are the Kali Nadi (East), the Saloni and the Banaganga. Among the tributaries of the Yamuna, the important ones are the Katha Nala and the Hindon. The latter is joined by the Krishni in the district Meerut and the Kali Nadi (west) in the district.

Three rivers traverse the district fairly parallelly from Saharanpur to Meerut border. In the west Kali Nadi flows past the town of Muzaffarnagar, the Hindon Nadi is about 16 km. farther west and about 18.5 km. still further west is the Krishni Nadi. Towards the southern boundary these rivers converge. The Hindon and Kali Nadi unite after a few kms. south of the border and Krishni joins their united stream some distance lower down. In addition to these, a small stream, called the Katha Nala, crosses the north-west of the district and falls into the Yamuna²². The following rivers flow through the district.

Ganga : The Ganga first touches this district near the village of Balawala in *pargana* Gordhanpur. It flows in the district south-westward as far as the village of Chandpuri, where it is joined by the Banganga. It then takes a south-easterly course alongwith the eastern boundaries of *parganas* Bhukerheri and Bhuma Sambhalhera. The Ganga leaves this district near the village of Khera in the *pargana* Bhuma-Sambhalhera.

Kali Nadi (East) : The river has its origin in the Antwara lake on the western border of *pargana* Jauli-Jansath between the Ganga canal and much sandy ridge. It flows through *pargana*

21. Between the years 1841 and 1861, because of the change in the course of the Yamuna six villages were separated from this district and added to the district Karnal, *Ibid*, p. 2.

22. Cf. Millor, J.O., *op.cit.*, pp. 1-2.

Jauli-Jansath and Khatauli and leaves the district to enter district Meerut. The river at first flows in an ill-defined channel, but ultimately becomes the main arterial line of drainage for the whole of the eastern doab as far south as Kannauj in district Farrukhabad, where it joins the Ganga. This river is generally called *Nagin*, probably because of it takes a sinuous course.

Saloni : The Saloni enters the district in the extreme north to paragana Pur-Chhapar and flows south-eastward traversing paragana Pur-Chhapar, Gordhanpur and Bhukerheri, meeting the Ganga at some distance towards north-east of Bhukerheri.

Banaganga : This tributary of Ganga enters into this district near the village of Kanewali in paragana, Gordhanpur²³. Flowing through the pargana in a southern direction, it joins near the Chandpur.

Yamuna : The Yamuna first touches the district in the extreme north-west of paragana Bidauli, about 4 km. north-west of Bhari Mustaffabad. It has an irregular course along the western boundaries of parganas Bidauli, Kairana and Kandhla, separating this district from district Karnal of Haryana state. Near Navada it is joined by the Katha Nala and then takes a sharp turn towards the west. The Yamuna leaves this district near village Issopur-Teel in pargana Kandhla.

Katha Nala : This stream, which rises in the district Saharanpur, enters this district near Mundait in pargana Jhinjhana. The villages lying along the Katha Nala on the both sides suffer to a great extent from the floods of this river, which also receives water of several drains.

Hindon : The Hindon enters this district at the village of Budha Khera in pargana Charthawal. Following southward the

23. Formerly this river entered in this district near Gordhanpur about 6 km. west of Kanewali, Varun, D.P., *op.cit.*, p. 8.

river traverses the pargana of Charthawal, Baghra, Shikarpur, and Budhana. The river is used for neither irrigation nor rowing.

Krishni : This river enters the district from the district of Saharanpur, near the village of Chandsina in the extreme north of pargana Thana Bhawan. It traverses the pargana of Thana Bhawan, Shamli and Kandhla. The river generally flows through high banks of broken and uneven ravines and has practically no *khadar* (low land). The river leaves this district at the village of Baral.

Kali Nadi (West) : The Kali which is also known as Kali Nadi (west) to distinguish it from the Kali nadi (east) or *Nagin* enters the district near the village of Rohana in pargana Muzaffarnagar. The Kali Nadi (West) leaves this district at the village of Kurthal.

Geology

Geologically, this district forms a part of the Indo-Gangetic alluvium, which has sands of various grades. The mineral found in the district are *kankar* and *reh*.

Climate

The climate of this district is generally healthy. Being close to Tarai area, the extent of cold during winter is much more than in the plains. Also, the temperature during summer is not as high as in southern districts. The rains largely occurs during monsoon season. Winter rains are very scanty in this district.

Soil

Apart from minor peculiarities the soils possesses the same general characteristics throughout the district. Good ordinary loam or *dumat* land is locally known as *rausli*, stiff clay soil, is called *dakar*, while the low-lying parts yielding rice are called *dahar*. Besides these, there is a hard and stiff soil, which has at one time been the bed of *jhils*, known as *dabar*

or *jot*, *bhur* or *bhudda* is the usual name for all light dry soils which have a larger proportion of sand. High ridges of sand are locally called *ghur* and are usually not fertile²⁴.

24. Varun, D.P., *op.cit.*, p. 87.

Chapter II

History

History

(Based on the Literary & Archaeological Evidence)

The district Muzaffarnagar is rich in its cultural heritage. However, not much is known about the ancient history of the region through the literary sources. Therefore, it is worthwhile to review the results of the cultural assemblage, chronological sequence and geographical situation of the archaeological sites of the region under study. However, the archaeological explorations of this region have brought several sites to light yielding Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, Black-Slipped NBP ware, Red wares of proto Historical, Historical and Medieval periods along with the various kinds of cultural equipments. All these evidences indicate that the region has been active in the political and cultural activities atleast at the excavated sites like Hulas¹, Bargaon², Alamgirpur³, Allahpur⁴, Hastinapur⁵, in the district of Saharanpur and Meerut which also makes the northern and the southern boundaries of the district Muzaffarnagar, respectively. It appears from the above evidence that this region was suitable for human occupation and it was a

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1. IAR-1982-83, pp. 100-103.
 2. IAR-1963-64, pp. 56-57.
 3. IAR-1958-59, pp. 50-55.
 4. IAR-1970-71, pp. 40-41.
 5. Lal, B.B., *Ancient India*, Nos. 10 & 11, pp. 109.

main centre of attraction for the early settlers. Here were all the facilities viz. climate, food supply, water and vegetation available for the early settlers.

The Ganga-Yamuna Doab occupies a very significant place in the political, cultural and economic history of India⁶. The area covered by the present district of Muzaffarnagar lies in the Ganga-Yamuna upper Doab which historically existed since the time of *Rigveda*⁷. The district made a part of the region, called *Madhyadesa*, As gleaned from the *Puranas* the earliest known king, who ruled over this part was probably Pururvas Aila⁸. He was succeeded by his sons, Ayu and Amavasu. The latter founded the Kanyakubja dynasty in the mid *Gangetic Doab*. His great grandson Yayati, continued to rule over the entire *Madhyadesa*⁹. Not much is known about Yayati's son Puru. The district was continued to be ruled later on by Bharata of the *Mahabharata* fame, who extended his territory from the Saraswati to the Ganga¹⁰. The capital town of the kingdom later on was shifted from Pratishtan to Hastinapura¹¹.

For several centuries Hastinapura had been a very significant centre of the political and cultural activities¹². The name of Hastinapura is frequently referred to in the ancient

6. Gaur, R.C., *Excavations at Atranjikhhera: Early civilization of the Upper Ganga Basin*, (Delhi, 1983), p. 2 cf. Singh R.L., *India A Regional Geography*, (Varanasi, 1987), p. 126.
7. Tripathi, R.S., *History of Ancient India*, (Delhi, 1960) pp. 28-29; cf. Majumdar, R.C., *Ancient India*, pp. 65-66.
8. cf. Puri, B.N., *Cities of Ancient India* (Delhi 1966), p. 22; Atkinson, E., *op.cit.*, Vol. III, p. 587 and Nevill, H.R., *op.cit.*, p. 117.
9. Majumdar, R.C. and Pushalkar, A.D. (Bombay) (Ed), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 277.
10. *Ibid*, vide Varun D.P., *op.cit.*, p. 18.
11. Varun, D.P. *op.cit.*, p. 18.
12. Rajchaudhuri, H.C., *Political History of Ancient India* (Calcutta, 1954), p. 24.

texts of *Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali* and *Apabhramsa*¹³. It is interesting to note that Hastinapura, the capital of the Kauravas, does not receive as much notice as Indapatta in the Buddhist sources. It is only in a later text that there is a reference to Hatthinipur (not Hatthinapra) as a city of kingdom of Kuru¹⁴; In the *Jain* texts, on the other hand, while there are references to Hatthinaura, Hattinapura and Hatthinagapura, there is no reference to Indapatta or Indraprastha in any form. But a new name Gayapura (Gajpura) is sometimes mentioned for Hastinapura¹⁵. Panini and Greek scholar Plotemy also refers to it Hastnagar¹⁶.

However, of all the names three, viz. Gajpura, Hastinapura and Nagpura deserve special attention. The town was called Gajpura, possibly, because the area had a large number of elephants. The king Hastin, who is listed 51st in the dynastic list of the *Puranas*¹⁷, gave the name Hastinapura to the region. After the *Mahabharata* war, when Nagas occupied the region, it became known as Nagpura¹⁸.

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13. "Kuroh putros bhavath Hasti tdupagya midam purm: Hastinapuramit yahurenkashcharyasevidham", *Vividha - Trithakalpa* (Shantiniketan, 1955), p.94.
 14. *Petavatthu*, III. 6; *Petvatthu Attheakatha*, p.201.
 15. Santi Suri, *Uttaradhyayana-niryukti and Uttradyayanavrtti* (Bombay) p. 109, cf. Mohan Lal Mehta and K. Rishabh Chandra, *Prakrit Proper Names*, (Ahmedabad, 1970), p. 227.
 16. cf. Puri, B.N., *Cities of Ancient India* (Delhi, 1966), p. 22.
 17. Pargiter, F.E., *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, Delhi, 10962; pp. 112 & 146; Lal, B.B., *Ancient India*, Nos. 10 & 11, p. 147-48, Nevill, H.R., op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 147; and *Mahabharata*, Adiparva (Poona, 1926), 90-36.
 18. Though *Purana* generally refer to this place as Hastinapura but *Bhagvata* gives its name as Gaja-Sahvyapur (Bhag. 1,8,45; 4,31,30; 4,10, 57), *Mahabharata* gives the name as Nagasahvyapur (Mbh. 7, 8, 14, 16, 20) and Nagpura (Mbh. 5, 147, 5). Jain texts call this place Gajpura frequently.

According to the *Vedic texts*¹⁹ the capital of the Kuru region was Asandivant which was probably identical with Naga-Sahvyapura of Hastinapura, the latter has been repeatedly referred to in the *Puranas*²⁰. Ancient Hastinapura was situated on the south-east bank of the *Ganga* river. On its western end was Varnavarta²¹ (modern Barnawa) a village in *tehsil* Sardhana, district Meerut and situated on the eastern bank of Hindon Nadi. On northern end it extends upto Sukratal in *tehsil* Jansath of district Muzaffarnagar²². Towards south it extends upto Pushpavati (modern Puth or Puda) on the *Ganga* and in the south-west upto Ahar²³, a small town in the district of Bulandshahar.

Kuru was the next renowned king of this (Pauravas) dynasty and the district which came under his kingdom was called Kuru-desa²⁴. His successors became known as Kuru or Kauravas. However, the term Kaurava²⁵ was restricted to Dhritrashtra's son while Pandu's sons were called Pandavas²⁶. The Kurus kingdom extended "from the Sivis and sub-Himalyan tribes on the north to Matsya, Sursena and South Panchala in

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19. *Vedic Index*, Vol. I, p. 72; Raychaudhury, H.C., *Political History of Ancient India* (Calcutta, 1953), p. 23; and Majumdar, S.N. (ed.), *Cunningham's Geography of Ancient India* (Calcutta, 1924), p. 701.
 20. Cf. Raychaudhuri, H.C. *op. cit.*, pp. 21-23; Lal, B.B., *op. cit.*, pp. 147-49.
 21. Cf. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 147; Prakash Buddha, *Political and Social Movement in Ancient Panjab* (from Vedic age upto the Maurya period) (Delhi, 1964), p. 18 and Dey, N.L., *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*, (New Delhi, 1979), p. 74.
 22. Cf. Majumdar, S.N., *op. cit.*, p. 377.
 23. Cf. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 582; Jain, J.P. *op. cit.*, p. 2.
 24. Majumdar, R.C., *op. cit.*, p. 71.
 25. Pargiter, F.E., *Ancient India Historical Tradition* (Delhi 1962), pp. 76-281.
 26. *Ibid.*, pp. 76-281.

the South, and between North Panchala on the east and Marubhumi (the Rajputanas desert) on the west²⁷". According to *Mahasutsoma Jataka*²⁸ its area was three hundred leagues.

The Kuru kingdom, according to the *Mahabharata* tradition was stretched from the Sarasvati to the Ganga and appears to have been divided into three parts viz. "Kurukshetra, the Kurus and Kuru-jangala (Adi P. CIX 4337-40). Kurukshetra, 'the cultivated land of the Kurus' comprised of the whole tract on the west of the Jamana and included the sacred region between the Sarasvati and Drishadvati (Vana P. LXXXIII 5071-78 and 7073-76, Ramayana, Ayodhya K. LXX 12; Megha, D.I. 49-50)..... Kuru-jangala, 'the waste land of the Kurus' was the eastern part of their territory and appears to have covered the tract between the Ganges and the North Panchala (Ram Ayodhya K. LXXII; Mbh. Sabha. P. XIX 793-94). The middle region between the Ganges and the Jamuna seems to have been called simply the Kuru's country²⁹".

The *Mahabharata* describes Kurukshetra to cover the land south of the Sarasvati and north of the Drishadvati³⁰. In *Divyavadana*, Hastinapura has been mentioned as a rich, prosperous and populous city³¹.

27. Law, B.C., *Geographical Essays Relating to Ancient Geography of India* (Delhi, 1926), p. 132; *Mahabharata*, Adiparva, I 109, 1; 149, 5-15; II 26-32; III 83- 204 vide Raychaudhuri, H.C., *op. cit.*, pp. 21-23.

28. *Mahasutsoma Jataka*, No. 537, Majumdar, S.N., *op. cit.*, p. 701.

29. Law, B.C., *op. cit.*, p. 132.

30. "*Dakshina sarasvatya drishadvatyuttarena cha: ye vasanti Kurukshetre te vasanti trivishatape*". "South from Sarasvati and north from Drishadvati they who dwell in Kurukshetre live in paradise". *Mahabharata*, III 83, 4, 9.15; 25, 40, 52, 200, 204-208; Majumdar, S.N., *op. cit.*, p. 382; and Raychaudhuri, H.C., *op. cit.*, p. 21.

31. *Divyavadana* No. 435; also Law, B.C., *op. cit.*, p. 29.

32. *Vedic Index*, I., pp. 167-70.

According to *Taittiriya Aranyaka*³² Kurukshetra had Khandava Vana in the south, Turghna in the north and Parinah in the west. On the basis of these accounts it appears that the Kuru's kingdom roughly comprised of modern Thaneshwar, Delhi and the great part of the upper *Gangetic Doab*³³.

According to *Mahavastu-Avadana* the capital of the Kururattam was Hastinapura. Its earlier name was Asandivat³⁴. Manu describes the land between the two sacred rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati, as *Brahmavarta*³⁵. The name Kurukshetra indicates a region which later on became the name of a particular place.

The Buddhist tradition records the existence of Hastinapura prior to Buddha. In *Anguttaranikaya* Kuru is referred to as a prominent *Janpada* in the list of sixteen *Mahajanpadas*. In *Bodhisattvadana Kalplata*³⁶ Hastinapura has been mentioned as the capital of Kauravas and according to *Lalitavistara*³⁷ the king of this place belonged to the lineage line of the Pandavas.

It appears that when the Aryan moved eastward they selected Hastinapura for their first settlement on account of its strategic situation in the *doab*³⁸. Though we are not certain about the date of the first Aryan settlement here, it had grown as an important town by the time of the Mahabharata war. The

33. Cf. Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 21-23; Law, B.C., *op. cit.*, p.132.

34. *Mahavastu-Avadana*, III 361. According to it the country was also known as 'Kururattam' vide Jain, J.P. *op. cit.*, p.4.

35. Saleore, B.A., *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institution* (Calcutta, 1963) p. 176, Majumdar, S.N., *op. cit.*, p. 383.

36. *Bodhisattvavadana-Kalplata*, III, 116-64, p.9 vide Jain, J.P., *op. cit.*, p.4.

37. *Lalitavistara*, Chapter III vide Law, B.C., *op. cit.*, p. 29; and Jain, J.P., *op. cit.*, p.4.

38. Marshall, Sir John, *Mohanjodaro and the Indus Civilization* (Landon, 1931), p. 106.

Hastinapur, was the bone of contention between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. After the *Mahabharata* war Yudhishtir became the supreme in the northern India³⁹, with his capital at Hastinapur⁴⁰. The district Muzaffarnagar continued to be a part of Kuru empire under Parikshita, the grandson of Arjuna. His kingdom comprised the present New Delhi, part of the east Punjab and the upper *Ganga-Yamuna doab*⁴¹. As stated in the *Mahabharata* king Hastin was succeeded by his son Ajamidha, who, in turn, was succeeded by Raksa, Samvarna, etc. During the time of Samvarna's son this city came into prominence. Though the kingdom was lost temporarily by Janmejaya, it was regained by king Pratip⁴².

It is traditionally regarded that at Shukartal of Jansath *tehsil* of this district the sage Shukadeva had recited the *Srimad Bhagawata* to Parikshita. By this time the Nagas had become powerful and created trouble for Parikshita as well as for his son Janmejaya. During their regime due to Naga's invasion⁴³ Hastinapura passed through crises. Janmejaya performed a major sacrifice, known as *Janmejaya Yajna*, to which he invited certain *Brahmans* to perform *yajna* and honoured them with lands⁴⁴. The recipients by Janmejaya are said to be the Tagas of Pur, Charthawal and Shikarpur⁴⁵ of this district. However, the successor of Janmejaya continued to hold the region till Nichakshu. Before the city could regain its glory a great deluge washed away a considerable part of the city during the reign of Nichakshu. The trouble became more grave

39. Majumdar, R.C., *op. cit.*, 72.

40. The *Mahabharata*, Sabha Parva, ch-108 p. 372.

41. Raichaudhuri, H.C., *op. cit.*, p. 22; Majumdar and Pushalkar, *op. cit.*, p. 323.

42. *Pratipah shantanustat kulasyarthe tatha sthith: Yatha devavrate bhishmah kulasyarthe shito S bhavata. Mahabharata*, 148, 2.

43. Pargiter, F.E., *op. cit.*, p. 285.

44. Majumdar and Pushalkar, *op. cit.*, pp. 324-25.

45. Crooks, W., *Tribes and Castes of North-Western Provinces of India* Vol. IV (Calcutta, 1896), pp. 352-53, vide varun, D.P. *op. cit.*, p. 19.

when locusts destroyed the standing crops which was followed by the spread of a disease. These circumstances forced Nichakshu to abandon his capital and the Kurus shifted it to Kausambi in the district of Allahabad. Excavations at Hastinapur and Kausambi confirm remarkably the literary statements⁴⁶.

Here it may be added that the recent explorations have brought to light the presence of a large number of OCP sites in the district. A good number of Late Harappan sites have also been recorded. However, as has been discussed above the area came under the *Aryan* occupation during the later *Vedic* Period identified with archaeological PGW period. On the basis of Prof. Lal's excavation at Hastinapur where, by the end of the period II (PGW phase) the settlement appear to have been washed away around 800 B.C., and since a PGW settlement was found at Kausambi also it is generally believed that the fact of transfer of Kuru capital from Hastinapur to Kausambi after a deluge gets corroborated by the archaeological evidence⁴⁷.

It appears that the city remained in oblivion for quite a long time and reappeared again on the political scene during 6th-5th century B.C. By that time the Kurus gradually gave up their monarchical form of government and consolidated themselves in a republican confederation⁴⁸. In this way the district became a part of Kuru *Janpada*, being one of the twelve⁴⁹

46. *Adhisimkrishna-putro nichakshurbhavita nraph Yo gangaya S phrite hastinapure Kaushamvyam vivatsyati*. "When the Hastinapura carried away by the Ganga Nichakshu will abandon it and will dwell in Kaushambi". Pargiter, F.E. *op. cit.*, pp. 5, 65 cf. Ghosh, N.N., *The Early History of Kaushambi*, (Allahabad, 1935), p.5

47. cf. Lal, B.B. *op. cit.*, Nos. 10 & 11 p. 149; Puri, B.N., *op. cit.*, p. 23; and Sharma, G.R., *Excavations at Kaushambi 1957-59* (Allahabad, 1960), p. 13.

48. Raychawdhuri, H.C., *op. cit.*, p. 134.

49. The twelve great republication states - Vriji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Sursena, Asmaka, Avanti, Kamboja, and Gandhadra; as well as four monarchical states of Kasi, Kosala, Magadha and Anga flourished in the sixth century B.C. *Ibid*, pp. 21-23

great republican states.

In the middle of the 4th century B.C., the Kurus were overthrown by Mahapadma of Nanda dynasty of Magadha. *Pauranic* tradition affirms that he exterminated all the *Kshatriya* families and became the monarch of a vast kingdom extending from Punjab to Magadha, including this district.⁵⁰

In the later half of the 4th century (around 321 B.C.) Chandragupta Maurya⁵¹, defeated Mahapadma Nanda and occupied the throne of Magadha. Obviously this district became a part of the great Mauryan empire too.

However, it appears that Hastinapura was not in prominence during the time of Ashoka. Perhaps this was the reason why he preferred to instal his pillar not at this place but in Meerut⁵². Soon after the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan power declined and finally it fell into the hands of Pushymitra Sunga (187-151 BC) who killed the last Mauryan ruler, and usurped the throne⁵³.

In 185 B.C., the region covering this district came under the control of Pushyamitra Sunga, as mentioned earlier. But soon the Bactrian Greeks under Demitrious and Menander, respectively⁵⁴ overran northern India including Muzaffanagar district during his reign. This fact is attested by some Bactrian coins⁵⁵ which were found in this district undoubtedly indicates that the Greek armies passed through it when they invaded the

50. Sastri, K.A.N.: *Age of the nandas and Mauryas*. (Patna 1952), p.17.

51. Majumdar, R.C., *op. cit.*, p. 104.

52. The pillar was shifted to Delhi by Firozshah Tughlaq (c.1351-88 A.D.); Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, p.

53. Raychaudhuri, H.C., *op. cit.*, p. 369

54. Tripathi, R.S., *op. cit.*, p. 185; cf. Majumdar, R.C. *op. cit.*, pp.116-17 vide Varuna, D.P. *op. cit.*, p.20.

55. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, vol. III, p. 157.

country during the reign of Pushyamitra Sunga. Subsequently, the Sakas established themselves in the entire western Uttar Pradesh. A large number of coins of Rajuvula, discovered at various places in the region, particularly in the western part of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, are abundant⁵⁶.

Since Hastinapura excavation has yielded coins of Mitra dynasty from the early levels of period III, it appears that the region of Muzaffarnagar went under the rule of Mitra kings of the Panchala region after the Mauryas and Sungas.

Subsequently the Panchala were replaced by the Yaudheyas in the beginning of the first century of the Christian era. The clay seal⁵⁷ and coins suggest that Yaudheya kings had exercised their political authority over this region⁵⁸. The Yaudheya coins have also been found from the middle of the period III of Hastinapura⁵⁹.

Towards the close of the first century or in the beginning of the second century the Kushanas occupied the entire area of the western Uttar Pradesh. The new regime helped the propagation of Buddhism. Hastinapur excavation has yielded images of *Maitreya Bodhisattva* and few other images during period IV of Hastinapura. The region of Muzaffarnagar was not far away from the ancient kingdom of Sursena with their capital at Mathura which had become a nucleus of the Buddhist activity. The district remained the part of the Kushana empire till the middle of the 3rd century A D⁶⁰.

It appears that till the reign of Vasudeva of Kushana dynasty this area remained in prominence. However, by the end

56. Varun,D.P., *op. cit.*, p. 22.

57. Thaplyal,K.K., *Studies in Ancient Indian Seals*,(Lucknow 1972), p.21.

58. Majimdar,R.C.,*op. cit.*, p. 130.

59. cf.Lal,B.B., *op. cit.*, Nos. 10 & 11, pp. 149-50.

60. Tripathi,*op.cit.*, p.223; Majumdar, R.C. and Pushalkar, A.D.(Ed): *History and Culture of the India People* (Bombay 1950-60),Vol.III, pp.141-42.

Kushana period this place once again appears to have become insignificant. The whole Uttar Pradesh in the middle of the 4th century A.D. came under the empire of Samudragupta. Till the beginning of 6th century A.D. it remained under the Gupta rulers.⁶¹

In the beginning of the 6th century A.D. some part of the Gupta empire including the district was conquered by a Huna invader, Torman⁶². After the decline of Gupta empire the region, which covered this district also came under the sway of Maukharis of Kannauj⁶³.

With the rise of Vardhanas (606-647 AD) Muzaffarnagar and Hastinapur became part of Thaneshwar and subsequently of the Kannauj kingdom. Though Huin-t-Sang did not visit Muzaffarnagar and Hastinapur, he certainly visited Thaneshwar and Shrugna, the other two important places of the period⁶⁴.

It may be noted here that with the end of the Vardhanas the region also lost its importance and nothing definite is known even about Hastinapura, upto the middle of 9th century A.D.

In the later half of the 9th century A.D. when the district became the part of the Gurjara-Pratihara⁶⁵ empire, the Patihara continued to rule over this district till the beginning of the 11th century A.D. In 1018 A.D. they were dominated by Mahmud of Ghazni⁶⁶. Though a few silver coins with Bull and Horse-

61. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol.III p. 168.

62. Majumdar, R.C., *op. cit.*, pp.242-43.

63. Tripathi, R.S. *op. cit.*, pp. 289-90, 297.

64. Cunningham, A, *The Ancient Geography of India* (Varanasi 1963) pp.277, 292; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 157.

65. Mishra, V.B. : *The Gurjara Pratihara and Their Times* (Delhi 1963) p. 24.

66. Tripathi, R.S., *History of Kanouj to the Moslem Conquest* (Delhi 1959) pp. 284-86.

man belonging to Spalpatideva and Samantdeva⁶⁷ period of Ohind of the Hindu Shahi dynasty of 9th century A.D. have been found, it may be worthwhile to record that I also got a coin of Samantdeva, during the course of exploration of the district from the village Niamu. These coins do not indicate any supremacy over Pratiharas but close contact between the two royal families. Later on, before the take over by Prithviraj this district became a part of the dominion of the Tomars of Delhi in the 12th century A.D.

Prithviraj Chahman⁶⁸ occupied the kingdom of Delhi during 1178-92 A.D. Under him the eastern track of the district Khudi (old name of Shikarpur) and Baghra⁶⁹ were seats of petty rulers (*Raja*), subordinate to him. Prithviraj lost his control over this district terrain, when he got defeated in the second battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D. by Shahab-ud-din Gouri⁷⁰.

The main settlers then in Muzaffarnagar district and its vicinity were Brahmans and Rajputs. Jats occupied the whole southern portion of the district. At a later date, Gujars took possession of the poor tract, which the Jats had left unoccupied.

Authentic history of the area begins with the Muslim conquest. Soon after the Slave Dynasty established its hold at Delhi and surrounding areas around Delhi, Muzaffarnagar came under Muslim occupation. Since then Muzaffarnagar remained a dependency of various dynasties, which ruled at Delhi and

67. Brown, C.J., *The Coins of India*, (Lodon 1922) p. 53; Majumdar R.C., *op. cit.*, p. 300; Trapathi, R.S. *op. cit.*, pp.340-41 vide Varun D.P. *op. cit.*, p.21.

68. cf. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XVIII, p. 85.

69. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 582-85.

70. Tripathi, R.S. : *op. cit.*, p. 36.

Agra until the final dissolution of the Mughal Empire.

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak started consolidating his hold over his possession, including the area covered by this district.⁷¹ During the early period of 13th century A.D., Jats have risen into prominence in this district. They gathered around one Vijai Rao of Sisauli and held meeting in 1201 A.D. at villages Bhaju and Bhanera in Khap Baliyan. A political organization formed under *Sarva Khap* was to protect the territories of Khaps from the invaders. However, it is not known how far they resisted Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. But as far as Iltutmish is concerned, they acknowledged his supremacy⁷². In 1255 A.D., the Jats protested against imposition of taxes on religious worship and festivals⁷³. In 1267 they again protested but were dominated by Ghiyas-ud-din Balban⁷⁴.

Period V of Hastinapur⁷⁵ has yielded a coin of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266-87 A.D.), which testifies the above fact. Some coins of Balban have also been found from the village Barala of this district. All the coins found from village Barala are housed in an Archaeological Museum at Muzaffarnagar.

After slave dynasty the district became the part of Alauddin-Khilji's (1296-1316 A.D.) empire⁷⁶. Numismatic evidences confirm the above fact. Some silver coins of Alauddin Khilji have been found from Muzaffarnagar city⁷⁷. During the reign of Alauddin Khilji the *Sarva-Khap* council at a meeting, held at Shikarpur⁷⁸, (*Khap Baliyan*) decided to protest against forcing

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71. Habibullah, A.B.M. : *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, (Allahabad 1961), p. 82, vide Varun, D.P., *op. cit.*, p. 21.
 72. Prasad, Dr. Ishwari, *History of Medieval India*. (Allahabad 1928) p. 138; Habibullah, *op. cit.*, pp. 254, 261-62.
 73. Pradhan, M.C., *op. cit.*, pp. 254, 261-62.
 74. Haig, Sir W. (Ed), *Cambridge History of India* vol. III (Delhi 1958), p. 73.
 75. cf. Lal, B.B., *op. cit.*, p. 102.
 76. Prasad, Dr. Ishwari, *op. cit.*, pp. 182-199.
 77. Information received from the State Museum U.P. vide Varun, D.P., *op. cit.*, p.22.
 78. Pradhan, M.C. *op. cit.*, p. 22.

the local Hindus peasantry to pay one-half of the gross produce of their land⁷⁹, house tax, and grazing tax on all milk-cattle. Ram Rao Rana, Khap Baliyan and army leader, conquered the village Soron, a stronghold of the Muslims, as well as the adjoining areas. Soron, ultimately, became the military stronghold of the *Khap* army and the seat of the hereditary vizirs⁸⁰ of *Khap* Baliyan. It is evident from the discovery of some coins of Gayasuddin Tughlaq, the first ruler of Tughlaq dynasty in the district that he had his sway over this district⁸¹. During the reign of Muhammad-Tughlaq (1325-51 A.D.), second ruler of this dynasty, the famous Jain teacher and saint Jinaprabhusuri came to Delhi and obtained an order (*farman*) from the king to visit Hastinapur alongwith his disciples⁸². The village Tughlaqpur, probably named after Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, also proves that he exercised his authority over this district as well⁸³. The district suffered a lot alongwith other parts of the doab with heavy taxation under Muhammad Tughlaq⁸⁴ during 1331-32 A.D. His successor Firozshah Tughlaq was, however, liberal. He tried to lighten the fiscal burden on the cultivators of this doab district by reducing the land revenue demand and providing irrigation facilities⁸⁵.

The first notable event connected with the district Muzaffarnagar, in *Persian* record, is the Taimur's march

79. Prasad, Dr. Ishwari, *op. cit.*, pp. 208-9; Mujumdar, R.C. and Pushalkar, A.D., *History and Culture of Indian People* vol. VI, p. 23.

80. Pradhan, M.C., *op. cit.*, p. 22.

81. Information received from the State Museum, U.P. vide Varun, D.P., *op. cit.*, p.22.

82. Cf. Jain, J.P., *Hastinapura (Hindi)*, (New Delhi 1955) p. 12.

83. Nevil, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 332.

84. Ziya-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh - i- Firuzshahi*, (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi : *Tughlag Kaleen Bharat*, Part I pp. 40-41.

85. Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 138; Habib, M. and Nizami, K.A. : *Comprehensive History of India*, (1206-1526) p. 539. vide Varun, D.P., *op. cit.*, p. 23.

through the district in January, 1398-99 A.D. The district was overrun by the invading hordes of Taimur from Central Asia⁸⁶. After the sack of Meerut, the conqueror marched north-wards either through Firozpur⁸⁷ in *pargana* Hastinapura of Meerut district or Firozpur in *pargana* Bhukerheri of the Muzaffarnagar district (towards Tughlaqpur in *pargana* Purchhapar). While he was encamping there, he heard that Hindus had assembled at forts of the Ganga. Taimur, then sent on a force of 500 horsemen to disperse the enemy and marched with the remaining force to Tughlaqpur. Soon information was received that a force of Hindus was coming down the river in forty eight boats with the intention of fighting. Taimur then himself marched on horse with one thousand troop to crush them⁸⁸.

After this fight Taimur returned to the Tughlaqpur and then crossed the Ganga and came upto Bijnor district. Taimur left the region in a state of utter confusion. However, at that time Muhammad Tughlaq⁸⁹ was at the throne of Delhi but he had no power and influence. Many of the chiefs⁹⁰ of the doab and adjacent area were defying his authority.

The *Sarva Khap* council held a meeting in 1403 A.D. at Shikarpur in *Khap* Baliyan for raising an army to protect the *Khap*, areas agricultural produce, life and property⁹¹. By this time Sheikhs, Saiyids and the Pathans had occupied the region. No Muhammadan settlement of any importance seems to

86. Pande A.B., *The First Afghan Empire in India*, (Calcutta, 1956), p.26.

87. Atkinson is inclined to think that the Firozpur in Meerut is intended. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, vol. III, p. 578.

88. Elliot & Dawson, *The History of India-as told by its own Historians* (the Muhammadan period) (Allahbad, 1960) vol. III, pp. 451-68; Cf. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, vol. III, p. 578, Cf. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, vol. III pp. 157-58.

89. Pande, A.B. *op. cit.*, p. 26.

90. Majumdar and Pushalkar, *op. cit.*, vol. VI, p. 121.

91. Pradhan, M.C. *op. cit.*, p. 256.

have been made until the arrival of the Saiyids. The Saiyids of Barha, who played an important role in this region, are stated by tradition to have settled down in the district seven generations before the time of Akbar⁹².

The district continued to be under the sway of the Lodhi Sultans of Delhi and witnessed considerable political activity under them.⁹³ In the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi at a later date his authority became shaky and due to his policies his nobles became disloyal. Babar, taking the advantage of the situation, in later days during his fifth expedition passed the doab though this district⁹⁴, reached Panipat in 1525 A.D. He defeated the Lodhis. Rana Sangram Singh⁹⁵, *Khap* leader fought the battle of Khanwa, but was defeated by Babar. Thus the area including this district of Muzaffarnagar passed under the sway of Babar.

After Babar, his son Humayun took over in 1530 A.D. and the area including the district Muzaffarnagar also passed into the control⁹⁶.

The Saiyids of Barha, it seems came to the region before Akbar. They occupied posts of some importance under the Surs, because the arrival of Saiyid Mahmud in Akbars camp is recorded by all historians as an event of importance⁹⁷.

92. Cf. Cadell, A., *op. cit.*, p. 24.

93. Tripathi, R.R. : *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire* (Allahbad 1960) p. 28.

94. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 158.

95. Pradhan, M.C., *op. cit.*, p. 257.

96. Pandey, A.B. : *Later Medieval India* (Allahabad 1963) p. 24

97. "Sayyid Mahmud was the first of the Barha Sayyids that held office under the Timur". He was with Sikandar Sur (Badsoni II 18) in Mankot, but seeing that the cause of the Afghans was hopeless, he left Sikandar and went over to Akbar (tr.) Blochmann, *Ain-i-Akbari*. (Delhi, 1965), Vol. I., p. 42A.

During the Mughal period the Saiyids of Barha occupied a prominent position and played a significant role to strengthen the Mughul Empire. For the history of the *doab* comprising modern district of Muzaffarnagar during the Mughul period, a historical account of the Saiyids of Barha is indispensible. According to *Ain-i-Akbari*⁹⁸ the Saiyids of Barha during Akbar period formed characteristic element in the population of the Muzaffarnagar district.

No accurate chronological account is available about the origin and history of the Saiyids of Barha. It is also alleged that being *Siah* and the followers of the twelve Imams, they came to be known as Baraha. However, it is believed that during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir the Saiyids of Baraha were given the name since they held twelve villages in the Muzaffarnagar district⁹⁹, both *Tabqaa-i-Akbari* and *Tuzak-i-Jahangiri*¹⁰⁰ clearly refer to this.

In Ganga-Yamuna Doab region, the Kundhwals are said to have settled at Majhera; the Chhatbanuris in or near Sambhalhera; the Jagneris in Bidauli and the Tihampuris branch in Dhasri and Kumhera¹⁰¹.

The main places where the Saiyids of Barha still live are Miranpur, Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, Jaoli, Tisang, Bakhera, Majhera, Chataura, Sambhalhera, Tilang, Bilaspur, Morna, Sardhaoli, Kaila, Odha and Jansath, etc.

During the reign of Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) the Saiyids of this district rendered singular service. The district was brought under the sway of Akbar, after the second battle of

98. *Ibid.* Vol.I.p.427.

99. There is perhaps no town or village connected with them bearing the name of Barha, Cf. Irvine, *op. cit.*, Vol. I & II, p.202.

100 *Ain-i-Akbari* I, p. 390 vide H.R. Nevill, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p.161.

101. For detailed account of these four branches see *Ain, op. cit.*, Blochmann.

Panipat in 1556 A.D., in which he was helped by a prominent Barha Saiyid, Mohammad Khan¹⁰² of Kundliwal, a resident of Mujhera.

The area covered by the present district of Muzaffarnagar fell in the Subah of Delhi, with the exception of paragana of Kandhala. During Akbar's reign it was divided into units of revenue administration called *Mahals*. The district was governed by the *Sarkar* of Saharanpur.

The Barhya Saiyids of this district have helped to save the mighty empire of Delhi several times¹⁰³. Hasan Fakhru-d-din, one of the Chhatrauri branch who resided near Sambhalhera, enjoyed at Akbar court. Saiyid Fakhru-d-din who lived in the reign of Akbar and because of his influence in the emperor's court, became a close friend of Raja Ram Chand of Sambhalhera. When Ram Chand died heirless his property and estate was looked after by Saiyid Hasan Fakhru-d-din. The widow of the late Raja became so happy with his conduct and behaviour that she presented her whole property as a gift to him. The Saiyid assumed possession of Sambhalhera and the adjoining estates with the court's sanction¹⁰⁴.

Internal autonomy and religious freedom were granted to the *khap* councils under *Serv Khap* by Akbar through certain mandates. The *khap* councils were given complete freedom in judicial matters, and their leaders, were recognised by the Delhi court., They had freedom to carry out their social and religious functions in accordance with their customs and laws. The *jazia* i.e. the religious tax, was also abolished¹⁰⁵. Thirty-three coins of Akbar's reign have been found in the village of Garhi¹⁰⁶.

102. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, p. 59.

103. *Ibid*, p. 59.

104. *Ibid.*, p. 597.

105. Pradhan, *op. cit.*, p. 106.

106. Information received from the State Museum, U.P. vide varun, D.P., *op. cit.*, p. 25.

During Jahangir's regime Barha Saiyids rendered unique services. Sheikh Hasan is one of them who rose to great eminence. Beside being a mighty soldier he was a renowned surgeon. Sheikh Hasan was awarded with the title Muqurrah Khan by Jahangir and subsequently he became popular as Muqurrah Khan¹⁰⁷. A silver coin of Jahangir, issued in 1623 A.D. has been found in the village Sambhalhera of this district¹⁰⁸. There are several monuments of Jahangir's period which has been described elsewhere. However, Muqurrah Khan built a large tank in Kairana. Nurjahan, the queen appreciated it very much¹⁰⁹. According to a tradition Nurjahan had a residential place in Nurnagar.

During the reign of Shahjahan the Saiyids of Tihanpuri branch had earned the imperial favour. Muzaffar Khan was honoured with the title of Khan-i-jahan. He was also bestowed with the jagir of forty villages in pargana Khatauli and Sarwat.

Muzaffarnagar was founded in about 1633 A.D. prior to that date the area was known as Sarwat¹¹⁰. Muzaffar Khan laid a foundation of a new town at Sarwat¹¹¹. His son Saiyid Abdul Mansur Khan completed it and named the new town Muzaffarnagar¹¹². In due course of time the town became a full-fledged district. The name of Saiyid Abdul Mansoor Khan is preserved in the name of village Mansurpur, in *paragana* Khatauli¹¹³.

107. Atkinson, E. *op. cit.*, p. 589.

108. Information received from the State Museum U.P. vide Varun, D.P., *op. cit.*, p. 25.

109. The Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri, Vol., II, pp. 111-12. cf. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p.332.

110. Jarett, H.S., *op. cit.*, vol. II, p. 297.

111. At that time the Sarwat was almost deserted.

112. Atkinson, E., *op. cit.*, p. 600.

113. *Ibid* pp.702-03.

A number of gold and silver coins of Shahjahan have been found in Sambhalhera and Jansath¹¹⁴. A number of Mosque and *Sarai* have been constructed during the reign of Shahjahan. However, these have been discussed elsewhere.

The Saiyids of this district also rendered services in the regin of Aurangeb (1658-1707 A.D.).They participated in his military compaign also¹¹⁵. In the period of Aurangeb, several mosque and forts were built.

To conclude the district has a rich historical record of events, ups and downs, politicals rivalaries, take over and over throw of dynasties.

114. Information received by State Museum, U.P. vide Varun, D.P. op. cit., p. 26.

115. Atkinson, E., op. cit., p. 686-87.

Chapter III

Monuments & Other Structural Remains

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Monuments & Other Structural Remains

The area under study (district Muzaffarnagar) is not only rich in archaeological sites yielding ceramics of various cultural phases of our history (see Chapter IV & V), beginning from the proto-historic period down to the medieval period, but also in structural remains mostly of Sultanate period and that of Mughals too. A large number monuments such as forts (qila), temples, mosques, graves, tombs, baolis, wells, residential houses, tanks etc., had been seen during the course of exploration by the author. A *tehsil* and development block wise brief account of all these alongwith their photographs where their display was considered necessary is given below :

Tehsil : Muzaffarnagar

Block : Charthawal

1. Alipura The village Alipura lies towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters as well as the district headquarters. It is about 15 km. away from the Charthawal block on the right side of the Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road. There is no direct route to reach the site. To approach the site one may first go to the village Biralsi which is 8 km away, by bus or by his own vehicle. A *kuchcha* road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 7 km. The village Alipura lies towards north of the village Biralsi.

A Well On the outskirts of the village is a well. It is badly damaged and now densely covered with trees and shrubs. Brick-bats are also lying scattered along with some wedge-shaped bricks (30 x 22/17 x 6 cms), having key marks which possibly are the marks on the bricks specifically used in making wells. As the size indicates, these bricks appear to belong to Kushana period. (Pl. 1A).

2. Charthawal This village is situated towards north-east of the district headquarters, at a distance of about 17 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. Charthawal, the headquarters of *pargana* as well as development block of the same name, lies in 29°33' N and 77°36' E. The place is on the north west of Muzaffarnagar at a distance of about 19 km from it and connected with a metalled road leading to Thana Bhawan.

There are two ancient temples, one dating back to Jahangir's time and other is about 500 years old. The place was the headquarters of the *Amil*. It is an old village and is mentioned in the *Ain*. A medieval temple (*Thakurduwara*), a Jain temple and remains of seven residential buildings within an enclosure with some other architectural remains were noticed during the course of our survey.

Temple (Thakurdwara) A temple dedicated to Shri Rama, popularly known as '*Thakurdwara*' bears an inscription in Urdu, Hindi and English about its restorations in V.S. 1967 (=1910 A.D.). The English version of reads as follows : "The old Hindu temple built in the time of Emperor Jahangir and repaired in the time of Pt. Jawala Prasad Collector, with the efforts of M. Mustaffa Ahmad Siddiqui, Dy. Collector". The temple complex (75x70 m), made of *lakhauri* bricks (12x7x3 cms.), stands on a low plinth, and has twin *Shikhara* structures and an adjoining building. Some additions and alternations were done at a later date. On the left side there is a square plinth (1.10x1.10 cms.) having a staircase of five steps on it. There are two foot prints which are worshipped as the foot prints of Lord Rama. (Pl. 1B)

Temple Adjacent to the *Thakurdwara*, there is a *Shikhara* type Jain temple made of similar type of *lakhauri* bricks. However, the temple has been repaired and plastered by the villagers. The marble image of Jain *Tirthankaras* appears to belong to late medieval period.

3. Kotesra This village is about 26 km. away towards north-west of the district headquarters. There is no direct *pucca* route to approach the village. One may first go upto Charthawal village by Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan on a metalled road, then by a *kuchcha* road, which is connected with the main road leading to the village Kotesra. Following architectural remains are found there.

Fort In the southern part of the village, there is an old delapidated brick-fort, belonging to some old Saiyid family, which housed residential buildings of the local rulers. However, these have been badly damaged, except the portions of corner towers and Cuplolas¹. The bricks generally

1. Fuher, A., *Monumental Antiquity and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* (London, 1891), p. 12.

measure 12x7x3 cms.

Temple In the same village there is a *Shikhara* type Jain temple, which contains some marble images of *Tirthankaras*. The temple is made of *lakhauri* bricks and appears almost 200 years old (?).

4. Kasyara The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road. The other route to visit the village is via village Luhari on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a *kankar* road joins the main road and leads to village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara.

Navagazapir There is a tomb made of *lakharui* bricks of an unknown Muslim saint locally known as *Navagazapir*. It is located in the outskirts of the village on roadside. Since it has been thickly plastered, it is difficult to determine its age. Beside the *Navagazapir* there is another mazar of some unknown person but well preserved.

5. Kalyana The village Kalyana is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The village stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. There is no direct route to approach the village Kalyana. To reach the village, one may first go to the village Dadhedu on Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road and from there on its left side a *kuchcha* road joins the village. The village Kalyana is towards north-east of the village Dadhedu.

A Building Complex There is an ancient mound in the village on the top of which there is a building complex. Originally the building was made of *lakhauri* bricks, but later on bricks of larger size were used for repairs, possibly during the British period.

6. Khanjahanpur The village Khanjahanpur is situated on the south-east border of the Charthawal block headquarters at

a distance of about 10 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Charthawal road. It can be easily approached from the district head-quarters towards west at a distance of about 3 km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. The village Khanjahanpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary.

A Temple A temple lies just on the right side of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is an ancient mound, popularly known as *Dallo Devata Ka Teela*. Some stone images, like those of *Ganesha*, *Shiva*, have been unearthed from here and all of them are housed in a newly constructed temple. People of adjoining area come every Thursday to offer *pooja*. (Pl. 1C).

7. Malira This place is about 10 kms. away from Muzaffarnagar city on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

Bridge This is only existing bridge dating back to the Mughal period in the district. It is popularly known as '*Bawandari-kapul*' (bridge having 52 recesses for water flow). Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road passes through it.

8. Niamu The village Niamu stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village is on the right side of the Charthawal-Thana-Bhawan road after crossing the Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 8 km. To approach the village, one may first go by bus or his own vehicle upto village Akbargarh. At a distance of about 5 km on the same road from there a *kuchcha* road joins it, which leads to the village Niamu.

There is an ancient mound which is known as *Saiyidon ka Khera*. Some interesting stone sculptures have been unearthed from there and adjoining areas. All these are housed in a newly constructed temple.

Varahraja A recently built temple houses a very interesting image of Varahraja (incarnation of *Varaha*) found long back in the village Niamu while digging the foundation of a house. It

is alleged that there is an inscription on the reverse part of the image. However, the same cannot be seen at present as the image has been fixed against a wall of the temple the back part of it is not visible. The image measures 1.3 x 0.80 m. It is made of one slab in red sandstone. Lord Varaha is shown within a beautifully carved niche in standing pose and trampling the demon and holding Goddess *Earth* above in his raised left hand. The image wears traditional ornaments. (Pl. II A)

Shiva-Parvati Apart from this there are other images such as of Shiva-Parvati (70 x 38 cms.) in which the Goddess is sitting on the thighs of the Lord *Shiva*. (Pl. II B)

Balrama There is a beautiful image of Balram (30 x 20 cms.) in standing pose holding a *musala* and plough in his right and left hand, respectively. All images may belong to early Medieval period. (Pl. II C)

9. Rasulpur The village Rasulpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthwal block head-quarters at a distance of about 2.5 km. There is a *kuchcha* road between the Charthawal and Rasulpur.

A Well : There is a big well in the village made of *lakhauri* bricks. The diameter of the well is approximately 2.6 m. The thickness of its wall is 50 cms. and depth upto the water level is 6 m. Though there is an inscription in the well, but could not be deciphered.

Block : Bagra

10. Amirnagar The village is at a distance of about 2.5 km. from the Baghra block headquarters towards north. There is a pucca road between the village Baghra and Amirnagar via village Saidpur Khurd.

Temples There are two *Shikhara* style temples in this village, each being square in shape (6 x 6 m.). Both the temples stand on a high plinth and are made of *lakhauri* bricks. They

may belong to late Medieval period.

11. Baghra The village, lies at a latitude of 29°28' N and longitude of 77°35' E. The name of the *pargana* owes its name to the village, which is also the headquarters of a block. It is about 11 km west of Muzaffarnagar near the bifurcation of Muzaffarnagar-Kairana and Muzaffarnagar-Shamli roads. Buses plying on these routes have a halt here.

The village has antiquities and, according to local tradition, was held by Prithvi Raj, the great Chauhan ruler of the kingdom of Delhi in the twelfth century. The name of the village is said to have been derived from one raja Bagh, but nothing is known about his personage. The village has a *Mahal* dating back to the period of Akbar. The village has several residential buildings made of *lakhauri* bricks. It is said that the royal physician (*Hakim*) of Jahangir, Sheikh Hasan was the resident of this village. The village is said to have been enclosed within a wall but now there is no trace of it except a damaged gate.

In the small town of Baghra, there are several delapidated buildings of historical interest and *havelis* of local merchants in *Baniyon ka Mohalla*. The *haveli* of Lala Uggarsen in moulded bricks with terracotta ornamentation was found to be of architectural interest. Its multifoil arched entrance gate and projecting balconies, supported on ornamental stone brackets, add elegance to the structure. A triple storeyed house of Sita-Ram in the same locality is also noticeable².

Satia There are eighteen commemorative plinths known as *Satis* in the village. These are secondary burials of such ladies, who burnt themselves at the pyre of their husbands. Some of them are octagonal in shape with inverted lotus at the top. A few of them also bear paintings forming geometrical

2. Indian Archaeology 1984-85 A Review, p. 192.

patterns on the ceilings. (Pl. III A)

Baradwari Adjacent to the Satis there is a flat roofed structure having eight open gates, where probably '*havān*' was performed. The structure stands on 1.5 high plinth. There are many temples of *lakhauri* bricks adjacent to the above structure. However, images are modern.

Tank Very close to Baradwari there is a tank having a staircase of 10 steps. The area of it is approximately 60x 60 m.. (Pl. III B)

Bawandwari There is another interesting building of *lakhauri* bricks known as *Bawandwari* i.e. a building with 52 gates. It is a double storeyed building which has a *tah-khana* i.e. underground cell, and a well. The building was frequently repaired and, therefore, modern bricks have also been used in it. It is occupied by village Pradhan. The building appears to date back to Medieval period. (Pl. III C)

Temple Adjacent to the main road there is a recently built small temple of Shakumbhari Devi. The temple appears to have been built on site of an old temple.

Temple : Within the premises of the above Shakumbhari Devi Temple there is a Shiva temple with two *Shikharas*, made of *lakhauri* bricks. It is regularly repaired and, therefore, well preserved. The temple also appears to have been built during the Medieval period.

Thakurdwara Another interesting building of the village is a beautiful small temple of Lord Ram. The temple is note-worthy for its beautiful paintings on the walls and the ceiling. The paintings, mainly in red and blue, generally include floral motifs, stylized geometrical patterns and miniature portraits.

12. Haidernagar This place is about 15 km. away from the district headquarters towards west and it is towards south of the Baghra block headquarters, at a distance of about 1.5 km. A narrow metalled road leads to the village at a distance of

about 3 km., where it joins Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road about 12 km. from Muzaffarnagar. The village is also known as Jalalpur.

A Temple A *Shikhara* type of temple of Lord *Shiva*, made of *lakhauri* bricks, houses *Shivalingam* and some images in marble.

Garahi Remains of some big residential buildings, popularly known as Garahi, is also made of *lakhauri* bricks. People live in the habitable portion of the building.

13. Jasoi The village Jasoi stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It lies towards west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. The village can be approached via village Dholra at a distance of about 12 km. on aforesaid road, where a road joins it on the north and leads to the village Jasoi hardly 5 km. away from the village Dholra.

Temple A Jain temple, probably dating back to medieval period, houses five marble images of Jain *Tirthankaras*. The temple had four sided conical *Shikhara* and an attached building complex.

A Well/Mosque Opposite to a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.8 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, repaired recently is 3.8 m. Adjacent to the well is a mosque made of *lakhauri* bricks. It has been restored, plastered and white washed by the village people.

A Building Complex Near the mosque there is a double-storied complex made of *lakhauri* bricks belonging to some Saiyids. On the inner side of a gate is a painting, which probably belongs to medieval period.

Block : Muzaffarnagar

14. Bilaspur The village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road at a distance of about 5 kms. towards south-east from district headquarters.

Dilapidated Buildings Antiquarian remains of this village, in-

clude delapidated building of some old Saiyid family, said to have connection with the Saiyids of Bihari, a village situated at a distance of about 20 km. from there. An abandoned residential building has a *tah-khana* (underground cell). The buildings are made of *lakhauri* bricks and appear to belong to eighteenth century.

Dai Ka Maqubara In the village mentioned above, there is a maqubara known as '*Dai Ka Maqubara*'. It stands almost on the outskirts of the village. The area of the maqubara is approximately 17 x 15 x 22 m. It is also made of *lakhauri* bricks with use of lime-morter. The size of the brick is 12 x 7 x 3 cms. A little ahead of the *Dai Ka Maqubara*, there is a deep well made of *lakhauri* bricks of similar size, having a diameter of 3 m. with circular wall. The water level of the well is about 5.3 m. It is about 1 m high from the ground level. It is now densely covered with trees on all the sides.

15. Bhandura This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road at a distance of about 12 km. from district headquarters towards the east.

Temple A *Shivalingam*, unearthed from this village, has been installed in a newly constructed temple.

16. Bahadurpur This village is situated at a distance of about 11 kms. from District headquarters towards south-east on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road. The architectural remains in this village include mosques, wells and remains of a residential building.

Garhi Sadat There is a big house complex, locally known as Garhi Sadat. It is alleged that this building originally had four big gates on all the four sides. However, now only partially damaged southern gate can be seen there. It is also said that there was a wall enclosure around this complex. However, there is no trace of it now. The building must have been the original *haveli* of Saiyids. Now a Muslim family resides in the

habitable part of the building. There is a mosque attached to this building complex. It is also made of *lakhauri* bricks. It is decorated with some geometrical motifs.

17. Bihari This village is 2 kms. away from Bahadurpur village towards south-east and is 13 kms. from the district headquarters. It is southern most village of the tahsil Muzaffarnagar, where boundaries of Budhana and Jansath tahsil meet. People associate this village with the *Mahabharata* period. According to a tradition sometime in past a local king had put his wife (Bahu) at stake in gambling and lost her and because of this incident the village was nick named as '*Babu-hari*'. The present name 'Bihari' is a corrupt version of *Babu-hari*.

An Old Pond There is a small pond in the village which is alleged to belong to the *Mahabharata* period. However, there is no evidence to prove its antiquity.

Building Complex There are many well-preserved residential buildings including a female apartment. It is alleged that these have been built by Khankhan-i-Khanjahan, a minister in the court of Shahjahan.

Mosque There is also a mosque of same period, which is built on 2.40 m. high plinth. In the vicinity of the mosque and the building complex there are several wells of the same period, made of *lakhauri* bricks.

Temple Another significant building of this village is a Jain temple having a *Shikhara*. Twelve images of Jain *Tirkhamkarasa* are installed here. One of them belongs to V.S. 1410. All these are in white marble.

Maqubaras On the outskirts of the village there are four maqubaras (tombs) having domes. Two of them are in good state of preservation, while the other two have been damaged partially. These maqubaras are locally called as *Chandani*, *Andheri*, *Kalluwala* and *Navanewala*. However, nothing is known authentically about them. They appear to be about 300

years old.

18. Dhandhera This village is about 6 kms. away from the district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road towards south-east of the village Bisalpur.

Navagazapur In this village there is a grave popularly known as *Navagazapir* of some unknown Muslim saint. It is made of *lakhauri* bricks which have been covered with plaster by villagers. Though it is difficult to determine the date of the grave, it may belong to late medieval period. People come here from neighbourhood for *ziarat* (pilgrimage).

19. Jaroda It is the southern border village of the district headquarters as well as the block headquarters, which divides it from the district Meerut. The village Jaroda stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarter on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road at a distance of about 7 km. The village is also known as Jaroda-Panda. However, here ruins of the structural remains can be seen in the thickly populated area of the village.

Quila Marathas It is alleged that here was a big fort of the Marathas. However, there does not exist any trace of it. The only structural remains of it is a big room of *lakhauri* bricks, measuring 6.5x4x1.5 cms. The structure was destroyed due to brick robbing on large scale by the villagers. The building come up from these bricks can be seen in the village. Of late, a Muslim Zamindar Liyaqut Ali, made his residential quarter here.

Mir Ki Garhi A little ahead from the Quila of Marathas, there is a residential building of similar bricks known as '*Mir Ki Garhi*'. Now a village family resides in it.

Mazar of Gauri Shah At a distance of about one km. from the Garhi on the outskirts of the village, there is a grave known as '*Mazar of Gauri Shah*'. Since it is thickly plastered its nature could not be determined.

20. Muzaffarnagar (City) Muzaffarnagar, the headquarters of the district and tehsil, lies in Latitude 29°28' N and Longitude 77°41'E near the left bank of the river Kali. It is connected by metalled roads with Saharanpur in the north, Bijnor in the east, Meerut in the south, and with Panipat in Haryana State in the west.

Muzaffarnagar stands on the site of an old town known as Sarwat during the days of Akbar. Along with other parts of the district Sarwat was given as a jagir to Muzaffar Khan, a Barha Saiyid, by Shahjahan. Muzaffar Khan laid the foundation of a new town on the site of the old one, which was completed by his son Abdul Mansur, who named it after his father. Before the advent of the British in 1803, it was a part of the doab under the sway of Daulat Rao Sindhia, though the payment of the Chauth (revenue) assessed from this town by the Marathas was not always very regular. In 1826, Muzaffarnagar was converted into a regular district with the town as its headquarters.

Temples There are a few temples (Pl. IV A) and mosques in the city. However, only one of them, a temple, is noteworthy for its structural beauty. The main *Shikhara* type temple is flanked on either side by two other temples made in same style, though smaller in size and height. The central temple is of Krishna (A) that on right side (B) of Shiva, housing a *Lingam* and *Nandi* and that on left side of Ram (C). In front of Shri Ram's temple, close to boundary wall is another *Shikhara* temple of Shri Hanumana (Pl. IV B), comparatively smaller in size, obviously, is a later addition. The former three temples are built on a 1 metre high plinth, measuring 80 x 80 m. The temples are made of red sandstone and are nicely planned. Decorative carvings in different parts of the temples, particularly at entrances and *garbhagrihas* are noteworthy. This temple may be 150 years old. It is the biggest temple of the town.

Mosque Reference may also be made to the main mosque of

the town. Its dome can be seen from a distance. The whole structure is now surrounded by shops and other buildings. The structural features indicate that it was probably built in the later part of the Mughul period.

21. Ratheri This village is on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 4 kms. towards north-east from the district headquarters.

Building Complex There are some residential buildings of Barha Saiyids in this village made of *lakhauri* bricks. It is alleged that their ancestors originally belonged to Bilaspur, from where they had settled down here. There is a well inside on the left side of the gate, having a diameter of about 2 m. Now it is out of use. The structures appear to belong to Mughul period.

22. Sarwat This village is hardly at a distance of about 2.5 kms. from the district headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road towards north. Sarwat was the old name of the district.

Mastan Shah's Mazar This mazar is on the elevated area of the village. Since it is thickly plastered. Nothing definitely can be determined about it. The mazar is within a four-walled boundary. People come here for *ziarat* (pilgrimage) from nearby villages. Adjacent to the above mentioned mazar there is a well of *lakhauri* bricks. It's diameter is 2.40 m., including the thickness of the circular wall. It bears an inscription, which lies beyond the range of visibility.

23. Shernagar This village, which is considerably important from the architectural point of view, is situated towards south-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road.

Sati Ka Khera Towards the north of the village, there is a mound locally known as '*Sati Ka Khera*' (mound of Sati), covering an area of about 100 x 100 m. It is about 2.5 m. high from the ground level. On the top of mound there is a brick-

work in somewhat geometrical pattern, being commemorative remains of some *Sati*. The size of the bricks used is 9 x 7 x 4 cms. Quite close to it, there is a temple of Lord Shiva. It enshrines a *Shivalingam*, recovered by the villagers some time back while tilling the fields. The *Lingam* has some scratch marks probably of a plough.

A Pond There is a pond close to the above mentioned temple. A local tradition links it to the Mahabharata period. It is said that the tank once had a stair case.

Wells Attached to the above Shiva temple there is a well of *lakhauri* bricks having a diameter of about 1.8 m. The thickness of the well is 0.6 m. Its terrace is octagonal in shape. There is a Persian inscription inside the well and beyond the range of vision.

There are few more wells belonging to the medieval period. They are more or less of similar type as one described above. One of them had an inscription which is now housed in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar. Its contents are given below with English translation : "Allah the Great". It was during the reign of Shahjahan, that in accordance with an earlier request Syed Khan Jahan got built this well at the place of his residence. "God, please, look after, that, it may not demolish in flood. Dated 1054 A.H." (Pl. IV C)

Tomb of Sher Ali On the outskirts of the village there is a tomb (maqubara) of Sher Ali, after whom the village got its name. It is made of *lakhauri* bricks and is in good state of preservation. The tomb has arches and a minaret, one each of the four sides, and a big dome in the centre. Besides his grave the tomb houses three those of his wives. A separate tomb (maqubara) was built in the village, which is now totally damaged. There are two other tombs (maqubaras) locally known as '*Saiyidon Ka Maqubara*' (tomb of Saiyids). Across the road, adjacent to the Tombs of Saiyids, there is another

well, having a diameter of about 2.5 m. Both wells are made of *lakhauri* bricks. The latter well bears an inscription but was inaccessible. Attached to the maqubara of Sher Ali, there is a well, having the diameter of about 2.5 m., which is fully covered with trees and shrubs.

24. Sujadu This village lies towards south of the district headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. Here is a mound on the bank of the Kali Nadi. On the top of the mound there is a grave, locally known as '*Gupha-ke-Pir*'. It is thickly plastered and, therefore, it is difficult to determine its age.

25. Sandhaoli This village Sandhaoli is at a distance of about 5 km. from district headquarters, almost towards south, on Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. At a distance of about 4 km. on the left side of the aforesaid road a *Kankar* road joins it which leads to the village Sandhaoli.

Buildings Complex Here is a residential building complex, which probably belonged to the brother of Wahelna's Diwan. The building covers a considerable area within a walled boundary, each corner of which originally had a minaret (*burj*). However, only one of them now survives. The boundary wall has been destroyed and the main building damaged considerably. However, a Saiyid family now resides in the existing portion of it. Within the boundary of the house complex there is a mosque, built on a high plinth. It has a double dome.

Wells Not far away from it there is also a *lakhauri* well having a diameter of about 1.6 m. There is another *lakhauri* well of the same period, having a diameter of about 2.4 m. Its wall is 60 cms. thick and its top is about 80 cms. high from the ground level.

A Mazar On the outskirts of the village there are five graves. Four of them are within an enclosure. Under these graves are buried the family members of Diwan's brother, referred to above.

26. Wahelna The village Wahelna is situated at a latitude 29°28'N and longitude 77°43'E from the district headquarters and is connected by a metalled road with the state highway to Meerut. The village lies on the left side of Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 kms. from the district headquarters. It is alleged that the village was earlier known as Varah Nagar. It is considerably important from architectural point of view.

This ancient place is known for its group of ancient temples. An idol of Lord Parshwa Nath, believed to be 2500 years old, according to local people, has also been unearthed here. It was perhaps an important Jain centre as is evident from the fact that a religious fair, known as Jain *Uchhas*, is held every year on 2nd of October. The Jains from all parts of the country come to join the fair. The place might have been an old Saiyid habitation at one time, as it has ruins of an old fort credited to the Saiyids.

Building Complex (Darwaja) At a distance of about 1.5 kms. from the main road a narrow metalled road leads to a building complex, commonly known as '*Darwaja*' because of its high entrance. This is a magnificent residential building, which covers an area of about 300 x 200 m. It had four gates. Except the eastern gate, which is totally gone, the ruins of other three gates can still be seen. The distance between southern and northern gates is approximately 120 m. Between these above two gates there is a well, having a diameter of about 1.6 m., excluding the thickness of wall. However, its outer face is octagonal in shape. It also has a *pucca* terrace around it. Its two stone pillars, which, possibly supported the pully used to draw.

The main building lies at a distance of about 85 m. from the western gate. The western gate is approximately 16 m. high and 8.5 m. wide. On either side of the gate is a

platform, probably used by the guards. The upper part of the gate is decorated with paintings in Mughal style. A passage made of *lakhauri* bricks passes through the gate.

The architectural remains of the building, which appears to be a royal residence, is quite impressive and artistic. It is alleged that originally it was constructed by Sher Shah Suri, who later on gifted it to one of his Diwans. The building includes *Diwan-e-Khas*, *Diwan-i-Aam*, *Janan-Khana* (ladies' apartment) as well as an *Imambara*, etc. (Pl. V A)

A Mosque Attached to this building on southern side there is a mosque, also made of *lakhauri* bricks. Its entrance has an inscription and a crescent with two stars on either side.

Muqubara At a little distance from the above building, towards the south, there is a tomb (maqubara), having an enclosure on all the sides. It is alleged that the Diwan, referred to above, who got this building constructed, was buried here after his death. The maqubara is in bad state of preservation. (Pl. V B)

Temple Out of two important temples of the village, one belongs to the Jain sect. It is alleged that the idol of *Parshwanath*, was unearthed sometime back on the same spot, where the newly constructed marble temple now stands. The idol is in sitting-posture in *dhyamudra* under a canopy of snake-hoods.

Temple Not far away from the Jain temple, there is a Shiva temple which has been restored and plastered by the villagers. A *Shivalingam* and *Nandi* of late period are installed here. Its ceiling has paintings in red and blue colours, depicting male and female figurines as well as geometrical patterns.

Block : Purkazi

27. Basera The village Basera lies in 29°33'N and 77°51'E. It is situated towards north-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 27 km. on the metalled road from

Bhukerheri to Deoband and about 10 km south of Purkazi block headquarters. It has a regular bus service from Muzaffarnagar.

The Ganga canal passes by this village in the east at a distance of about 3 km. Its distributary, named *Baserah rajbaha* after the village, runs close to its west, its left branch flowing between the canal and the village. The village is thus well-developed means of irrigation and has consequently prospered.

The village has the remains of a ruined fortress, said to have been built by the Saiyids, about 400 years ago. It came into the possession of the Gujar Rani of Landhaura after the decline of the Saiyids, and is since known as *Landhaura Wali Rani Ki Garhi*.

Building Complex There is a doublestoreyed residential building complex (75 x 75) in the village, having an impressive entrance made of red sandstone and bears interesting decorative carvings. Besides several rooms and other apartments, the ground floor of the building has a big hall. The building is made of *lakhauri* bricks and appears to belong to late Mughal period.

Temples There are two almost identical Shiva temples on either side of a road. Both the temples are made of *lakhauri* bricks and each enshrines a *Shivalingam* and a *Nandi* image outside the temple.

28. Barla The village Barla is situated about 19 km. north-west of Muzaffarnagar by the side of Meerut-Dehradun highway, Barla lies in 29°37' N. and 77°47'E. It is connected by roads with Gordhanpur, Bhukarheri, and Deoband. Buses plying on these routes halt here. Raja Ram of Landhaura, a Gujar chief, is said to have held this village as a part of his estate before it came into the possession of the Saiyids.

29. Chhapar The village Chhapar lies in the 29°34' N and

77°46'E. It is situated 13 km to the north-east of the District headquarters on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee. This village is also of considerable importance because of its architectural remains. The Barla *rajwaha* of the Ganga Canal passes through the village, while at a short distance towards the east flows the main tributary of Ganga Canal.

The village was known as Chhapar Khudda *mahal* in the days of Akbar. The name Pur Chhapar dates back to the days of Quazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who sold the village to Lakshman Das, an agent of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. Lakshman Das is also associated with a fortress in the village.

A Fortress There is a fortress, locally called *Quila*, in the village. It has been considerably damaged. Though the defence wall is still almost intact, the buildings inside has been damaged badly. The remains indicate that mostly there were two storeyed buildings. The upper storey at the gate is also damaged. However, the boundary, perhaps had a burj (minaret) on each corner. The entire complex appears about 300 years old and might have been the residential place of the local ruler. (Pl.V C)

Temple In close vicinity of above fortress there is a temple of Goddess *Kali* in *Shikhara* style. Some later structures grew around it developing it into a full temple complex. A new *shikhara* temple has also been erected. (Pl.VI A)

30. Godhana This village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 35 km. from the district headquarters. At a distance of about 26 km. from Purkazi another metalled road joins it, leading to the village.

A Well There is a well preserved well made of *lakhauri* bricks. It has two stone rings for fixing the wooden logs to draw the water. The diameter of the well is about 3 m.

31. Gordhanpur The village is about 42 kms. away from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

Temple There is a *Shikhara* type temple in the village which stands on a low platform. The temple is made of *lakhauri* bricks and may be about 150 years old. A lifesize stone image of *Shiva*, broken into three pieces, lies over a platform nearby.

32. Purkazi The place Pur of Purkazi is a small town-cum-village, situated at 29°39'N and 77°51'E towards north of the pargana Pur Chhapar at a distance of about 25 km north-west of the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. Basera distributary of the Ganga Canal flows between the canal and the town. It is surrounded by a number of fine groves.

Traditionally it is believed that Purkazi derives its name from Qazi Nizami, a Saiyid of Jansath, who lived in the reign of Farrukh Siyar. From the days of Qazi Nizami the place became known as Pur Chhapar and subsequently as Purkazi. Afterwards it came under the supremacy of Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura. The village has two big mosques, one of which is said to have been built prior to and other during the reign of Shahjahan. Apart from above there are several residential buildings, wells, mosques, temples, darwaja etc., all are made of *lakhauri* bricks.

33. Tughlaqpur This large village lies 29°36'N and 77°53'E at a distance of about 27 km. north-east of Muzaffarnagar. A road leading from Purqazi to Bhukarheri crosses the Ganga canal at a short distance to the west of the village. It is also connected by a road to Gordhanpur.

The name of the place implies that it dates back to the medieval period and was either founded by or derived its name from Muhammad Tughluq (1325-1351 A.D.). It also finds mention in the memoirs of Timur as a village on the bank of the Ganga, where he camped during his expedition to the doab. During the reign of Akbar it was the headquarters of a

mahal of the same name, and during the time of Jahangir it became the country seat of Nurjahan, after whom the pargana came to be known as Nurnagar. In 1816, it was united with Pur Chhapar.

Tehsil : Jansath

Block : Khatauli

34. Chandsina The village Chandsina is situated towards west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is no direct route to approach the village. However, it can be reached by the village road leading to the village Chandsina via Rampur on Budhana-Khatauli road.

Fortress : The remains of a fortress are located in the village Chandsina. This has cannon installed on certain elevation, which can be approached by well preserved steps. This fortress belonged to a local Raja or Chieften. Each corner of the fortress has a large burjas. This has holes, probably for firing guns used during emergency of war. Thick vegetation has grown around it, which makes the site lovely. It is in a well preserved condition (Pl. VII C).

35. Khatauli The town Khatauli and the development of block headquarters lies 29°42'N and 77°75'E. It is situated at the crossing of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut and Budhana-Mirapur roads at a distance of about 22 km.

Temple Among Hindu temples of significance in the town may be mentioned four large Jain temples, dating back to the last century.

Sarai An old Sarai (inn), situated in the heart of the town, is in a very bad condition. Many alteration in the original structure have been made. Local Muslims are residing in the Sarai. It is surrounded by the local shops and newly constructed residential buildings. The antiquity of the Sarai (inn) goes back to the time of emperor Shahjahan³ (1627-1956), which is

3. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13; cf. Varun, D.P. *op.cit.*, p. 281

attested by the Persian inscription mounted on the in front arched gate-way. Another building of the same period is a mosque located in the mohalla Sarafan. (Pl.VII A)

36. Mansurpur The village Mansurpur is situated towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The village is on the Budhano-Muzaffarnagar road. One wishing to visit the site may first go to the village Khanpur on Muzaffarnagar-Khatauli road, where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses.

Rang Mahal The site is in the vicinity of the village Mansurpur, which is locally known as Rang Mahal. It is a beautiful large *Haveli* which looks like a fortress and one of the finest buildings of the tahsil. The Haveli is alleged to belong to the family of the founder of the district Muzaffarnagar. It has many parts and burgs at its four corners with holes, probably made for gun shooting. This building is on the top of a mound which is about 20 m. high from the ground level. It is alleged that the building had a boundary wall but at present no sign of its is tracable. In front of the building there is a large terrace. Its main gate is very huge and the whole structure is built by the *lakhauri* brick. Some constructions have been added to the building in the later period. (Pl. VII B)

Just in front of this building there is a *Shikhara* type temple of Lord Shiva. Apart from these, there are several other structures, which are generally occupied by the local Muslims.

A Maqubara At a little distance from this building (Rang Mahal) there is the mazar of the Saiyid Mansoor Ahmad Khan, the son of the founder. It is octagonal in shape with a dome on the top and is an arched gateway on each side. The gates and ceiling have paintings, which have been whitewashed by some local people. The maqubara stands on a plinth of about 1 metre. The bricks have been taken away from the lower part of the Maqbara by the people. The whole structure is sur-

rounded by the trees. (Pl. VII C)

37. Shekhupura The village Shekhupura is situated towards east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. on the left side of the Khatauli-Mirapur road.

A Tank A beautiful and well preserved tank has a small temple nearby. The ghat with steps has hexagonal burj, which were possibly used as gateways to the water. It has also remains of a well in one corner for perennial supply of water. The tank is covered with some green vegetables. (Pl. VIII A)

Block : Jansath

38. Ahrora The village Ahrora situated towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. is linked with Jansath by a brick paved road. A badly damaged mazar of unknown person on a slightly elevated platform is found in an agricultural field.

39. Bhaleri The village Bhaleri is situated towards north-west of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 1 km. on Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road. On the left side of the road a *kuchcha* road leads straight to the site, lying on the west of the village Bhaleri.

Navagazapir There is a white-washed Navagazapir (grave) in the village Bhaleri, which is surrounded by a boundary wall. It measures 27 x 9 ft.. Though the approach road is very difficult but the devotees come here for worship. Its antiquity is said to go back to the period of Akbar. Though in a damaged state, it still commands great respect among the Hindus and Muslims. (Pl. VIII B)

40. Jansath Jansath, the headquarters of the development block and the tahsil of the same name, lies 29°20'N and 77°51'E to the south of the road from Muzaffarnagar to Miranpur, at a distance of 22 km. from the district headquarters. It is situated on a low site, having sandy soil occasionally mixed with clay. The town is girdled by the distributaries

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of the Anupshahr branch of the main Ganga canal, running around the circumference of the town. The southern portion, known as *Garhi*, is surrounded by the remains of a brick wall.

According to local legends, the Pandavas are said to have traversed this area in the course of their wanderings during exile (*agyatvasa*). However, we could locate any PGW site in the surrounding area in its support.

A Temple A shrine dedicated to *Ma Kali* having a chariot-like structure stands under an old banyan tree around which there is a *pucca* platform. It is alleged that this tree has some link with *Mahabharata* time.

A Tank Adjacent to the temple there is a stepped tank having *Ghat* in each side. The tank is out of use and covered with some vegetation and trees. (Pl.VIII C)

Building Complex There are several residential building complexes and *havelis* and it is alleged that they were originally built by the Marathas but were later on occupied by the Barha Saiyids. One of the *havelis* of the town accommodates a local school with some alteration in the original plan. One of the beautiful buildings locally known as *Garhi* is in good state of preservation. (Pl.IX A)

Darwaja A huge door, 8 x 4 m, stands in the mohalla Budh-Bazar, which is situated in the vicinity of the town. This is built in *lakhauri* bricks. According to the tradition, it was originally built by the Marathas. The structure is badly dilapidated because the brick having been taken away from its lower part. Originally the door is said to have had three storeys but now only one storey is left. Around the door there are several newly constructed structures.

Some Maratha chieftain is said to have once come here and he built this building for his consort. She was a great devotee of river Ganga which probably flowed nearby at the time. However, the river Ganga, has now shifted away from the

site.(Pl.IX B)

Killi Darwaja This structure is in the midst of the town and houses many shops inside it. It is alleged that the whole town had a boundary wall to guard it from neighbouring forest. The remains of the gates may be seen in all directions, though only *Killi Darwaja*, so called because it is studded with pointed nails, is somewhat preserved at present. At present a metalled road passes through the door. The door top has an arch, which is surrounded by small cells, which might have been used by the soldiers. The whole structure is built in the *Lakhauri* bricks. (Pl.IX C)

41. Husainpur The village Husainpur is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 26 km. There is no direct route to approach the village. It can be approached via village Mirapur, which is at a distance of 14 km. Apart from remains of some brick-built houses, there is an old Masjid⁴.

42. Jatwara The village is about 4 km. towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters on Jansath-Morna road. Apart from some residential buildings made in *Lakhauri* bricks, there is a mosque. It has been plastered and white-washed. Its age could not be determined.

43. Jarbar The village Jarbar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. To reach the site one may first go to village Khujera about 6 km from Jansath, on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a *kharanja* leads to the village Jarbar. In the heart of the village, there is a *Shikhara* type temple of Lord Shiva. It is thickly plastered and white-washed. Its age could not be determined.

44. Kasimpur Khola The village Kasimpur Khola is situated

4. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13.

towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 20 km on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. In the vicinity of the village there is a *Shikhara* type temple of Lord Shiva on a 1.5 ft. high platform. It is plastered and white-washed. Its age could not be determined.

45. Katia The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera about 6 km from Jansath block on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a *kharanja* leads to the village Katia, which is about 5 km away. In the heart of the village, there is a *Shikhara* type temple of Lord Shiva. The temple stands on a plinth of 1 m. The temple is made of *lakhauri* brick and has been thickly plastered.

46. Kaithora The village Kaithora is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The site may be reached via village Mirapur, about 1 km on a metalled road, to the village Kaithora. It is considerably important from architectural point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

A Mazar A well preserved maqubara (grave) 14x14x1.5 m., of Latif Shah exists here. The mazar has arched gateways and four minarets, one on each corner of the roof. These minarets surround a beautiful dome in the centre which is decorated with a pointed metal piece at the top. It is thickly plastered and white washed. There are nine mazars of some unknown persons, built in a linear sequence. They do not have any roof over them and are made in *lakhauri* bricks. (Pl. X A)

A Temple Near the ancient mound there is a tank. It is alleged that it had steps, but no traces of them can be seen now. On one side of the tank there is a newly-built temple of Lord Rama, which has no historical significance.

A Building Complex Just opposite of the mazar of Latif Shah

in which some Saiyid families are residing. Many alterations have been made in it. There is another Lakhaury brick building complex, commonly known as *Darwaza*, because of its high entrance. The gate has been partially damaged. The main buildings have the arches as decorations.

47. Mahmoodpur (Banger) The village Mahmoodpur Banger is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. It is 2 km east of Mirapur village. The village Mahmoodpur Banger is an uninhabited village.

A Mazar The mazar is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur. There is a tube well dug adjacent to the mazar. The mazar is locally known as Rahmatulla Pir. According to local people Latif Shah of Kaithera were four brothers. Rahmatulla, one of the brothers, is buried here, while the graves of the other three are in Sarai Kholā and Allampur.

A Fort In the vicinity of the village there is a brick fort with high corner towers. It is badly damaged.

48. Makkhanpur The village Makkhanpur is an uninhabited village adjacent to the village Sambhalhera. It is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It may be approached via Sambhalhera towards south.

A Temple There is a famous temple surrounded by a 1 m. high boundary wall in the village. It has hexagonal burj one at each of the four corners. The temple is surrounded by a grove. Inside the boundary there are two temples of Lord Shiva and Lord Rama, side by side. Both the temples are identical and of *Shikhara* type, having their main gates towards east. The wall and roof are beautifully decorated with painting of floral motifs. The Nandi figure stands just outside the temple of Lord Shiva. While the image of Hanuman is installed outside the temple of the Lord Rama. Both the figurine are beautifully carved out. The image of Hanuman tramples

down a lady figurine.(Pl. X B)

A saint is said to have refused to take his meals if the temples were not built here. It is how, these temples came into existence. Later on the image of *Durgaji* was installed between the original temples. At the back of these temples there used to be a raised platform, called *Panchavati*. The original platform was damaged and in due course of time and was renewed later on. It measures 5x4x2m. with 5 stairs. The whole complex covers a large area.

49. Mirapur The town Mirapur, lies 29°33'N and 77°33'E at the junction of two metalled roads leading from Muzaffarnagar to Mawana and from Khatuali to Bijnor. This town is located at a distance of about 11 km towards south-east of Jansath block headquarters. It is about 33 km away from district headquarters. The town is believed to have been bestowed to the Chhatrauri branch of the Saiyids during the reign of Akbar.

A Temple Towards east of the village on the top of an elevated platform there is a temple of Kaliji locally known as *Babrewali Mata Ka Mandir*.

A Building Complex There are several residential complexes in the village made in *lakhauri* bricks. Some gates, decorated with arches, are also seen at many places in the village.

50. Mujhera The village Mujhera lies towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. The village Mujhera is considerably important from the architectural point of view. The following structures are found.

A Baoli There is a famous *Baoli*, popularly known as *Bai Ka Kuan*. One who takes bath in this *Baoli* is said to be cured of *bai* (gastric-trouble). But now it is no longer under use. It is said that it was built during the period of Muhammad Khans father. (Pl.X C)

The Mazars Two mazars locally known as *Jachcha-Bachcha*

Ki Mazar are visited by the people for *ziyarat* on every Thursday. The mazars are of Saiyid Saif Khan and his mother. These are made in white marble with red sandstone in the interior of the dome and with inscription 972 or 1564 A.H. These were built by Saiyid Muhammad Khan for himself, but his son Saif Khan, having died in his life time was buried here. (Pl. XI A) It is one of the finest tombs of Mujhera village. The tomb is surrounded by a 2.5 m high wall with a flat octagonal burj on each corner. The length of the boundary wall is 53 metre with a big gate on one side. The gate is decorated with arches. The inner part of the wall is also decorated with arches. The mazar is in the centre, having a 1.5 m high plinth. Just opposite to this mazar there is another mazar (tomb) of Saiyid Muhammad Khan. (Pl. XI B) It is also built in white marble with an incirption dated A.H. 982 ie 1574 A.D. The tomb of Miran Saiyid Husain⁵, dated A.H. 1100 ie 1592, is also there. In the village Mujhera there is another mazar of Saiyid Umar Nur built in red sandstone of unknwon date. It is also a fine piece of architecture.

51. Nizampur The village Nizampur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route leading to the village. One wishing to visit the site may first go to Mirapur, at a distance or about 11 km from Jansath. The village is located towards about 7 km east from Jansath. Just on the edge of an ancient mound there is well in *lakhauri* bricks having an outer diameter of 5.10 m. Some later construction is also seen. It is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal plastered plateform.

52. Sambhalhera The village Sambhalhera is situated towards the east of the Jansath block headquarters at a dis-

5. Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1873, p. 141. *Indian Archaeology, 1959-60 : A Review*, p. 101; *Indian Archaeology, 1980-81 : A Review*, p. 138; Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13.

tance of about 5 km on the left side of the Mirapur-Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhahera and joins the Mirapur-Jansath road. The village is one of the principal seats of the Barha Saiyids. It is also a considerable important village from architectural point of view. The following structures deserve our attention.

A Mazar Towards the north-west of the village there is a tomb of Hazarat Ibn Salar, son of Husain, built during the reign of Firuz Shah in AH 777 or 1375 AD.

A Mosque Adjacent to the mazar there is a mosque dating back to the Emperor Shahjahan time. It was built by Saiyid Makhan, son of Bahauddin⁶ in A.H. 104 i.e. 1631 AD. This fact is confirmed by an inscription mounted in front portion of the mosque. The mosque has a painted roof. It is badly damaged at many places and surrounded by four walls. The mosque has three dome and two small minarets in front of the central dome. It bears an inscription housed in the State Museum, Muzaffarnagar. (Pl. XII A)

Imambara Apart from several residential buildings, mostly double storeyed, there is an Imambara in a *haveli*, where the function of Muharram is celebrated. It is also decorated with floral motifs and has arched gateways. It has been damaged at many places. It is being repaired by some local people.

53. Tandhera The village Tandhera is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. To approach the site one may first go to the village Khujera on Jansath-Morna road. On the right side of the village a *karanja* leads to the village Tandhera.

A Mosque There is a mosque in the village made in *lakhauri* bricks. It has been plastered and white washed. It is, therefore, difficult to determine its age.

6. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13, Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1872, p. 166.

54. Talra The village Talra is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km on Jansath-Morna road.

Building Complex There are many residential buildings made of *lakhauri* bricks. Among them Bawandwari is noteworthy. It is alleged that there were 52 rooms in the building. However, it has been damaged. It is a double storyed building. In front of the building there is a big gate having arches. People are residing in this residential complex.

55. Tisang The village lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. A pucca road goes upto 5 km and then onwards joins a *kuchcha* road which leads to the site. There a newly constructed temple on an ancient mound which is in the vicinity of the village.

Block : Morna

56. Bhokerheri The village Bukerheri lies 29°31'N and 77°56' on a metalled road from Bijnor to Deoband at a distance of about 24 km from the district headquarters. It is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. It is linked with a village road.

A Tomb There is an old double-storyed structure (tomb) in the heart of the village and is surrounded by the newly constructed residential buildings. The tomb is ascribed by the Hindu to one *Baba Garib Das*, a local saint. It is used by the Hindus and Muslims as a common place of worship⁷. The Muslims consider it Baba Garib Shah. The structure is well preserved. Apart from this structure there are several other structures made of *lakhauri* brick like wells, residential buildings etc. (Pl.XII B)

57. Firozpur It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 km away from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A metalled as well as a *kuchcha* road starts from Morna.

7. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 12.

A Temple The temple is towards the east of the village Firozpur. The temple is locally known as *Nilkantheshwar* mandir. The temple is on the top of an ancient mound. The *Nilkantheshwar* owes its name to the temple.

The temple is an ancient one but later additions have been made. It is surrounded by a boundary wall, which is 2 m. high. It covers a large area. On the inner side of the boundary wall there are small niches. At some place plaster is also seen. In front of the temple there is a *Pipul* tree. According to local people the original *Shivalingam* was lost and has been replaced by a new one.

A Mazar In addition to the temple on the top of the ancient mound there are two mazar (graves) of unknown person built in *lakhauri* bricks. The mazar is locally known as Pir Saheb.

58. Kakarauli The village Kakrauli lies 29°24' N and 77°55'E at a distance of about 6 km towards south of the Morna block headquarters on the Jansath-Morna road. It is a very rich village from architectural point of view. The place according to local traditions, was largely inhabited by a branch of the Jats prior to Mughal advent in 1526 AD. In later days, these Jats are said to have shifted to Bharatpur in Rajasthan during the reign of emperor Muhammad Shah 'Rangeele' (1719-1748), when it was rehabilitated by the aforesaid Saiyids.

Hauz-Kund The village is said to have had an old tank, known as *Hauz-Kund*, which was levelled up with earth in the year 1857. Locally this place is known as *Hathi-duba*. (Pl. XIII A)

59. Morna The headquarters of the development block of the same name lies 29°28'N and 77°56'E. It is about 18 km away from the district headquarters. The place was a seat of Chatrauri branch of the Saiyids since the days of Akbar.

A large number of buildings tracing their origin to the Saiyids, are found here even today, though in dilapidated

state. Important among these is a large masjid⁸ built by Bibi Jhabbu, wife of Nawab Husain Khan, who lived during the reign of Muhammad Shah in AH 1138 i.e. 1725 AD. This is one of the last of the major Saiyid buildings.

60. Sikri The village Sikri is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. Buses are also playing from Morna to Bhokerheri and Sikri. It is the border village of the block Morna. According to local people the name Sikri has been derived by the word '*Sikargarh*'. It is alleged that there were two wells of large bricks in the *Khole ke Jungle* but They are not tracable now.

A Mosque In the vicinity of the village there is a mosque of pre-modern period. Its front portion is old one but rest of the mosque is the later addition with two towering minars on both sides. Adjacent to the mosque there is a well, probably used for *vazu*.

Building Complex Apart from the mosque, there are several *havelis* and other structural remains in the village, all of which are occupied by the local Muslims. Some silver coins have been found by the local people from the site. (Pl. XIII B)

61. Shukartal The place comprises of two villages, Shukartal Banger and Khader. It lies 29°29' N and 78°11'E. It is located towards north-east of the Morna block head-quarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is direct metalled road from Morna to Shukartal. This place is connected to Delhi, Haridwar, Meerut etc.

A Temple The place is one of the most important centres of Hindu pilgrimage in the district of Muzaffarnagar and adjoining areas. According to local tradition, this is the spot where the king Parikshit (grandson of Arjuna), was given a learned discourse on *Shreemad Bhagwata* by the sage Shukdeva. The

8. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13, Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1873, p. 142.

banyan tree, under which the king received the recitation, is identified with the one standing in the compound of the temple of Shukdeva, situated by the riverside. The temple is picturequely situated amidst pleasing surroundings.

Fort There is a fort belonging to one Rohilla chieftain, Najib-ud-duala.

Tehsil : Budhana

Block : Budhana

62. Bahramgarh The village Bahramgarh is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km.

Building Complex There are many beautiful *havelis* in the village and newly constructed temples. The *havelis* are generally double storeyed and are painted in floral motifs.

63. Budhana Budhana, the headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies 29°17' and 77°99'E. It stands on the bank of the Hindon Nadi. It is about 30 km south of the district headquarters, which is connected by a metalled road.

It is place of some antiquity, having been constituted a Mahal in the regin of Akbar.

A Temple There is a large temple in the vicinity of the town on a 1 m. high plinth. The whole complex is surrounded by a boundary wall. There are many beautiful small temples in the campus. An image of Kaliji has been installed on a slightly elevated platform in one of the temples, which has arched gateway. In the same way there are other temples of Lord Shiva, Hanumana, Rama etc. They are made of *lakhauri* brick and thickly plastered and, therefore, their date could not be determined. Probably they all belong to medieval period.

Accidently, I came across some beautiful dieties, which were kept for worship under the Pipul tree. These figurines may belong to Kushana & Gupta period. One of them a figu-

rine of mirror looking lady while the other is in fragments of a *Shal-Bhanjika* (Pl. XIII C).

64. Jaula The village Jaula is on the Budhana-Kandhla road on the right side at a distance of about 6 km from the Budhana block headquarters towards the west. Jaula, a large village lies 29°17'N and 77°25'E.

Mosque/Temple There are two mosques in the village, known as *Bari Masjid* and *Chhoti Masjid*. Apart from these there are many temples. On the side of an ancient mound there are newly constructed temples.

65. Shikarpur The village Shikarpur lies 29°22'N and 77°30'E at a distance of 10 km north of Budhana block headquarters. It is connected by roads with Budhana in south, Shahpur in east and Sisauli in the north.

A Mosque There are many mosques in the village Shikarpur. Among noteworthy the *Bari Masjid*, which, according to local people, belongs to Humayun period. There has been later addition in the mosque. It is thickly plastered and white-washed. The roof of the mosque has some paintings. There is an inscription in front gate of the mosque.

Apart from the mosque, there are several havelis and others structural remains, such as wells etc.

Block : Kandhla

66. Ailam The village Ailam lies 29°17'N and 77°18'E on the Shamli-Shahdera road. It lies toward south of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. between the river Krishni and the Yamuna canal.

Building Complex Tradition has it that the village was founded by one Mahipal Singh, about 620 A.D. It also formed the headquarters of one of the Khaps under the Khap Balian. There are many residential buildings built of *Lakhauri* bricks.

67. Kandhla Kandhla, the headquarters of the block of the same name, lies 29°41' and 77°81'E at a distance of about 47

km towards south-west of the district head-quarters.

In the reign of Akbar it was constituted into a Mahal in the Sirkar of Delhi.

A Tank There is an ancient tank called Suraj Kund, where people of the adjoining area come to bathe on religious occasions.

Jain Temple There is a big Jain temple in the heart of the town. According to local people it is very old. However, it is thickly plastered and white-washed.

A Tomb There is a famous tomb of a saint Maqdhum Shah, which was built in 1706 A.D. People offer prayers there.

Jama Mosque In the centre of the town, there is an old Jama mosque. It is in very bad state of preservation.

Block : Shahpur

68. Kamalpur The village Kamalpur is situated towards west of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. One can reach the village Kamalpur through a metalled road via Adampur.

A Mazar There is a mazar of Pir Husain Shah on the top of an ancient mound. Except the mazar all the surrounding area is being tak labelled down by the farmers. People of the adjoining area come for *Ziarat* (for pilgrimage) on Thursdays.

69. Purbalian The village Purbalian is situated towards north of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. on Shahpur-Jansath road on its right side. It is easily approachable from the district headquarters at a distance of about 10 km.

A Mazar The mazar is towards the south of the village Purbalian. There is a mazar on the top of an ancient mound, locally known as Barha Hazi Pir Ki Mazar. The mound has been converted as a graveyard. The mazar of Hazi pir is surrounded by a boundary wall and has been white-washed.

70. Shoron Shoron, lies 29°20'N and 77°35'E. It is situated towards south of the Shahpur block head-quarters at a dis-

tance of about 2 km.

Before the advent of the Mughals the Jats consolidated their conquests and Shoron became the military stronghold of the *Khap militia* and the seat of secretary of the *Balian Khap*. The secretary is locally called *vazir*.

A Tomb The place has several mosque and temples. Among the significant tombs is the tomb of Sufi saint Gharib Shah, (1551AD) who came from Baghdad and settled in this village.

Chaupal About two hundred year old chaupal of the *Khap Balian* also stands here (Pl. VI C).

71. Shahpur Shahpur, the headquarters of the development block of the same name lies 29°22'N and 77°33'E. It is situated at a distance of about 20 km. from district headquarters on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road.

A Mosque There is an old mosque, bearing an inscription. It is in bad state of preservation.

Building Complex There are many residential buildings in the town including a *Garhi*. It is in a deploded condition.

Tehsil : Kairana

Block : Kairana

72. Arti The village Arti is situated towards north-east of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. on the right side of the Kairana-Muzaffarnagar road.

A Building Complex There are many havelis in the village made of *lakhauri* brick. The entrance gate of the *havelies* are is decorated with arches. According to the local people these buildings belong to the *Mantri* of the Raja Ranjit Singh.

73. Kairana The town Kairana which is the headquarters of the tahsil and the block headquarters of the same name lies 27°24'N and 77°12'E on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Painipat.

The importance of place dates back to the reign of Emperor Shahjahan, who bestowed the estate of Kairana on his

physician, Muqarrab Khan. Muqarrab Khan is said to have built many buildings and laid out a garden here. The remains of the garden are tracable even to this day towards the north-east of the town.

There are several other buildings and monuments dating back to the medieval period. Here mention may be made of *baradari* which was constructed by aforesaid Muquarrab Khan. The oldest building in the town is a mosque in mohalla Pirzadan, very close to mohalla Afganani. It was built by Islam Shah in A.H. 958. Muquarrab Khan constructed a dargah near the tomb of famous saint Bu Ali of Panipat. Rizk-ulla-Khan⁹, son of the saint built the tomb in A.H. 1071 or 1660 A.D. Other buildings of interest are the masjid of Maraf Pir on Shamli road. It was built by Aurangzeb in A.H. 1077. The Masjid Afganani was built by Shahjahan in A.H. 1062 and the other masjid in mohalla Khail in A.H. 1066. The Masjid Darbar Kalan was built by Shahab Sultan in A.H. 1051.

Block : Shamli

74. Adampur The village Adampur is situated towards south-east of the Shamli block headquarters on the left side of the Shamli-Budhana road at a distance of about 7 km.

A Stone Slab In the vicinity of the village there is a Jhor (tank) surrounded by the trees (*Kadamba*). A stone slab on the edge of the tank bears some inscription probably in Persian script. The inscription is totally illegible.

75. Bhainswal The village Bhainswal is situated towards north of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. It is linked with the block with a metalled road.

The village has in its centre a mound of earth about 24 ft high from the surrounding area. It is alleged that the mound

9. Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1872, p. 97; Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13.

contains the grave of *Pir Ghaib*¹⁰ who used to house his cattle there when the surrounding area was covered with water. A mela is also held here.

76. Shamli Shamli the headquarters of the development block lies 29°27'N and 77°15'E. It is located at a distance of about 11 km from tehsil headquarters about 38 km from district headquarters, lying on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Kairana.

The original name the town is said to have been Muhammadpur-Janardan. It was a part of jagir granted to Muquarrab Khan by emperor Shahjahan. The town got the name Shamli or Shyamli during the reign of Bahadur Shah.

There are many temples and mosques in the town along with the other structural remains such as wells, etc.

Block : Thana Bhawan

77. Jalalabad The town Jalalabad lies 29°37' N and 77°26'E on the road leading from Shamli to Saharanpur. It is towards north of the Thana-Bhawan block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km which is linked with a metalled road.

It is said to have its name from one Jalal Khan, a Pathan, during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb.

Fort The remains of the fort, called Gausgarh ka Quila stands towards south of the town at a distance of about 1.5 km. It was constructed by Najib Khan, the Rohilla Chieftain in the eighteenth century.

A Mosque The inner compound of the fort contains the remains of an old mosque constructed during the days of Zabita Khan. The structure is broken at several places, but the outline is quite preserved¹¹.

There is well in the campus of the building. The well is of

10. Fuher, *op.cit.*, p. 12.

11. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13; Varun D.P. *op.cit.*, p. 276.

extraordinary large diameter. It is built in *lakhauri* bricks.

78. Thana Bhawan Thana Bhawan, the headquarters of the development block lies 29°35'N and 77°25'E. It is situated about 32 km. away from the district headquarters.

This place is said to have been known as Thana Bhim in the days of Akbar. However, the present name was given at later date after an old temple, dedicated to the Goddess Bhawani. The temple is situated towards the west of it and attracts a considerable gathering in the month of Bhadra.

There are few other buildings of importance. However, most of these have suffered rather severe ravages of time. Among these may be mentioned the mosque of Maulvi Saiyed-ud-Din, said to date back to 1099 Hijri, the tomb of Maulvi Sheikh Muhammad, built in 1109 Hijri, and the mosque of Pir Muhammad ascribed to emperor Aurangzeb, who built it in 1114 Hijri¹².

Block : Un

79. Jhinjhana The town Jhinjhana lies 29°31'N 77°14'E at a distance of about 48 km from the district headquarters and about 17 km from Shamli. It is towards of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is connected with a metalled road which leads to the tahsil Kairana. The town is very rich from architectural point of view. It has a number of historical monuments, some dating back to the beginning of the 10th century A.D. The following structures deserve our attention :

Tomb & Mosque In the vicinity of the town there is a mosque and a tomb ascribed to Shah Abdul Razzaq and his four sons,

12. Fuher, A., *op.cit.*, p. 13; Varun, D.P. *op.cit.*, p. 288.

built during the reign of emperor Jahangir in 1623 A.D. The domes of both the mosques and the tomb are decorated with blue coloured flowers with excellent workmanship. However, these have been subjected to the ravages of time.

There is another tomb at a short distance from above mentioned place. It is one of the oldest tombs of the district. The *dargah* of Imam Sahib¹³, a local muslim saint, believed to date back to 901 A.D.

13. Varun, D.P., *op.cit.*, p. 278.

Chapter IV

Archaeological Sites & Artefacts

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Archaeological Sites & Artefacts

The present chapter discusses that fairly a large number of archaeological sites in district Muzaffarnagar have been discovered where the remains dating back from Late Harappan down to the Medieval period have been found. In addition to these, associated cultural findings have thrown valuable light on the archaeology of this district as well as the adjoining areas. It was, therefore, felt worthwhile to describe the details of the explored sites of the district. The explorations together with the survey of material remains from protohistoric period to late Medieval period have been incorporated here to give an idea of the cultural evolution. Such regional studies may provide sufficient information in reconstructing the cultural perspective of the area. The explorations have been conducted on the basis of the parameters given below :

- a. Location of village
- b. Site location in relation to village
- c. Area of the site, height, length and breadth, any river, pond etc.
- d. Nature of the mound-under cultivation, structures etc.
- e. Culture of the mound whether single culture or multicultural
- f. Distinctive features.

For convenience, the project was planned to work block wise on the sites on the banks of the main rivers namely the Ganga, Yamuna, Kali Nadi and their tributaries including Katha Nala, Hindon, Krishni and Saloni. There are in all fourteen blocks in 4 tehsils of the district. The details of the findings are given below:

TEHSIL : MUZAFFARNAGAR

Block : Charthawal

1. Alamgirpur : The village Alamgirpur is stretched in the north-west direction on the border of the district Muzaffarnagar, which divides it from the district Saharanpur. It is approximately 12 km away from the Charthawal block headquarters on the right side of the Thana Bhawan-Charthawal road. To approach the site there is no direct route. The site may be approached from the village Biralsi. A *kuccha* approach road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 4 km. The village Alamgirpur lies towards north of the village Biralsi. The site lies towards north-west of the village Alamgirpur. The mound is quite significant with an average height of 3.5 m. from the surrounding area. The mound is completely under cultivation and farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. It covers an area of about 200 x 150 sq.m. The Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village hardly at a distance of about 2.5 km. The site is inaccessible during the rainy season.

Pottery : The earliest findings on the site appear to be Late Harappan. The collection of the pottery from the site includes

a few pieces of the Late Harappan which may represent part of a big storage jar with rough outer texture on the lowerside externally but on the upper side it is well polished which also has black line on the red surface. The pottery is not well baked. Another interesting piece is an indeterminate shape which may be a piece of goblet with its base lost, thereby the presence of a big perforation on the lower side. The piece has well corrugated mark inside and smooth polished surface externally.

Another noteworthy objects are many pieces of thick grey* ware which may belong to Late Harappan or OCP period. A few sherds definitely belong to OCP period. Some sherds are the pieces of discoid base. Next in chronology come the sherds of OCP culture. The OCP sherds represent vases having out-turned or collared rim, basins and many indeterminate shapes. The pottery complex of this site has yielded the same OCP characteristics which is ochrous, porous and slipped as well as unslipped.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. An interesting terracotta sqattish drum-shaped bead with a prominent hole on both the sides around the central hole. It has engraved circlets. It's middle part has a pointed carrination, unslipped; (Diam. 4.3 cm) of Early Historic period. (Pl. XIV A4).
2. Fragment of a terracotta wheel, hub is visible, unslipped; may be of OCP period (Pl. XIV C4).
3. Fragment of a stone pestle; of Historic period.

2. Alipura : The village Alipura lies towards north-west of the Charathawal block headquarters as well as the district headquarters. It is about 15 km away from the Charthawal block on the right side of the Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road.

* Such type of Grey ware sherds were found at a very few places.

There is no direct route to reach the site. One can reach the site via village Biralsi by bus or by his own vehicle, from there a *kuccha* road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 7 km. The village Alipura lies towards north of the village Biralsi.

Though the mound has been converted into an agricultural field, however, potteries have been collected from the slightly elevated portion of it. The site covers an area of about 150 x 100 sq.m. It is full of greyish sand. The Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village at a distance of about 3.5 km. The site is, however, difficult to reach during the rainy season.

Brick-bats are also scattered there, however, wedge shaped-bricks measuring 30 x 22/17 x 6 cm. the key marks generally used for making well have been found. Which may belong to Kushana period. (Pl. 1A). According to local people there was a well but at present there is no sign of it.

Pottery : The antiquity of the site may go back to the OCP period of the Upper Doab. Among OCP fragments of vases, having out-turned rim, basins, pieces of discoid bases, bowls, etc., were found. Red ware with usual shape of later periods have also been collected. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

3. Buddha Khera : The village Buddha Khera stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It lies towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. The village Buddha Khera lies on the right side of the Thana-Bhawan-Charthawal road about 4 km away towards north of village Akbargarh. The site is towards west of the village Buddha Khera. It is a low mound covered with grass and small trees. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

Pottery : The site has yielded the ceramics of the Shunga and Kushana period and of mediæval period. A tiny bowl has

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incurved circlets as decoration. No antiquity was found.

4. Badhai Kalan : The village Badhai Kalan stands on the right side of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, one may first go the village Badhai Khurd on the Charthawal-Chhapar road at a distance of about 3.5 km, from where on the left side of the road a *kankar* road bifurcates to lead to the site situated a distance of about 1.5 km. The village Badhai Kalan stands on the boarder (northern) village of the district Muzaffarnagar and separates it from the district Saharanpur.

The mound is almost towards north of the village Badhai Kalan. It was originally a considerable high mound but the major portion of it has been cut down by the farmers of the adjoining fields. However, rest of it is intact which is yellowish in colour and sandy in composition. The mound covers an area of about 100 x 100 sq.m. It is different to approach the site during the rainy season.

Pottery : Apparantly most of the sherds appear to be of OCP. Among these are ringed bases, basins vases and storage jars. Other ceramics belong to the Kushana and Medieval period, which includes usual shapes.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta indeterminate object, probably a gamesman (Pl. XIV C1).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object looking like a knob, may be of OCP period. (Pl. XIV C3).

5. Badh : The village Badh is situated towards north-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It makes the western boundary of the Charthawal block as well as the Muzaffarnagar tehsil headquarters. It is situated on the right side of the Thana Bhawan-Charthawal road about 2

km north of the village Biralsi. The mound has been badly damaged and at present there is a school running over it. The area of the mound is approximately 100x80 sq. m. and is about 2.5 m. high from the surrounding area. The Hindon Nadi flows towards east of the village Badh at a distance of about 3.5 km.

Pottery : It is a medieval site which includes the fragments of vases, handis, vessels, and other big pots. Most of them are sturdy and some of them bear thick red slip. No antiquity except a large size pottery disc and a small terracotta ball, both of them belonging to medieval period were found during the course of exploration.

6. Charthawal : The village Charthawal is situated towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 17 km on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. Charthawal, the headquarters of pargana as well of a Development Block of the same name, lies in 29°33' N and 77°36'E. There is no mound worth the name. However, it is alleged that there was a mound there earlier. The area is completely under cultivation. The village falls between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

Pottery : This site belongs to historic period. The pottery collected from the site represents red ware of historic period, which includes sherds of vases and lids, etc., The sherds are sturdy and of medium fabric. A few sherds have traces of slip. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

7. Desalpur(Behari) : The village Desalpur stands on the right side of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is an uninhabited site. The village Desalpur is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km on the right side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road.

The site Desalpur has already been reported earlier. However, my exploration confirms the earlier result. Earlier this vil-

lage was a part of the village Baheri and as such it is reported as Baheri. The site is towards east of the village Baheri. It is a low mound and under cultivation.

Pottery : The ceramics of this site are course Grey ware, Red ware of Sunga and Kushana and Medieval period. Usual wares of each were found.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site. Terracotta objects, like ear ring, fragmentary animal figurines, fragmentary plaques with foot impression, dabbers and handles were found¹.

8. Kasoli : The village Kasoli stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards north.-west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is no pucca road to approach the site. However, one may go to the site via Chaukra. There is a brick paved link road which leads to the site from Charthal. The site is towards south-west of the village Kasoli. There is no mound except some elevated portion. The whole area is under cultivation. Therefore, it is difficult to measure the area of the site.

Pottery : A few sherds which look like OCP (?) were also found. The remains of pieces include rims of vases and lids. They all are plain. These shards appear to have faced a long water action.

Though the mound has almost become indistinct, sherds of red ware of early historic and medieval periods were picked up from the slightly elevated part of the site. Usual shapes were found. The pottery is generally sturdy and treated with a wash. No antiquity were found on the site.

9. Kasyara : The village Kasyara lies towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the right side of the Charthawal - Chhapar road. There is

1. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.

another route to visit the site, one may first go the village Luhari a Late Harappan site on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a *kankar* road leads to the village Badhai Kalan via village Kasyara. The site lies towards east of the village Kasyara. Formerly it may have been a mound but at present it is rather a plain and under cultivation. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the site. The village falls in Khadar, therefore, it is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. Due to standing crop it was difficult to measure the area of the site.

Pottery : This place was ancient one is proved by the finds of red wares of early historic and medieval periods. The potterds include rims of vases, basins, dishes etc.

Antiquity : Among antiquites a small terracotta ball and a big terracotta dabber having a hole on the top of the handle, having slightly sagger base. (Upper diam, 9 cms and lower diam. 11 cms); of early historic period. (Pl. XV A1).

10. Kalyana : The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kalyana stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. There is no direct route to approach the village Kalyana. It is an uninhabited site. To approach the site one may go upto village Dadhedu on Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road and a *kuccha* road joins it on the left and leads to the site. The site is towards north-east of the village Dadhedu. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 2m. high from the surrounding area. However, villagers are levelling down the mound gradually. On the top of the mound there is a building complex of the Colonial period.

Pottery : The earliest culture of this site may be represented by the Plain Grey Ware of usual shape. Red ware of medieval period are also available. Some of them may belong to the

early and late historic period. These include big jars, basins, vases, etc.

Antiquity : Among antiquities fragment of an undefined animal figurine representing its front part was found. However, its major portion is damaged. Only the front mutilated part is available. It is well baked and bears bright red slip over it. A portion of front legs is visible. Though the period is not determined, however, it may belong to early Medieval/Gupta period. (Pl. XV B1).

11. Kulheri - 1

12. Kulheri - 2 The village Kulheri stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. On Charthawal- Thana Bhawan road where the *rajwaha* crosses the road, along with the *rajwaha*, on the left side a newly built brick-paved road leads to the village. The village can also be approached via Nagla Rai and Mahabalipur. The site is towards north of the village Kulheri. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.m. with a height of about 2 m. from the ground level. The major portion of the mound is intact, but is damaged by a village cart road which divides it into two parts. The mound looks sandy and yellowish brown in colour. During the rainy season it is difficult to reach the site owing to marshy road.

Pottery : The site is considerably important from archaeological point of view. It has a rich cultural deposit. It has yielded the pottery pieces, ranging from the OCP to the Red ware of medieval period except NBP ware during the course of exploration. The pottery includes fragments of some indeterminate shapes of OCP. However, these need confirmation. Among other wares are PGW, Plain Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Ware of Sunga and Kushan and Medieval period. Among the pottery types of some sherd of bowls and dishes

of PGW, some having grey slip and black painting externally are present. Among the pottery types of other ware/period which includes fragment of vases, pedestalled bowls, dishes, globular pots, miniature pots and basin, etc. The latter may belong to early historic period and of medieval period.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta large ghata (vase) shaped bead of which lower part is partially damaged. It has a prominent hole in the centre. It is crudely made unslipped. (Pl. XIV B1).
2. Fragment of a wheel and a pottery disc.

13. Khanjahanpur : The village Khanjahanpur is situated on the south-east boarder of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km on Muzaffarnagar-Charthawal road. It can easily be approached from district headquarters towards west at a distance of about 3 km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamoli road. The site is easily approachable because it lies just on the right edge of the aforesaid road after crossing the Kali Nadi bridge. There is a *kuccha* road leading to the site. The village Khanjahanpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is popularly known as *Dallo Devata Ka Tila*. The natives offer *Puja* to the diety every Thursday.

The mound covers an area of about 150x150 sq.m. However, originally it was a big mound. At present it is approximately 6 m. high from the surrounding area. A major portion of it has been levelled down by the farmers of adjoining fields for the purpose of agriculture. In spite of the levelling down the mound it is still of a considerable size. On the top of the mound there are newly constructed temples which house a few images of Lord Shiva and Ganesha collected from the mound under a banyan tree. There is a plastered brick platform over which a *Naga* image has been installed. The place is famous for Naga worship. A legend goes that the husband of the daughter of king Sanwaldeva had died due to snake bite as he tried to kill it. However, he became alive after some days when his newly-wed consort worshipped the Naga.

Pottery : The site is very rich in its cultural remains. The antiq-

uity of the site goes back to the OCP culture. Next in chronology come PGW which is present here in considerable amount along with Plain Grey Ware. The paintings include rim bands, dashes, circlets etc. in black pigment. A few Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. The red includes early historic as well as medieval pottery. Pot sherds of terracotta glazed ware and a few sherds having greyish core and red surface belonging to medieval period have also been found. A few brick-bats were also seen here.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate animal figurine probably a lion. It is badly mutilated., but forelegs are partly preserved. It has yawning mouth?. Tail is also partly visible. It is unslipped and may be assigned to the Kushana period? (L-5 cm, w-4 cm) (Pl. XV C2).
2. A terracotta disc and a ball of medieval period.

14. Luhari : The village Luhari is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the left side of the Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road. It is easily approachable and presents a rich site from archaeological point of view. The site is in the vicinity of the village Luhari, which stands on about half km off the road side.

The mound was originally considerably high but at present it has been cut down vertically almost from all sides by the villagers who have settled over the mound. In spite of these damages, the height of the mound is still approximately 2.5 m. from the surrounding area. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.m. Some brick-bats are still seen in the section. The site falls between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

Pottery : The pottery complex of the site includes pieces of vases, storage jars, pedestalled bowls, which appear to belong Late Harappan period. They all are unslipped, therefore, may be OCP sherds. After Late Harappan new culture is repre-

sented after a long long gap by Painted Grey and Plain Grey Ware sherds. There also appear the fragments of dishes and bowls. The sherds appear to be of medium fabric and well levigated clay and after PGW people the site again was inhabited in the medieval period, which is represented by thick grey ware and red ware.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead having a groove near the base, partially damaged, ill-fired, blackish, may belong to Early Historic period. (Pl. XIV A5).
2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, representing rear part. Partly its hind legs are visible. It has a fine slip and is well-baked. Though period cannot be pinpointed, it may belong to Early Historic period. (Pl. XV C5).
3. Fragment of a terracotta human figurine of which the upper portion is missing and between the legs there is perhaps a seat provided to sit on an animal. Legs have incised nail mark. It is hand made and of red colour and assignable to Medieval period (L-13 cm, W-13 cm) (Pl. XVI A).

15. Mahmoodpur : The village Mahmoodpur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The village Mahoodpur is also known as Laker Sangha. It is situated towards south east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km on the left side of the Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road. It stands midway between Muzaffarnagar and Charthawal and can be approached through the same road.

The site is significant in its cultural remains which has yielded Late Harappan OCP, Sunga, Kushana and Medieval pottery. The site is towards north of the village Mahmoodpur. It is a low but wide spread mound which covers an area of

about 200x150 sq.m. and is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. A major portion of the mound has been utilized by the farmers for cultivation, but rest of it is intact. It is sandy and loose in composition. During rainy season it is difficult to approach the site.

Pottery : The pottery of the site includes earliest remains represented by Late Harappan wares in which broken pieces of rims of big storage jars, pedestalled bowls, basins, etc have been found. Next in chronology is represented by OCP, which includes rims of bowls, both deep and shallow, a few sherds are ill-baked, which look like dull red ware. The general characteristic of ware is porous and unslipped generally of medium fabric. The ware of both cultures are unslipped. It is significant to note that a big storage jar rim of the Late Harappan Ware is slipped. One important sherd has incised zig-zag design and vertical dashes in the upper part in between two parallel circlets, is just below a groove. Oblique dashes also occur externally. All designs have been done externally on a unslipped surface. Other wares found from the site may belong to Kushana period. However, the site has yielded the maximum numbers of the pottery of medieval period which includes vases, bowls, basins and other smaller pots etc.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A nicely made ghata (vase) shaped terracotta bead of medium size. It has a prominent hole in the centre. Neck part is carefully separated from the lower body. Unslipped, it may be of Kushana/Late Mauryan period. (Pl. XIV B2).
2. A stone pestle partially damaged, blackish. (Pl. XVI B6).
3. An indeterminate stone object having canties on all sides, deliberately executed. Though its period is not determinable exactly but it may belong to early historic period. (Pl. XVI B1).
4. A stone pebble with smooth surface, probably used as a pestle.

5. Fragment of an indeterminate terrecotta cylindrical object of Ochre Colour Pottery group (L-6 cm, Diam.- 4 cm). (Pl. XIV C6).
6. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. It is badly mutilated, however, its rear part is preserved but legs, tail and head are missing. It has traces of slip and can be assigned to Historical (Gupta) period. (Pl. XV B2).
7. Fragment of another indeterminate terracotta animal figurine; it is badly mutilated. Only part of its fore legs are visible and head is missing though its lower part can be seen. Unslipped; of Kushana period. (L-4 cm, H-2.5 cm). (Pl. XV B3).
8. Lower part of a terracotta human figurine of which only a leg and waist parts are preserved. its period is not determinable.
9. Upper part of a terracotta dabber with a hole at the top of the handle (Pl. XV A2).
10. Fragment of an terracotta skin scrubber (Jhawa) having pecked holes on one side. It may belong to early Historic period. (Pl. XVI C3).
11. A terracotta ball, partially damaged; of ochre OCP group (Pl. XVII A5).
12. Leg of a terracotta animal figurine.

16. Nagla-Rai : The village Naglarai stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It is on the Charthawa-Thana Bhawan road at a distance of about 2 km towards west. The village Naglarai is linked with a *kuccha* approach road from the aforesaid road. The site is towards north-west of the village Naglarai.

The mound is sandy and yellowish brown in colour. It covers an area of about 170x100 sq.m. and is approximately 3.5 m. high from the surrounding area. It is not approachable during the rainy season.

Pottery : The ceramics of this site includes PGW, Plain Grey ware and those of early historic and medieval periods. The fragments of spouled pots, bowls, vases, knotted lids, footed-bowls or lids, etc. have been found. Some of them particularly those of medieval period have rope pattern decoration.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a sandstone pestle, probably of PGW period.
2. A terracotta broken legs of some animal figurine; period not determinable.

17. Nimau : The site is significant and rich in its cultural heritage. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also form its eastern boundary. The village is on the right side of the Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road after crossing Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 8 km. To approach the site one may first go by bus or his own vehicle upto village Akbargarh, a distance of about 5 km. on the same road from there a *kuccha* road joins it which leads to the site.

The site is towards east of the village nearly on the edge of the Hindon Nadi. The mound has been badly damaged by the villagers as they have utilized about 1/3rd area of the mound for cultivation. Rest of the mound is intact and covered with grass. There are some trees of the top of the mound. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq.m. and is about 4m. from the ground level. The site is locally known as *Saiyidon ka Khera*. It is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. (Pl. XXI A).

Pottery : The site appears an ancient one as the pot-shards generally include specimen of PGW and Plain Grey Ware. It's antiquity may go back to the PGW period². The explorations revealed that there has been a break of occupation at the site.

The next group of ceramics may belong to the early

2. Tripathi, Vibha. *An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*, (Delhi, 1975), p. 129.

Christian centuries and Medieval period while in PGW usual shapes were found. The red ware of historic and medieval period includes carinated handis, storage jars, incense burner, pedestalled bowls, vases, etc.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a stone pestle.
2. Fragments of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine representing rear part fore legs; tail and head are missing. It's hind legs are partly damaged; traces of slip are found. PGW period (Pl. XV C4).
3. A stone plaque depicting Lord Vishnu, two hands and upper part missing. Medieval period. (Pl. XVII B).
4. A sandstone disc (Chakra) of an image of Vishnu housed in a temple. Post Gupta period. (Pl. XVII C2).
5. A stone male head wearing a crown. It's face is badly mutilated. IX-X cent. A.D. Housed in a newly constructed temple. (Pl. XVII C1).
6. A seated stone image of some diety. It has a hallow. Post-Gupta period. Housed in above mentioned temple. (Pl. XVIII A2).
7. Stone image of a lady in dancing pose. Lower part is missing. The lady wears amulets, necklace and gridle. Post-Gupta period. (Pl. XVIII A1).
8. A round silver coin of Shri Samantadeva (Late 9th century A.D.).
 - (i) Obv : A sitting bull probably Nandi and a legend in Brahmi
 - (ii) Rev : A horse rider holding a shaft.

Weight : 2.335 gm., Diam. : 1.8 cm., (Pl. XVIII B2)

18. Pipalsha - 1

19. Pipalsah - 2

20. Pipalsah - 3 The village Pipalsah stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern bound-

ary. The village is on the left side of the Charthawal-Thana-Bhawan road after crossing Hindon at a distance of about 8 km. It can be approached by a metalled road (Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road) upto the village Aranch at a distance of about 5 km. Just opposite of this village towards south a *kuccha* road joins the main road which leads straight to the site.

The site is towards north-east of the village Pipalsah. It is in the vicinity of the village. The mound covers an area of about 250x200 sq.m. It's height is approximately 2 m. from the ground level. The whole area of the mound is under cultivation. The pot-sherds were collected from the furrows of the field. The mound is divided into three parts and is sandy in nature. The farmers of adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. During rainy season its approach road becomes out of use.

Pottery : From the archaeological point of view the site is considerably significant and rich in its cultural heritage. Though no antiquity was found from the site, the earliest pottery of the site is OCP. Generally all of them were indeterminate shapes. However, one sherd appears of a vessel (handi type ?). The second important group was represented by the Painted and Plain Grey Ware. Some of the Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. A few Black-Slipped ware and Brownish ware (due to firing effect) were also noticed. These sherds were generally of bowls. Among the Plain Grey Wares a few sherds representing basins could be assigned to the early NBP Ware phase. However, no sherd of NBP ware was found during the course of exploration. Among the red wares, fragments of vases, basins, bowls, handis, etc. were found. Generally the pottery is ill fired and of dull colour. However, a few of them are well baked. A majority of them appear to belong to early Christian era.

21. Rohana-Kalan : It is the border village of the district Muzaffarnagar which stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. It is situated towards north-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km on the left side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road. It can easily be approached from Muzaffarnagar district headquarter at a distance of about 15 km on Muzaffarnagar -Saharanpur road.

The site lies towards east of the village Rohana Kalan and Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagr railway line is towards west of the site at a distance of about 1/2 km. It is also an important mound, which covers an area of about 150x100 sq.m. and is about 4 m. high from the ground level. Except the periphery which is under cultivation, the whole mound is intact. It is covered with grass and some trees. A few *Sadhus* have their hutment over it. Like the other mounds of the tahsil this mound also looks sandy and brownish in colour.

Pottery : The site has yielded a variety of pottery sherds including those of PGW, Plain Grey Ware, Black-slipped and red ware includes sherds of historic and medieval period.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead, which has a small carved circle on the base around the central hole. It is partly damaged. Unslipped. (Pl. XIV A2).
2. Fragment of a terracotta disc having crescent like notches on either side of the edges. Painted Grey Ware period.
3. An irregularly shaped terracotta ball. (Pl. XVII A6).
4. A badly corroded terracotta dullred human head, having prominent head gear in a damaged state. Mauryan period.

22. Rasulpur : The village Rasulpur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi., which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 2.5 km. There is a *kuccha* road between the Charthawal and village Rasulpur. There is no mound worth

the name, however, pottery was collected from the slightly elevated portion of the site. This site is also under cultivation.

Pottery : It is an ancient site which has yielded red ware of early Christian centuries and medieval period. Usual shapes were found. Pot-sherds are sturdy and of medium fabric. Some sherds have traces of slip.

Antiquity : Some copper coins were found among antiquities which belong to medieval period. Probably *Fulus* of Akbar's time. Its legend is defaced. (Pl. XVIII C) A small terracotta ball was also found.

23. Saidpur Kalan : The village Saidpur Kalan stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on the left side of the Charthawal-Chhapar road from where a *kankar* road bifurcates leading to the site. It is an adjacent village of the village Badhai Kalan - an OCP site towards north. The site is towards east of the village Saidpur Kalan. The mound is about 3 m. high from the ground level. Its area is about 100x80 sq.m. This mound is also completely under cultivation.

Pottery : Though no antiquity was found from the site, the earlier ceramics of the site is Grey Ware which includes bowls, vases and basins etc. A few medium size pot-sherds probably belong to NBP Ware phase. Red ware sherds, mostly vases and basins, belong to Kushana as well as Medieval period.

24. Sikandarpur : The village Sikandarpur stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards west of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. To approach the site one may first go to village Akbargarh, crossing Hindon Nadi at a distance of about 5 km. on Charthawal-Thana Bhawan road. From there a *kuccha* road joins it and lead to the site. The nature of the site is sandy and brownish in

colour. There is no mound but some elevated portion can be seen. It covers an area of about 50x50 sq.m. It is also under cultivation. It is the adjacent village of Niamu- a PGW site towards the south.

Pottery : The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The pottery of the site includes sherds of OCP mostly indeterminates in shape, PGW and Red Ware of Medieval period. In PGW group mostly dishes and bowls were found and red ware is mainly represented by vases, basins etc.

Antiquity : Among antiquities an irregular pottery disc having the diameter of 5 cm. (Pl. XIX A1). It's period is not determinable. A terracotta head was also found.

25. Singalpur : The village Singalpur is situated towards south-east of the Charthawal block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. on the left side of the Charthawal-Muzaffarnagar road. There is no mound however, the potteries were collected from the elevated part of the site. It covers an area of about 80x60 sq.m. and is completely under cultivation. The village lies between the doab of Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

Pottery : The site has yielded red wares of Medieval period. However, some of them may belong to the early christian era. These are all well burnt and sturdy. Fragments include the basins of various types. Some sherds have the traces of slip.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a terracotta handle. Its end has a knob. It may be handle of some incense burner which is unslipped, assignable to Medieval period (handle diameter 5 cm, extant length 11 cm). (Pl. XVI C1).
2. Another fragment of a terracotta handle broken. Only knob is available. Unslipped. (Pl. XVI C2).

Block : Baghra

26. Budina-Kalan : The village Budina Kalan stands on the

right bank of the Hindon Nadi, which forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards south-west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. on the left side of Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. From the village Dhobi a metalled road leads to the village Sisauli via Budina Kalan.

The mound is toward west of the village Budina Kalan at a distance of about one km. The mound is, however, low with a height of approximately 3 m. from the ground level. It covers an area of about 150x100 sq.m. Only a small portion of the mound is intact and rest of 3/4 part of the mound is under cultivation. It is loose in composition and is full of sand.

Pottery : The site appears to be of Late Harappan and PGW phases. Among other ceramic groups found are Grey Ware, Black-Slipped ware and associated red ware of NBP phase. However, no NBPW was found from the site during the course of exploration. The pot-sherds include fragments of dishes, bowls, basins, vases etc. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

27. Baghra : It is a Medieval site situated on Muzaffarnagar-Baghra road at a distance of about 16 km. It is a very low mound. However, usual shapes were collected.

28. Dholra : The village Dhalra stands on the right bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The village Dholra is situated towards west of the Baghra block headquarters. It lies on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road at a distance of about 14 km. The site is towards north-west of the village which is almost plain in nature. Its area could not be measured due the standing crops.

Pottery : The site has yielded red ware of Sunga-Kushana and Medieval periods which are both slipped and unslipped. Some of them have black painting over red surface. They include various types of vases having inturned, out-turned or collared rim, pedestalled bowls, dishes etc.

Antiquity : No antiquities worth mentioning were found except three terracotta balls of different sizes. (Pl. XVII A 1-3).

29. Dhansani - 1

30. Dhansani - 2 The village Dhansani stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western bundary. It lies towards west of the Baghra block headquarter at a distance of about 10 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. The mound is, however, low but spread over an area about 250×200 sq.m. It is sandy and blackish brown in colour.

Pottery : The site belongs to historic period, the sherds include fragments of vases, basins, bowls, etc. Most of them are all dull red and ill-fired. Handis are also available. Some vessels have grooves on the neck.

Antiquity : Among antiquities only a terracotta ball was found during the course of exploration. (Pl. XVII A4).

31. Dhindhaoili - 1

32. Dhindhaoili - 2 It is the border village of the Baghra block which separates it from Budhana block. it stands on the left bank of the Hindon Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards south-west of the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. One can approach the site through village Titawi by bus or by his own vehicle at a distance of about 10 km on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road, where towards south on the left side a brick road joins it and leads to the site hardly 7 km away from the village Titawi.

The site is towards east of the village Dhindhaoili and covers an area of about 100×100 sq.m. with a height of about 3m. from the surrounding area. It is divided into two parts by a road to the east of the village. Major portion of the mound is intact but periphery has been demolished and is under cultivation. The mound has slightly compact yellowish-brown earth.

Pottery : The site has yielded a large number of sherds during the course of exploration beginning from the NBPW phase represented by the thick Grey Ware. However, no NBPW was found. Associated wares include incurved bowls, vases with elliptical collar are also available. A few sherds appear to belong to Kushana period. A few sherds bear black painting with dashes over red surface.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a terracotta bangle with elliptical cross-section. (Pl. XIX B1).
2. Fragments of a terracotta bangle with grooves running along the surface. (Pl. XIX B2).
3. An arica nut shaped terracotta bead.

33. Kinoni : It is also a Medieval site situated on Muzaffarnagar Baghra road at a distance of about 10 km. However, pottery could not be collected from the site.

34. Ladwa - 1

35. Ladwa - 2 It is the northern border village of the Baghra block and separates it from Charthawal block. It lies towards north-west of the Baghra block headquarter at a distance of about 11 km on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. To approach the site there is a *kuccha* road which joins it with the village Dholra via Jasoi.

The mound is just on the left edge of the Hindon nadi towards west of the village Ladwa. it is a low mound which is slopy towards west and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. with a height of about 2 m. from the surrounding area. The mound is divided into two parts by rain gullies. However, potteries were found equally on both the mound. The farmers of adjoining fields are levelling down the mound. During the rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

Pottery : Since a few sherds look ochreous the site may belong to OCP period. However, nothing can be said without ex-

cavation. But the second culture belongs to PGW period. Some sherds of Plain Grey Ware may belong to Mauryan period. Red ware of early Christian era are present which includes bowls, basins, storage jars, etc.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a small terracotta solid wheel with central hole. Unslipped. It may belong to OCP group.(Pl.XIV B6).
2. Fragments of a terracotta solid wheel, bigger in size. Part of the central hole is visible. Unslipped. (Diam. 4.5 cm) Assigned to Medieval period. (Pl. XIV B4).
3. A small pottery disc, partially damaged may belong to PGW period.

36. Qazikhera : The village Qazikhera is situated towards east in the Baghra block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the right side of Bathra-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is towards south of the village Qazikhera and is completely under cultivation. There is no mound except some elevated terrains. A tube-well has been bored on the top of the mound. The village falls in the doab of the Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi.

Pottery : The village is a Medieval site which has yielded red ware of Medieval period during the course of exploration. The pot-sherds include vessels, basins, storage jars etc. Generally pot sherds are of medium fabric and dull red ware.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead having grooves on the base, slightly blackish (Pl. XIV A6).
2. A pottery disc (Pl. XIX A3).

Block : Muzaffarnagar

37. Badheri : The village Badheri is situated towards north-east of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. The site is towards west of the village Badheri. The mound is very low which covers an area of about 100x80

sq.m. Towards west at a distance of about 1.5 km. flows the Kali Nadi.

Pottery : The site appears Medieval which has yielded dull as well as sturdy red wares. An important type is an elongated pot having a narrow mouth and flat rim. However, a few sherds of vases with either inturned, out-turned or elliptical collared rim have also been found. Most of them are treated with a wash. No antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

38. Jaroda : It is the southern border village of the district headquarters as well as the block headquarters which demarcates it from district Meerut. The village Jaroda stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road at a distance of about 7 km. The site is in the vicinity of the village Jaroda. The village is also known as Jaroda-Panda. The terrain is flat and under cultivation.

Pottery : It has yielded generally red ware of the late Historical phase. Some of them may belong to Late Gupta period. Fragments of bowl, basins, handis, etc. were found. Generally they are treated with a wash.

Antiquity : Among antiquities a silver coin and a pottery disc of Medieval period were found during the course of exploration. The details of the coin is given below: (Pl. XIX C)

Obv. : Persian legend, Rev. : Persian legend
Weight : 10 gm, Diam.: 1.8 cm,

39. Kanamheri : It is the eastern border village of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters. The village is situated on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road at a distance of about 13 km. towards the east. The mound, completely under cultivation, is full of sand and looks brownish in colour.

Pottery : The site appears to belong to early medieval period.

It has yielded thick and sturdy red ware of utilitarian type. A few pot-sherds have paintings in black over red surface.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A stone ball of Medieval period.
2. Probably a terracotta coin mould. (Pl. XX A & B).

40. Lachhera : The village Lachhera is situated towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, from Purbalian, it is hardly 4 km. towards north. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The mound is towards north of the village Lachhera which is totally occupied by the residential houses. The height of the mound is approximately 3 m. high from the ground level. However its area could not be measured.

Pottery : The red ware of the medieval period were observed at the site. However, no pottery was could be collected from the site.

41. Mirapur : The village Mirapur stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. Adjoining the village is another village Semali. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, it can be approached via village Purbalian in Shahpur block from there it is about 4 km north. It is about 5 km. towards south from Muzaffarnagar block headquarters.

The site is towards east of the village on the edge of the river and is known as *Guphawale Pir*. There are four *Pirs* in the village. The *mazar*, which lies on the top of the mound is one of them. Near the *mazar* there is a newly constructed house and a hand-pump. The mound covers an area of about 200x100 sq.m. It is about 4 m. high from the ground level. The mound is vertically cut down and a section can be seen. Pot sherds were collected from this area also. However, periphery of the mound is under cultivation. It would be difficult

to approach the site during rainy season. (PLATE XXI B).

Pottery : It is a PGW site³. Here Mauryan wares are also found. The paintings on sherds generally have linear designs.

42. Mirzapur : The village Mirzapur lies towards north of Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. It is an uninhabited village. The mound is almost flattish and covered with grass.

Pottery : The site has yielded red ware of medieval⁴ period which is represented by usual shapes. No antiquity was found.

43. Mimlana : The village Mimlana stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards north of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 3.5 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road. It is an easily approachable site also connected by a pucca road to the district headquarters.

Pottery : It is also a Medieval site which includes the sherds of vases, handis, vessels, dishes etc. Some of them have incised decorative motifs. Generally they are treated with a wash.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a terracotta leg of an animal figurine of Medieval period. (Pl. XX C1).
2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, representing front part. It is probably a bull, one horn and one ear are visible. Medieval period. (Pl. XV C3).

44. Molaheri : The village Molaheri is situated on the south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. and it is also 3 km away towards north of the village Purbalian-an OCP site. The site is towards east of the

3. Gaur, R.C. and Lal, M., Archaeological Exploration in District Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh.-The Proto and Early Historic Phase. Paper presented at Indian History Congress 52nd Session, 1992, New Delhi, unpublished.

4. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.

village Molaheeri. There is no mound. However, on the edge of the fields some elevated portion can be seen. The site covers an area of about 3 acres. Most part of the mound has been used for cultivation. There is a tube well dug adjacent to the mound.

The village Molaheeri stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. The mound is, however, very low. The nature of the mound, as usually found in the tahsil is dark brownish and sandy. During the rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

There is another mound towards north of the village parallel to the Kali Nadi. This mound is also under cultivation and covers an area of about 4.5 acre. However, pot sherds were picked up from the soil turned by the furrow in the field (Pl. XXI C).

Pottery : The pottery# from the site includes sherds of Medieval period. Red ware of Medieval period has the usual shapes. However, a few pot-sherd are grooved and treated with a wash. No antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

45. Nara : The village Nara, previously known as *Narvargarh* is situated towards southern part of the tahsil and block Muzaffarnagar where the boundaries of tahsil Budhana join it. The site is about 10 km. away on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. At a distance of about 8 km a *kuccha* road joins the aforesaid road, which leads to the site.

Though the site has yielded the pottery of early Historic and Medieval periods including glazed ware, at present no mound is seen and the area has been turned into a field with slight elevation in the central part.

Pottery : The site is rich in yielding the Medieval red ware of various types. Some of them may belong to premedieval period but the same cannot be determined without excavation.

According to Gaur and Makkhan Lal it is an OCP/LH site.

Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot-sherds are bowls, dishes, basins, globular pots, etc. Among antiquities a stone ball was found, which belongs to Medieval period.

46. Parai : The village Parai is situated towards north-east of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarter at a distance of about 14 km. on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. There is no mound worth the name. However, potteries were collected from the elevated part of it. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 2.5 km.

Pottery : It is a Medieval site which has yielded sturdy and thick red ware, circular storage jars, bowls, basins, etc. Glazed wares have also been found. However, no antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

47. Rai : The village Rai stands on the left side of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is about 12 km. away towards north from the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. It is one of the important sites of the tahsil Muzaffarnagar and was already reported in IAR 1963-64.

The site lies towards south-east of the village Rai. The major part of the mound has been levelled down by the villagers for cultivation. The existing mound measures approximately 100x120 sq.m. The height of the mound is about 4 m. from the ground level. It not easy to approach the site during rainy season.

Pottery : The earliest ceramic of the site is Grey Ware of NBPW phase. Though no NBPW was found, associated pottery including sherds of incurved bowls, vases with elliptical collar etc. were available. A few sherds of Black-Slipped ware were also found. Among the red wares belonging to the Kushana period, have black painting over red surface.

Antiquity : The antiquities collected include a terracotta disc and a terracotta seal with () 'ma' letter in Brahmi script

having a decorative curve line below. (Pl. XX A & B2). It may be added that a pot-sherd of thick Grey Ware was found earlier from here bearing three Brahmi letters⁵.

48. Rampur : This site is situated hardly at a distance of about 3.5 km towards south along the left bank of Kali Nadi. It is also towards north of Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. The mound is low, covers an area of about 120x100 sq.m. and 2 m. higher from the ground area. This site is also under cultivation.

Pottery : This site has yielded sherds of PGW, Plain Grey Ware and red ware of Medieval period representing usual shapes of each group. The PGW sherds have metallic sound and of well levigated clay having medium fabric.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta animal figurine.
2. A terracotta ghata (vase) shaped bead⁶.

59. Sarwat : The site is easily approachable from Muzaffarnagar block headquarters and is hardly 2.5 km. away towards north on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the pottery of late Historic and Medieval period. The entire mound has been damaged and inhabited. However, pot-sherds were collected from different places.

Pottery : Medieval as well as pre-Medieval pot-pieces were collected. A few of them have painting in black on red surface. Fragments include bases and rims of vases, handis,

5. Shri M.N. Deshpande (1962-63), his colleagues and students of school of Archaeology, explored an area from Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee, a distance of about 60 kms. and brought to light sites of different categories yielding Ochre Colour Pottery. Painted Grey ware, Black Slipped Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware, Red Ware of Sung-Kushana period and Medieval Glazed Ware.

From the site Rai a thick Grey Ware sherd with Brahmi script was obtained, : Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 53, and Tripathi, Vibha, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

6. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.

dishes, etc. However, no antiquity was found.

50. Sisona : The village Sisona lies towards north of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. on the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. The site is towards west of the village Sisona. There is a low mound covering an area of about 80x60 sq.m. the Kali Nadi, flows towards west of the site hardly at a distance of about one km.

Pottery : The earliest ceramics of the site belongs to the late phase of PGW. Red Ware found may belong to NBPW, Kushana and Medieval periods. However, neither any NBPW sherd nor any antiquity was found.

51. Shernagar : The site lies towards south-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 6.5 km. On the left side of Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road at a distance of about 5 km. A *kuccha* road joins it leading to the site. There is no mound worth the name. However, pot-sherds were collected from the elevated part of the site. There is no river near the site.

Pottery : Shernagar appears to be a Medieval site. it has yielded red wares along with terracotta Glazed Ware. Red ware of various types generally crude and bigger in size, include vases, basins, bowls, etc. Some of them bear paintings in black over red surface. The glazed ware sherds have white glazing and are painted in black.

Antiquity : During the course of exploration one terracotta small ball and a stone ball comparatively bigger in size were found.

52. Sujadu : The site lies towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters hardly at a distance of about 4 km. Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the mound. It is approximately 2 m. high and covers an area of about 150x100 sq.m. However, farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound gradually. The soil of the mound is yel-

lowish and slightly compact.

Pottery : The site is rich in its pottery findings. The earliest phase of this site goes back to the PGW phase of the Doab. The sherds include PGW, Plain Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Wares of Historic and Medieval periods. A few Grey Ware sherds appear to be mended.

Antiquity : Besides one pottery disc (Pl. XIX A3) two terracotta balls one small in size and other slightly bigger were found during the course of exploration. (Pl. XVII A5 & 8).

53. Sandhawali : The village Sandhawali is situated almost towards south of the Muzaffarnagar block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. At a distance of about 4 km. on the left side of the aforesaid road a kankar road joins it, which leads to the site. The mound is towards south-west of the village Sandhawali. It is about 7 ft height from the ground level and covers an area of about 50x50 sq.m. The mound is partially damaged. Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village hardly at a distance of about 1.5 km.

Pottery : A few sherds found from this site appear to belong to the Late Harappan period but this hypothesis should be taken as only tentative. However, some sherds give definite look of OCP which includes sherds of flared rim jars and vases and some look indeterminate in shapes.

The site is also very rich in Medieval pottery. However, some of them may belong to pre-Medieval period with its usual shapes.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. An indeterminate terracotta object, probably leg to an animal, which may be of Historic period. (L 6.8 cm) (Pl. XX C2).
2. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object, which may be of OCP period. (L-5.5 cm). (Pl. XX 3).

54. Semali : The site lies towards the south of Muzaffarnagar

block headquarters, at a distance of about 11 kms. The Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the site, at a distance of about 2 kms. Though there is no mound except slight elevation in the central part from where the pottery was collected. The mound looks slightly sandy and brownish.

Pottery : The site appears to belong to the Medieval# period. However, a few sherds may belong to pre-Medieval period. Fragments of basins, storage jars, bowls, miniature pots, etc. were found. Generally grooves or cords decorate the pottery. However no antiquity was found.

55. Wahelna : The site can be approached easily by Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 km. from the district headquarters. At a distance of about 4.5 km. a narrow metalled road joins it leading to the site. The mound looks slightly compact and dark brownish. The mound is almost plain.

Pottery : It is a Medieval site. A few sherds may belong to pre-medieval period. Mostly sherds are well burnt. The upper and lower portion of the vases, *handis* and other vesseles were collected. No antiquity was found.

Block : Purkazi

56. Barla : The village Barla is situated towards south-west of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi road.

Though there is no mound in the village, it appears a Medieval settlement. A little digging at any place yield Medieval pottery. Some time back a coin hoard was found in the village which yielded a large number of copper coin of Sultan Balban (Pl. XXII A). These coins are now preserved in the Government Museum, Muzaffarnagar. However, there appears to have been an ancient low mound below the Agricultural Institute Barla situated towards south of the township on the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road.

According to Gaur and Lal it is a PGW site.

57. Chandan-1**58. Chandan-2**

59. Chandan-3 The village Chandan stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 6.5 km. There is no direct route to approach the site. At a distance of about 3.5 km. on the left side of the Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road another road joins it leading to the site. Except 2 km., the road is *kuccha*. It is difficult to reach the site during rainy season.

The area of the mound, situated on the right bank of Saloni Nadi, is approximately 200x100 sq.m. The mound is divided into three parts by the rain gullies. Local farmers are gradually converting the mound into an agriculture fields. However, major part of the mound is intact. It is a low but wide spread mound.

Pottery : The pottery of the site appears to be of OCP period. However, unless the site is properly excavated it would be difficult to determine its age. The pottery of this group include fragments of vases and some indeterminate shapes. This site was earlier identified to belong to Medieval period⁷. Usual shapes were found in this group.

Antiquity : Among antiquities found from the site are terracotta bead and ball.

60. Duheli : The site is situated almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. on Deoband-Bijnor road. The site can be reached by bus via Barla, which is about 7 km. on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road, where Deoband-Bijnor road joins it.

The site⁸ belongs to Medieval period. Pot fragments include usual shapes of red ware. No antiquity was found.

7. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.

8. Ibid

61. Jamalpur : The site is situated towards south-east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on right side of the Purkazi-Laksar road. Saloni Nadi flows towards of the site at a distance of about 1.5 km. It is a Medieval site which has yielded usual shapes in red wares⁹.

62. Khudda : The site lies towards south-west of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. on the right side of Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

Pottery : This site also appears to be of Medieval period. The red ware of the site include pot sherds of dishes, bowls, jars, etc. Generally, they are treated with a wash. No antiquity was found.

63. Kamhera : The site lies almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. on Deoband-Bijnor road. The site has yielded usual shapes in red wares of Medieval period¹⁰.

64. Noornagar -1

65. Noornagar -2 The village Noornagar stands on the right bank of the Saloni Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The village lies on the northern boundary of the tahsil and the district headquarters as well. The village Noornagar lies towards north-east of the Purkazi block headquarters at a distance of about 17 km. There is a no direct route to approach the site. However, one can reach the site via Chandan village. It is perhaps the most important archaeological site of the tehsil.

It is still a large mound though it has been considerably damaged. However, it measures approximately 200x180 sq.m. It is about 4 m. high from the surrounding area. The mound is divided into two parts by a village road. Farmers are cutting down the mound for cultivation. The Saloni Nadi flows on the east side of the mound, which remains dry except in rainy

9. Ibid

10. Ibid

season. During rainy season it is not easy to approach the site.

This site was explored for the first time in 1962-63 by a team headed by Shri M.N. Deshpande. It had then yielded PGW, red ware of Sunga-Kushana period. It is fairly rich in other findings like terracotta figurines, beads, bone points, etc.

However, I could collect a few ochrous sherds during the course of exploration, but it needs confirmation through excavation. Next in chronology is PGW which yielded a variety of paintings on the pot-sherds and the usual shapes of bowls and dishes. The painting includes horizontal and vertical strokes, short, long, vertical and oblique dashes, concentric circles and wavy lines, etc. Associated plain Grey ware are equally rich. Some of them may come down upto the early phase of the NBPW, However, no NBPW was found.

Among red ware jars with prominent grooves, vases with typical grooves and collared rims, bowls, basins, dishes, a few spouts and knobbed lids were found. Some sherds have deep parallel grooves. Miniature bowls are also present.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a stone pestle having a smooth surface. Which may belong to PGW period. (Pl. XVI B4).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object having a slightly slanty transverse hole. It has wheel like, thick, circular end. Unslipped of OCP period (?). (Pl. XIV C5).
3. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object of OCP period. (Pl. XIV C6).
4. A terracotta arica nut shaped bead. Probably of PGW period. (Pl. XIV A2).
5. An squattish terracotta ghat (vase) shaped bead, having wide hole, with a well defined slender neck. It has some traces of slip also. It may be assigned to the Mauryan period ? (Pl. XIV B2).

6. A terracotta female figurine with prominent breasts.
7. A terracotta weight with three parallel incised lines.
8. A bone needle.
9. Terracotta beads of various shapes.
10. A thick red ware sherd with graffiti mark¹¹.

66. Shankerpur : The site lies towards the northern boundary of the tehsil and district headquarters, at a distance of about 6 km. on Muzaffarnagar - Roorkee road.

Pottery : Shankerpur is a Medieval site. However some sherds may belong to late phase of historic period. It has yielded fragments of dishes, vases, basins, jars, etc. No antiquity was found.

67. Suaheri : The site lies towards east at a distance of about 3 km. from the Purkazi block headquarters on the right side of Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. It is also a Medieval site which has yielded fragments of usual shapes of Medieval period¹².

68. Tughalakpur : The village Tughalakpur is situated almost towards south of the Purkazi block headquarter at a distance of about 12 km. on Bijnor-Deoband road. It is also a medieval site, where red wares of usual shapes have been found¹³.

TEHSIL : JANSATH

Block : Khatauli

69. Amberpur : The village Amberpur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It lies towards north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is no direct route to approach the village. The site is towards north of the village Amberpur. The place is known as *Rukani ke Per ka Jungle*. However, the whole area is under cultivation. Pot-sherds were collected from

11. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54. and Tripathi, Vibha, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

12. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.

13. Ibid

the furrows of the field and from the irrigation drainage. It is very difficult to approach the site during the summer and rainy seasons because of sandy soil. The exact area could not be measured because of the standing crops in the fields.

Pottery : The site is represented by a rich variety of red ware sherds. All of them except one belong to Late Harappan period. The fragments of these wares include troughs, basins, vases, bowls etc. One sherd of it has parallel lines in black on red, as well as incised decoration. Other pots are also incised. The solitary piece of red ware may appear to belong OCP, which is of indeterminate shape : However, no antiquity was found from the site.

70. Bhalwa : The village Bhalwa is situated on Khatauli Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 7 km. It is a Medieval site. However, pottery could not be collected.

71. Begarajpur : It is the northern border village of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The village Begarajpur is situated on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which forms its western boundary. The site stands at a distance of about 12 km. and can be approached easily from the district headquarters on Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is under cultivation. Adjacent to the mound there is a hutment of a *Sadhu*, known as *Ashram*. The site is towards east of the village Begarajpur. The area of the site is about 100x80 sq.m. There is no mound but some elevated portion, about 2 m. high from the surrounding area can be seen. Potsherds were picked up from the furrows of the fields.

Pottery : The site appears rich in OCP sherds#. The fragmented wares include rims of vases, bowls and basins. The entire pottery collected has turned porous due to percolation of water which suggests that it is a secondary deposit. The site

According to Gaur and Lal it is a PGW site.

appears to have remained uninhabited between OCP and EH period but was later on populated during the Medieval period. The wares of this period include fragments of rims of storage jars, vases, lids, bowls and incense burner. Some sherds have incised decoration and painting as well. The pottery is generally unslipped. The site appears to have remained water-logged for a considerable period due to which all types of slips have peeled off, if there were any. However, no antiquity was recovered from the site.

72. Chawari : The village Chawari is situated towards south-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The site is towards east of the village Adampur Mochari. A mound is said to have existed earlier but at present no sign of mound is there. The area has been flattened down and is under cultivation. The area of the mound is about 100x80sq.m.

Pottery : Chawari is a Medieval site. The pottery includes usual shapes of red wares of Medieval period. Generally the pottery found from this site is unslipped and of medium fabric. No antiquity was found.

73. Husainpur Bopada : The village Husainpur Bopada lies almost towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 11 km. It is situated on the left bank of the Kali Nadi. The site is on the Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road. However, one wishing to visit the site may go to village Khanupur on Khatauli-Muzaffarnagar road where it crosses the above road. It is very difficult to measure the mound because of the standing crops in the field. However, the mound is slopy towards west and is situated towards west of the village Husainpur Bopada, just on the edge of the road side. There is a Crusher on the mound. A new construction was also going on the mound. It is also partly occupied by the residential houses.

Pottery : The pottery assemblage of the site consists of OCP and Medieval red ware. Though no complete shapes have been

found from the above wares. There are fragments of vases, bowls, lids and storage jars. The Medieval wares are sturdy and well baked and those of OCP pottery have become porous and powder comes off if slightly rubbed. Among antiquity one large sized stone ball was found.

74. Inchauli : The village Inchauli stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. It is situated towards west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. on Budhana-Khatauli road. The site is easily approachable because it is just on the edge of the aforesaid road.

The mound covers of large area of about 300x200 sq. m. and is about 4 m. high from the ground level. In the middle of the mound there is a newly constructed Junior High School and two temples. By the side of the mound two old wells are also present. The whole mound is intact except a small portion which is under cultivation. The concentration of the potteries are on the western side of the mound (Pl. XXII B).

Pottery : The pottery collection include PGW and Red ware. The PGW is represented by fine grey ware sherds having paintings in black pigment on it. No complete shape has been picked up from the site. Only fragments of dishes and bowls could be collected. However, the red ware sherds are of Kushana period which includes fragments of knobbed lids and vases etc. No antiquity was found from the site.

75. Johra : Earlier a part of the village Islamabad, now it is an independent village at a distance of about 11 km. towards north of the Khatauli block headquarters. It is on the right side of the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. The mound is about half km. to the west of the village Johra on Mansurpur-Sikeda by-pass. The area of the mound is about 100x100 sq. m. and about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. Locally the mound is known as '*Bitolewala Tila*' because the village woman use it

for laying cow dung cakes on it. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site at a distance of about 2 km. (Pl. XXII C).

Pottery : During the exploration I found only tiny sherds of PGW. However, earlier PGW sherds have been collected by others. but I have found nothing worth mentioning except the fragments of red ware vases. Other sherds are too tiny to assure any shape from them. No antiquity was found from the site.

76. Khanjahanpur : The village Khanjahanpur is situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. It is on the left side of the Khatauli-Jansath road. The site is towards east of the village Khanjahanpur at a distance of about half km. Areawise, the site is about 100x80 sq.m. and is completely under cultivation.

Pottery : The village is a medieval site, where usual shapes were found including vases, lids, basins etc. However, no antiquity was found.

77. Khokni : Earlier, Khokni was a part of the village Rasulpur but now it is an independent village. The village Khokni is situated towards east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. It is on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. From the village Dahaur, on the right side of the road a *kuccha* road joins it, which leads to the village Khokni. The mound is flanked by a *kuccha* road and a *mazar*. It is towards west of the village Rasulpur. Areawise the site is about 200x100 sq. m. It is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there are some trees and houses. The periphery of the mound is under cultivation. A part from it the intact portion of the mound is used as a graveyard and for depositing rubbish. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the site. (Pl. XXIII A).

Pottery : The pottery collection of the site is represented by the PGW sherds. Though no complete shape has been found, the pottery is very fine and gives metallic sound. The wares

vary in shades. It appears that the site remained abandoned for a long period and appears to have been reoccupied during the Medieval period when people settled down there. The red wares are represented by shallow basins and fragments of big storage jars and big knobbed lids etc.

78. Mandawar (Kailash Nagar) : The village is adjacent to Inchauli which is a PGW site. The village Mandawar is at a distance of about 12 km. From Khatauli block headquarters on the left side of the Budhana-Katauli road. It is an inhabited village. The site is about one km south of the village Kailashnagar. The mound has been completely flattened down and is under cultivation with a tubewell on the site. Total area of the mound is about 80x80 sq.mts. Lakhauri bricks were also found along with potteries on the site. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village Mandawar at a distance of about 2.5 km.

Pottery : The village is also a Medieval site, which includes the sherds of vases, vessels, handis etc. However, some sherds may belong to early Historic period. No antiquity was recovered from the site.

79. Mansurpur : The village Mansurpur lies towards north of the Khatuli block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The village can be reached via village Khanupur on Muzaffarnagar-Khatauli road where Budhana-Muzaffarnagar road crosses it.

The site is in the vicinity of the village. There is a fortress of the local *Zamindar* on the top of the mound who is said to have thrown away all the pot-sherds. Therefore, nothing is found at present. However, a few sherds of Medieval period were found. The Kali Nadi flows towards the west of the village at a distance of about 2 km.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a terracotta undefined animal figurine, with

two hind legs, a tail partially intact. It is unslipped and ill-baked. It may be assigned to the Medieval period. (Pl. XXIII B7).

80. Mubarakpur : This site is very rich in its cultural patterns, ranging from late Harappan to Medieval period. The village is situated towards south of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is just on the left side of the road towards north-east of the village. Meerut-Muzaffarnagar railway line is just on the east of the site. A mound is said to have existed towards the east of a Canal but now there is no trace of it since it has been flattened down and is under cultivation. The pot sherds are scattered uniformly in the village at a distance of about 1.4 km. (Pl. XXIII C)

Pottery : The site is very rich in pottery yielding the Late Harappan and OCP. Both the wares yielded usual shapes of their wares. Only the fragment of ringed base, vases, pedestalled bases, big storage jars and basins have been found. It appears that the general pottery had other shapes too. Some sherds of PGW and Grey ware have also been collected. From the site early Historic and Medieval pottery have also been collected.

81. Nawla- 1

82. Nawla- 2 The village Nawla is situated towards the north west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6km. It stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, which also forms its western boundary. The mound is towards the west of the village. It covers a large but not an intact area. However a small portion which is intact is being used as graveyard while rest of it is under cultivation. The mound has been turned into a stepped type farming. The mound is again disturbed by village cart road. The other side of the road is also under cultivation. There is no direct route to reach the site.

The village can be reached via Husainpur Bopada on Budhana Muzaffarnagar road. From there a village link road leads to the site. However, a bypass road also leads to the village Nawla from Ganga canal bridge. (Pl. XXIV A).

Pottery : The site is represented by the sherds of late Harappan, OCP, PGW along with associated wares and early painted NBP ware sherd. The site appears very rich in its cultural remains though no complete shape has been found in any ware. There are many such fragments with varying outlines. The pottery of all the periods generally appears of medium fabric and shapes including fragments of vases, basins, storage jars and typical lid with hollow hub. Fragments of dish-on-stand has also been found in late Harappan assemblage. PGW includes some fragments of steel grey ware as well.

83. Palari (Sadat) : The village Palari is situated towards north-east of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 6 Km. The village is on the left side of the Mirapur-Khatauli road. The site is situated towards the west of the village Palari and on eastern side of the Kali Nadi (Nagin). Areawise it covers about 100x100 sq. mts. At present mound is completely flattened down and is under cultivation. On the northern side of the mound there is a mosque. Pot-sherds were collected from the furrows in the fields.

Pottery : The sherds found comprise red wares and glazed wares of Medieval period. Other noticeable feature is the large number of *lakhauri* brick bats scattered on the mound. Among antiquities one terracotta ball was found.

84. Rampur : The village Rampur stands on the left bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its western boundary. It is towards north-west of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 2.5 km towards the west of the Budhana Khatauli road, about 2 km away towards north from the road.

A mound measuring about 50x50 sq.m. has been left in-

tact. The remaining portion, about 4 acres in area is flattened down and is under cultivation. The height of the intact part of mound is about 2 m. from the surrounding area. Along with the potteries a few brick-bats were also found.

Pottery : The site belongs to medieval period which has yielded fragments of big storage jars and another important finding is the fragments of a votive tank.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a terracotta votive tank? with a high wall of which one side is partially intact. Its period cannot be ascertained length and breadth are 33 cm. and 9 cm respectively.

85. Sonta : The village, also known as Abadul Nager lies towards of the Khatauli block headquarters at a distance of about 7km on the right side of the Khatauli-Muzaffarnagar road. A mound stands towards north-east of the village Sonta and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. The pottery has been damaged due to digging by the villager, pot sherds are found in patches. The mound is locally known as *Gonga*. The Kali Nadi flows towards west of the village at a distance of about 2.5 km.

Pottery : It may be an early historic site. However red wares of medieval period have been found and these include jars, basins, lids etc. Glazed ware were also found. No antiquity could be found from the site.

Block : Jansath

86. Ahrora : It is a Medieval site located at Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 2 km. with a metalled road. However, pottery were not collected.

87. •Bhoomma : The village bhoomma is situated towards south east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. The site can be reached via Mirapur about 11km away from Jansath on Jansath-Meerut road. The site is completely under cul-

tivation but has some intact elevated portions. The Ganga canal flows towards east of the village. At a distance of about 1.5 km. there is another site Kheri Sarai having a similar culture.

Pottery : The pottery complex collected from this site¹⁴ include Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Ware of Medieval period. Among Grey ware some sherds have black tinge externally. They altogether appear to belong to early Historic period. It is already a reported site.

88. Gola Puttha : It used to be an uninhabited village. Locally known as *Putte ka Jungle*. However, the site grown into a well developed village only recently. The village lies towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km.

The site is towards north-west of the village. A *pucca* road goes to the village from Jansath and onwards a *kuccha* road leads to the site. The site covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mt. The whole area is slightly elevated and on the top of the mound there is a tube-well and some trees.

Pottery : The site is represented by Historical as well as Medieval wares. As expected the red wares are found here with some incised design as well as Medieval painted wares. The pottery is sturdy and well-baked. Fragments of bowls, basins, vases lids, etc.

89. Jarwar : The village Jarwar is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The site can be reached via village Khujera which lies at a distance of about 6 km from Jansath on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a *kharanja* leads to the village Jarwar. However, it is difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The site¹⁵ lies towards east of the village Jarwar. There is no mound at present and

14. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review, p. 36. cf. Roy, T.N., *A Study of Northern Black Polished Ware, An Iron Age culture of India*, (New Delhi), p. XXXIII.

15. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review, p. 36.

the area is under cultivation. However, the pot sherds were collected from the irrigational drainage.

Pottery : The pottery found on the site are fragments of vases, basins, and handis in red wares belonging to Medieval period. However, no antiquity was picked-up from the site.

90. •Jatwara : The village Jatwara is on the Jansath-Morna road at a distance of about 4 km. towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. The village Jatwara is on the right side of the aforesaid road, a *kuccha* road joins which links the village. There is no mound except an elevated area. A mound is said to have existed there but now the area has been turned into an agricultural field and the farmers have been throwing away the sherds.

Pottery : The pottery found from this site¹⁶ include coarse Grey Ware, red ware of early historical, historical and medieval periods. Among grey ware fragments of bowls were found. Other wares are vases, basins, handis etc. No antiquity was found on the site.

91. Jansath : It is a Medieval site. However, pottery were not collected. The mound has been flattened down.

92. •Kaithora : The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kailhora is situated south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 12 km. The site can be reached via village Mirapur which is connected to the village Kaithora at a distance of about 1 km. by a metalled road.

The site is locally known as *Sonabaras Ka Tila*¹⁷, is on

16. Ibid

17. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review, p. 37; Indian Archaeology - 1965-66 - A Review, p. 86; Tripathi, Vibna, op. cit. p. 31. Explorations conducted by M.N. Deshpande on the banks of the Budhi Ganga and Kali Nadi which have revealed a number of PGW sites. Kaithora is one of the mounds known as *Sonabaras* derived probably from *Swarnwarsha*. It has yielded the following four periods; Period IV (Lowest): It yields small pieces of Red ware. Period III: It yields Plain and Painted Grey Ware. Period II: It shows Grey Ware with Red Ware Sherds. Period I: It belongs to the Muslim Period. However, no NBPW has been mentioned.

the left side of the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar road. A *kuccha* road joins it near the Govt. Hospital which lies on the back of the site. The mound were later on converted into two parts which are now used as graveyards. People have been cutting down the mound to collect the earth. Adjacent to the mound there is a temple and a tank. The approximate height of the mound is 4 m. from the ground level and the area is about 200x150 sq. m. (Pl. XXIV B).

Pottery : The pottery collected at this site by the Painted and Plain Grey wares and Black-slipped and red wares belonging to Historic and Medieval periods. In Grey wares and red wares generally usual shapes are found. and includes incense burners, pedestalled bowls, lids etc. and in the Black-Slipped ware a vase with squattish out turned rim was found. It is already a reported site.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a terracotta dish (thali) partly broken, probably used for baking *chapaties*. It is decorated with finger-pinched shallow cavities at the edges, ill-baked gritty core, back part is blackish due to constant use. Unslipped PGW period (?) Its diameter could not be measured. (Pl. XXIII B1).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object probably the base of a pot (Pl. XXIII B2).
3. Part of a pottery disc. (Pl. XXIII B3).
4. A terracotta spout. (Pl. XXIII B4).
5. Fragment of the upper shell of tortoise bone (Pl. XXIII B5).

93. •Kailapur-Jasmor-1

94. Kailapur-Jasmor-2

95. Kailapur-Jasmor-3 The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The village Kailapur-Jasmor is towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of 17 km. There is no direct route leading to the village. The site can be reached

via village Mirapur which stands on Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road, at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath. From Mirapur towards north-east at a distance of about 6 km. a metalled road leads to the site. The village Kailapur-Jasmor is on the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. The whole area falls in *khadar*. *Bhund* can be seen on either side of the road. There are three mounds, two of which falls towards east of the village Kailapur-Jasmor. Among three and the third lies on the west of the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road.

Mound (A) locally called *Radhnu ke Chak*, is situated on the east of the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. There is a tube well on the road side. The mound is said to have been a massive one but has now been turned into an agricultural land. The nature of the soil is yellowish sand. The approximate area of the mound is 250x250 sq.m. Pot-sherds were picked up from the field (Pl. XXIV C).

Darshan Singh a villager, came across a series of storage jars while lavelling down the mound with the tractor. One of the jars which is intact and is in possession of Darshan Singh, while other pot sherds & pieces of other jars were observed by me in the field. (Pl. XXV A). In addition to these pottery-pieces brick bats were found littered in the field.

Mound (B) - This mound is situated about 1/2 a km. on the north side of mound A. It is about 4 m. high from the ground level. Most of it has been damaged, but a small part of it is still intact. The land owners of the adjoining fields are cutting down the mound for agriculture purpose. (Pl. XXV B).

Mound (C) locally known as *Mandava Kheri* is across the road. It is also 4 m. high and measures about 300x250 sq.m. (Pl. XXV C). Most of the mound has already been levelled down and only small part of it is intact. Apart from pot-sherds, brick-bats are also seen. The brick size measures L 14 x W 9.5 x T 2.5 cms. Apart from above findings a door-jamb of stone has also been found on the out-skirts of the village Kailapur-Jasmor.

Pottery : The pottery assemblage from this site is very rich and represents pottery from the Late Harappan to the Medieval period. The shape in each ware is of usual type. The pottery assemblage is dominated by red wares in which vases are found in plenty. Some pot-sherds also include traces of painting and incised designs. Some big storage jars have applique rib pattern around the neck, decorated with thumb impressed rope pattern. This site is already reported.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. One terracotta sprinkler, having a hole on the top. Its rear part is broken. Probably of Gupta period.
2. One terracotta arica nut shaped bead, blackish. Medieval period.
3. A small terracotta bead having a wide hole. Medieval period.
4. Fragment of a terracotta Humped Bull - Hump is slightly flattish near the neck and partly broken. There is a stamped *Chakra* mark on the back side of which only a part is visible. On its side there is a leaf pattern. Hand made. It is slipped but badly corroded. It may belong to Mauryan period (L 10 cm, Ht 5 cm.) (Pl. XXVI A).
5. This door Jamb is lying in the outskirts of the village Kailapur Jasmor. According to the village people it was unearthed from the mound (C), known as *Mandwa kheri* (Pl. XXVI B).
6. A stone door jamb (height 12 ft, thickness 9.5 cm) was found from the village while the farmers were levelling down the earth from the mound. It has a parallel chain hanging throughout below which is depicted as a lady figurine probably a diety in *Abhaya Mudra* in *Tribhanga* form. On the site. There are two other dieties of late Historic or Medieval period. 11-12 A.D.
7. A complete storage jar of red ware has been found. According to local people it was also unearthed from the

mound while they were levelling it down. Its height is 2.75 m. and breadth 46 cm. and diameter of the mouth is about 23.5 cm. It has out going beaded rim below which is a nail pressed rope pattern design. The pot has slightly saggar base. The profile of the body is almost ovalised. It is well baked and has been treated with a wash. It may belong to Kushna period.

8. Some chert blades were also reported from the site¹⁸.

96. Katia-1

97. Katia-2 The village Katia is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 11 km. The site can not be approached during rainy season. The site can be reached via village Khujera about 6 km from Jansath block on Jansath-Morna road. From Khujera on the right side of the aforesaid road a *kharanja* leads to the village Katia which is about 4 km away. The site is towards south of the village Katia.

The site covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mts. In spite of the fact that major part of the mound has been damaged yet it appears to have been a large mound. It is about 3 m. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound a Primary School building exists. In addition to the pottery, brick-bats were also present in considerable amount. Some of the large broken bricks measures 6x10 cm.

There is another mound in the north of the village Katia at a distance of about 1 km. The site is locally known as *Male Ka Jungle*. The same cultural assemblage was found from there. There is no mound at present except some elevated part which is covered by Male tree. Brick bats were also found there.

Pottery : The pottery assemblage collected from the site in-

18. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review, p. 37.

cludes generally indeterminate shapes of OCP and red ware of early historic period. The one sherd of OCP indicates out-turned rim of a vase while others are indeterminate. The red ware of Historic period includes vases with out-turned rim and ill-fired *handis* with broad mouth. Pieces of bowls are also found. During the course of exploration no antiquity was found.

98. •Kheri Sarai : The village Kheri Sarai is towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 15 km. There is no mound but a slightly elevated area, which is under cultivation. The site is locally known as *Mimlakheri*.

Pottery : The site has yielded coarse Grey ware along with Black-slipped, red ware of Sunga-Kushana period. The pottery of each group show usual shapes. No antiquity was found. It is already a reported site¹⁹.

99. Khartauli : The village Khartauli lies toward north-west of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km on the left side of the Jansath-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is towards southern side of the village Khartauli. Because of the cultivation it is very difficult to determine the area of the mound.

Pottery : The site appears to belong to Medieval period and includes fragments of red ware, basin, vases, handies etc. I could not find any antiquity from the site.

100. Mujhera : It is a medieval site which falls towards south-east from Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. It is on the Mirapur-Muzaffarnagar road. The site is just on the left side of the aforesaid road. It covers an area of about 100x100 sq.mts and is about 1.5 m high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there are several structural remains made of *lakhauri* bricks.

Pottery : The pottery assemblage is of red wares of Medieval period. The sherds are sturdy and well-backed. A few of them

19. Ibid

are externally slipped. The shapes includes basins, vases, storage jars, bowls etc. However, no antiquity was found.²⁰

101. Mukallampur : This village is near Kaithora hardly at a distance of about 2.5 km from Mirapur. The site can be approached from Kaithora. The site is locally known as *Dampur*. The site has yielded the red ware of Shunga- Kushana and Medieval²¹ period as well.

102. Mahmoodpur (Bangar) : The village Mahmoodpur is situated on the north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. It is 2 km east of village Mirapur. The village Mahmoodpur Bangar is an uninhabited village. The site is towards east of the village Mahmoodpur and is under cultivation. There is a tube well on the mound and adjacent to it there is a mazar known as *Rahmatullah Pir*. The pottery was collected from the irrigational drainage. The village has no pucca road, therefore, it is difficult to approach the site. There is no mound except some elevated portion. The area of the mound is about 80x60 sq. m.

Pottery : The site has yielded a very few pottery which, in general, belong to Medieval period. One interesting sherd has white and green point marks. One piece has elliptical rim and looks like ochrous due to action of water.

103. Makkhanpur : The village Makkhanpur is an uninhabited village adjacent to the village Sambhalhera. It is situated towards east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It may be approached via Sambhalhera towards the south. The site is towards the south of the village Sambhalhera. There is no mound but an elevated portion having a height of about 2 m. from the surrounding area. On the eastern side of the mound there is a Jhor (tank). The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m.

20. Ibid

21. Ibid

Pottery : There are many tiny sherds scattered on the mound. Apparently they appear to be Medieval sherds. The site has remained abandoned for a long period. No antiquity was found from the site.

104. Mirapur : The village Mirapur is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarter at a distance of about 11 km. It is connected with a metalled road. The site is towards east of the village Mirapur. It is a low mound. On the top of the mound there is a temple, locally known as *Sabarewali Mata Ka Mandir*.

Pottery : The site has yielded red ware of Medieval period, which includes usual shapes. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

105. Nizampur : The village Nizampur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. There is no direct route leading to the village. The site can be reached via village Mirapur, which is situated at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath. From Mirapur the site is 7 km. towards the east. The Ganga river flows towards the east at a distance of about 6 km from the village Nizampur.

The area of the site is about 250x150 sq. m. The height of the mound is approximately 3 m. from the ground level. The *lakhauri* brick-bats are found scattered throughout the mound. The farmers have been ploughing the field and therefore, the sherds are rarely found. On the mound there is a well of *lakhauri* bricks having an outer diameter of 5.10 mts. Some later construction is also seen and it is out of use now. Around it there is an octagonal platform. Locally the mound is known as '*Hazzarpur ka Khera*'.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site is of red ware of which many are slipped. The fragments of the pots includes rims of big storage jars, pedestalled bowls, cord-marked flat bases, vases etc. Some pieces are painted as well which may

belong to Medieval period.

Antiquity : One broken stone ball was found during the course of exploration. (Diam. 4.5 cm). A pottery disc was also found.

106. Putthi Ibrahimpur : The village Putthi Ibrahimpur lies towards the south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. It is on the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut road. The site can be reached via Mirapur. There is a long row of *Bhur*. On the top of the mound remains of some medieval structure exists of which brick-bats are found scattered in the area. The area is surrounded by a thick grove.

The area of the mound is approximately 250x150 sq.mts and the highest point is about 25 ft. from the ground level. Farmers of the adjoining field are cutting down the mound for their agricultural use. The site is locally known as *Puthi Ka Jungle*.

Pottery : Some sherds of historic period have also been found which include vases, basins and bowls etc. Some of them have traces of slip as well. It is a reported site²². However, no antiquity was found during the course of exploration.#

107. Ramraj : The village Ramraj is situated towards south-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 18 km and about 7 km from Mirapur. There is a metalled road leading to the site from Mirapur. The site is on the left side of the road. The whole area falls in *Khadar*. It is a low flattish but widespread mound. It has been divided by rain gullies. The village is known as *Samana*.

Pottery : It may be an Early Historic site. However, red ware of medieval period is also found which includes vases, basins, lids etc. Some of the pot-sherd have the traces of slip.

Among antiquities one pottery disc of medieval period was found.

22. Ibid

According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.

108. Sikanderpur : The village Sikanderpur lies towards the east of Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. It is also about 3 km away from the village Kailapur Jasmor towards the west. The site is towards the north-east of the village Sikandarpur. The area of the mound is approximately 150x100 sq. m. and is under cultivation.

Pottery : The pottery assemblage of the site is of red ware of Medieval²³ period and are sturdy and well-baked. The sherds include fragments of ribbed collared rim of a vase and having traces of painted horizontal lines. A few sherds are of collared rim, having the inner side of the rims painted. There are other shapes, which include vases and bowls. However, no antiquity was found.

109. Sikerera : This site is very rich in its cultural remains ranging from the Ochre Colour Pottery to the Medieval period. The village Sikerera lies almost towards the east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km on the right side of Mirapur-Bijnor road from the village Mirapur. The village Mirapur is about 11 km from Jansath block. The site is about 1.5 km north-east of the village Sikerera. It has a very large mound which is under cultivation. Its area is about 200x200 sq.m. and its height is 5 m. from the surrounding area. It is locally called a *Jandwara*. It is very difficult to approach the site during rainy season. The site is very rich in antiquity. (Pl. XXVI C).

Pottery : The pottery of the site represents various cultures right from the OCP to the Medieval period. The pottery collected is generally wheel made of red ware except those which belong to PGW and Black-Slipped complex. The fragments include rims of storage jars, vases, basins, bowls lids etc. Majority of the wares is of medium fabric and not well baked. The pottery generally has of dull red colour. In total assem-

23. Ibid.

blage of the pottery, the OCP sherds are very limited in number. However, Medieval pottery dominates. However, PGW, Black slipped and red ware have also been found. It is a reported site²⁴.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate animal. It has two transverse pin holes at the back rib. A small tail is partially shown. On the back portion there is another hole. It has two squattish fore legs. One hind leg of the left side is intact and the right leg is damaged. It has large ear lobes and mouth is partly broken. It may be an animal to be yoked in a toy cart. It has probably a slipped body as is indicated by its lusture. Kushana period (Pl. XXVII A1).
2. Fragment of a quartz pestle, of which one end and part of the body are intact. Its length is 10 cm. and diam. 5 cm. (Pl. XXVII A12).
3. Fragment of some terracotta object, its one end has slightly sagger base, well finished and well baked. It's front part is broken and its length is 3.4 cm. Kushana period (Pl. XXVII A3).
4. Fragment of the rear part of a terracota animal figurine. Its one left leg is intact while the other one is damaged. Its other parts are missing. Kushana period. (Pl. XXVII A2).
5. A terracotta disc which has crecent notches on both the side. PGW period. (diam. 4 cm). (Pl. XXVII A4).
6. Two terracotta balls one small and other is large but damaged. (Pl. XXVII A7).
7. One indeterminate terracotta object, probably a handle. (Pl. XXVII A6).
8. Fragment of a miniature pot. (Pl. XXVII 11).

110. Sambhalhera : The village Sambhalhera is situated to-

about 5 km on the left side of the Mirapur-Jansath road. A metalled road starts from Sambhalhera, which joins the Mirapur-Jansath road. The site is towards north-west of the village Sambhalhera, near Jhorwali Masjid. There are two mazars on the top of the mound and remains of some structure made of *lakhauri* bricks. The area of the mound is 80x50 sq.mts.

Pottery : It is a Medieval site where pottery of usual shapes of red ware have been found. The pot-sherds are sturdy and generally unslipped. No antiquity was found from the site.

111. Tikaula (Village) : The village# lies towards south east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. on the left side of the Jansath-Meerut road. It is about 4.5 km. east of the village Mirapur.

There are two mounds in this village. Mound (A) is towards north-west of the village Tikaula, and crops are standing over it. There is a tube well on the site. *lakhauri* brick-bats are scattered in the field. The pot-sherds were collected from the irrigational drainage.

Mound (B) is towards north of the village at a distance of about 1.5 km. The site is surrounded by the trees of *Kikar*. The area of the site is about 100x80 sq. m. and is about 4m. in height. Some ashes are also seen on the mound. However, it is difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. It is also known as '*Foota Rera*'.

Pottery : The site has yielded red ware, of which some have traces of slip and collared rim. Fragments of pedestalled and simple bowls and spout have been found. It appears from the assemblage that this site was a medieval one.

112. Tiyaarpur : The village Tiyaarpur is situated towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters. It is adjacent to village Nizampur. There is no direct route leading to the village. The site can be reached via village Mirapur and is situ-

According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.

ated at a distance of about 11 km from Jansath block. From Mirapur the site is about 11 km. towards the east. Total distance from Jansath block is about 22 km. The Ganga river flows towards the east at a distance of about 4 km. The site has been turned into an agricultural field. It covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m.

Pottery : The pottery found from the site is rich in PGW²⁵. Though no complete shape has been found but the fragments appears to be parts of bowls and dishes. It appears that the site remained unpopulated for a long period untill people of Kushana period settled down here. The wares of Kushana period includes red ware vases and pedestalled bowls. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

113 Tandhera : The village Tandhera is towards north-east of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 14 km. The site can be reached via village Khujera on Jansath-Morna road. On the right side of the village *kharanja* leads to the village. The area of the mound is about 150-80 sq. m. and is about 2 m. in height. On the top of the mound there are some residential buildings. The site is difficult to approach during rainy season.

Pottery : The pottery on the site²⁶ is of red ware, mostly of Medieval period. The sherds have traces of slip as well. The shape includes fragments of vases, knobbed lid and inturned bowls, parai etc. No antiquity was found.

114 Tisang : The village Tisang is towards south of the Jansath block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. A *pucca* road goes upto about 5 km and then onwards turns into a *kuccha* road which joins the site. It is a big mound covering an area of about 250x150 sq. m. The mound is in the vicinity of the village towards north. The village people are level-

25. Ibid

26. Ibid

ling down the mound rapidly for agricultural use. Many people began live on the top of the mound. A newly constructed temple and some residential houses of the villagers can also be seen (Pl. XXXVI A).

Pottery : The concentration of the pot-sherds are in the western side of the mound. At this site we found Plain Grey Ware and Red Ware. Grey ware may belong to Early Historic period and Red ware is represented by differentiated types of bowls, basins and vases. Many of them are slipped and a few have traces of paintings as well. A few pieces may be of pedestalled bowl. Some pots and pans may belong to early historic and historic period. Most of the pots are well backed and are of medium fabric. A few pieces are decorated with incised design. However, a considerable amount of the brick-bats are also present.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a terracotta Net-Sinker. It is baked and blackish. Its diameter can not be measured. Medieval period.
2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. It may be a figurine of humped bull. Its hind part is missing and mouth is shown by slit mark which has squattish mouth. Blackish and ill baked, Medieval period (L 6 cm, Ht. 3.4 cm.)
3. Fragment of a terracotta disc of which circular ends has incised oblique notches. Blackish, Mauryan period.

Block : Morna

115. Bhoapur : The village Bhoapur lies towards south-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A *kuccha* road leads to the village from Morna. The site is towards south of the village Bhoapur. A mound, is said to have existed here but at present it has been flattened and is under cultivation. The sherds were picked up from the irrigational drainage of the site.

Pottery : The pot-sherds include bowls, basins, *handis*, vessels, etc. of red ware. These pottery may belong to the Sunga-Kushana and the Medieval period²⁷. However, no antiquity was recorded during the course of the exploration.

116. Bhopa : The village Bhopa lies towards west of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km on the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. The whole mound is under cultivation and is almost flattened down. However, sherds were picked-up from the irrigational drainage of the site.

Pottery : The pot-sherds comprise of red wares of Medieval period²⁸. Among potteries usual shapes were found. However, no antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

117. Chachharauli : The village Chhachharauli is situated towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A *kuccha* road leads to the site from Morna. According to local people there was a *Tila* (mound) but at present, the so called mound has been converted into an agricultural field.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site²⁹ is the red wares of medieval period, which includes usual shapes. However, no antiquity was found during the exploration.

118. Churawala : The village Chaurwala lies towards the south of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km on the right side of the Morna-Jansath road. The site is towards the east of the village Chaurwala. A huge mound is said to have existed here but at present no sign of mound is there. Apart from pottery few sculptures were found which may belong to Gupta period and are housed in Govt. Museum, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

Pottery : It is a medieval site which is represented by the

27. Ibid

28. Indian Archaeology-Review 1963-64 p. 53

29. Indian Archaeology-Review 1962-63 p. 36

fragments of vases, bowls, basins etc. of red ware. A broken piece of an indeterminate object has also been collected.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. It is a sanding image of a lady drummer. The lady with well done hair, well dressed and an amulet and *kangan* in wrists. The drum is almost straight. The left leg of the drummer is slightly bent which stands on a pedestal. It is draped in a transparent garment. It has full grown breasts. It may belong to Historic period. C8th-9th A.D.(Pl. XXVIII A).
2. It is a fine figurine of red sand stone of a lady holding her left to in the right hand. She wears beautiful *kangan* in her hands. She has full grown breasts and a nice bun; wears beautiful floral ear tops. The lady stands on a pedestal (Pl. XXVIII B).
3. It is a stone image of four figures of Lord Ganesha, one on each side. The image is made of rough sand stone of buff colour. The Ganesha image is sitting in *Lalitasana* on a pedestal below which is depicted the Gonesha's vehicle rat. The figure belongs to Historic period. C. 8-10 A.D. (Pl. XXVIII C).
4. A beautiful stone image of sixth to seventh centuries. She has got good facial expression, raised head gear and prominent breasts (Pl. XXIX A).
5. This is an image of a beautiful lady, probably *Laxmi* which is sitting on a lotus pedastalled in *Sukhasana*. The lady wears beautiful jwellaries including a torque and a close neckless. She has full grown breasts. The hair dress is decorated with flowers on the right of which is a styleded full blossomed lotus. Perhaps, the image of Vishu lying on a snake bed? It belong to early Medieval period (Pl. XXIX B)

119. Firozpur : It is an uninhabited village and is about 5 km far from Morna block headquarters towards north-east. A

metalled as well as a *kuccha* road starts from Morna. The site is towards east of the village Firozpur. The site is locally known as '*Nilkantha Ka Tila*'. It is perhaps because of the Nilkantheshwar temple which is constructed over it. The mound is about 4 m. in height from the ground level and covers an area of about 200x100 sq.mts. In addition to the temple on the top of the mound there are two mazars of *lakhauri* bricks locally known as *Pir Sahab Ki Mazar*. The whole area fall in the *khadar*. it is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

Pottery : The pottery assemblage of the site³⁰ is of red wares and all belong to Medieval period. The shapes include vases, lids, bowls and chilams etc. Some sherds have traces of slip as well. However, no antiquity was found from the site.

120. Kari : The village Kari lies towards south-east of the Mrona block headquarters, at a distance of about 10 km. The site can be reached via village Berha Sadat, from where a *kuccha* link road joins it. The site is towards north of the village Kari.

The site³¹ is rich in yielding the Medieval red ware of various types. Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot sherds are bowls, basin, vases etc. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

121. •Khai-Khera : The village Khai-Khera lies towards south of the Morna block headquarters which also forms its southern boundary. It is about 10km away from the block Morna. The village Khai-khera is on the right side of the Morna-Jansath road. The site is locally known as *Mimlakheri*.

Pottery : The site³² has yielded the coarse Grey wares and red wares of medieval period. Among the shapes are vases,

30. Indian Archaeology-Review 1962-63 p. 36

31. Indian Archaeology-Review 1962-63 p. 37

32. Ibid.

basin, lids etc.No antiquity was found from the site.

122. Kakrauli : The village Kakrauli lies towards the south of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. on Jansath-Morna road. The site is towards the east of the village Kakrauli. According to local people there was a huge mound known as *Bimlakheri*. However,at present there is no such mound except some elevated portion. On the top of the mound there is a Intermediate School. Towards the east at a distance of about 8km Ganga Nadi flows. The area of the mound is approximately 200x100 sq.m.

Pottery : Generally red ware has been picked up from the site which may belong to early Historic and Medieval period.The ware is sturdy and well baked. Some sherds have the traces of slip as well. However, no antiquity was encountered during the course of exploration.

123. Shukkartar (Bangar) : The village Shukkartar Bangar is situated towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. There is a metalled road leading to the village Shukkartar. However, regular Bus service is there from Morna. The site is towards west of the temple Shuk-Deva. There is a well on the top of the mound. The well is made of *lakhauri* bricks which may belong to the Medieval period. The nature of the soil is loose brownish sandy.

Pottery : It appears to be an early Historic as well as a Medieval site³³. Usual shapes of Wares of each period have been found from the site. No antiquity was recorded.

124. Shukkartar (Khadar) : It is the neighbouring village of Shukkartar Bangar. It also lies towards north-east of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 8 km. There is a metalled road leading to the village Shukkartar-Khadar. The site has yielded red wares of Shunga-Kushana and Medieval period as well.

33. Indian Archaeology-Review 1963-64 p. 53

125. Sikri : The village Sikri lies towards north of the Morna block headquarters at a distance of about 13 km. There is a metalled road which leads to the village Sikri. Buses are also plying from Morna to Bhoker-heri and Sikri. The whole village falls in the Khadar area.

The site is towards north of the village Sikri at a distance of about one kilometre. The site is locally known as *Khole Ka Jungle*. According to the local people the name Sikri has been derived by the word '*Sikargarh*'. It is alleged that there were two wells of big bricks. However, no sign of it is seen now a days.

The site Sikri, a large flat mound with an occupational deposit of about 4 m. has yielded the pot sherds of PGW, Grey ware, red ware of Sunga-Kushana and of Medieval period. Apart from that a few sherds of OCP also have been found. The whole mound is under cultivation. The area of the mound is approximately 200x200 sq.m. The concentration of the PGW pottery is in the south of the mound and the OCP on the north. The soil of the mound is yellowish-sandy. The river Ganga flows on the right side of the mound at a distance of about 2 km towards the east. However, Ganga Canal flows adjacent to the mound towards the west. (Pl. XXVII B).

Pottery : The pottery assemblage of the site³⁴ is generally OCP, PGW, Grey Ware, early Historic and Kushana ware. In OCP no definite shape has been found. However, fragments of vases and big basins have been noticed. Among the PGW many sherds have been picked up. No complete shape has been noticed so far. They may be fragments of bowls and dishes. A few sherds have traces of paintings as well. Red ware complex generally belong to early Historic, Sunga-Kushana and Medieval periods. They include fragments of lids,

34. Ibid.

* Such type of Grey ware sherds were found at Alamgirpur also.

vases, basins, bowls etc.

Antiquity : Nothing important could be found among antiquities during the course of exploration except one pottery disc of PGW (diam 4 cm) and one terracotta ball.

TEHSIL : BUDHANA

Block : Budhana

126. Budhana : The headquarters of the tahsil and the development block of the same name lies in Lat. 29°17'N and Long. 77°99'E. It stands on the right bank of the Hindon river. It is 30 kms south of the district headquarters and is linked with metalled road.

The site is in the vicinity of the Budhana village which has been converted into a grave-yard and is locally known as *Kabragah Ka Tila*. Some Medieval structure is standing on it. The site is towards north of the village.

Pottery : The pottery belongs to Medieval period. However, usual shapes have been collected. No antiquity was encountered during the course of exploration.

127. Bahramgarh : The village locally known as Gafoorgarh, is the adjucent village of Shikarpur-an OCP site. This village stands on the right bank of the Hindon river which also forms its eastern boundary. It is hardly at a distance of about 8 kms from the Budhana towards north.

The site is towards east of the village Bahramgarh. The mound is sloping towards the Hindon Nadi and is completely under cultivation. Pot sherds were collected from the furrow mark in the field. However, the farmers pick out pot sherds from the fields and throw out them as waste material. The approximate area of the mound would be 100x50 sq.m. The whole area of the village falls in *khadar* and the composition of the field is brownish sandy soil. (Pl. XXVII C).

Pottery : The pottery complex of the site incloude wares of Late Harappan, OCP, Mauryan and of Kushana period. The

shapes in Late Harappan and OCP are of usual types and so is the case with the Mauryan and the Kushana periods also.

Antiquity : Among antiquity a terracotta broken ball, and two indeterminate terracotta objects were found of which one is probably a wheel (Pl. XXX A 4-5).

128. Chandheri : The village Chandheri is at a distance of about 2 km. from Budhana with a metalled road towards south. The site is on the right side of the Budhana-Ukavali road. The site is towards west of the village Chandheri. It is said that there was a huge mound and even today it is of considerable height from the ground level. The farmers of the village have cut down the mound for agriculture purpose. It is also completely disturbed mound and adjacent to it there is a tube-well and a newly constructed temple. The site is locally known *Rera*. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq.mts. (Pl. XXX B).

Pottery : The pottery from the site is very rich which is represented by the Late Harappan Pottery and OCP. The shapes found from the sites are of usual type of Late Harappan culture. Among the OCP the fragment of flared rim vases are prominent. No antiquity could be recorded from the site.

129. Husainpur Kalan : The village is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. A metalled road goes to the village Husainpur Kalan. It is difficult to approach in the rainy season. The site is in the vicinity of the village. The approximate area of the mound would be 250x150 sq. m. Its height is about 4 m. The site has been converted as a graveyard. It is locally known as '*Hathi Ki Kabra*'. However, farmers of the adjoining fields are cutting down the mound badly for making a village road.

Pottery : The pottery complex found here includes generally red wares. However, it may be noted down that a solitary piece of Grey Ware was also picked-up from the site. The

Red Ware includes fragments of thick corded marked bowls, vases, basins, etc. The ware includes slipped pieces also. It may belong to early Historic and Medieval period.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Probably a broken stone pestle (Pl. XXX A1).
2. A terracotta pottery disc. (Pl. XXX A2).
3. A terracotta irregular shaped ball (Pl. XXX A3).

130. Jaula- 1

131. Jaula- 2 The village Jaula is on the Budhana-Kandhala road on the right side at a distance of about 5 kms from the Budhana block headquarters towards the west. On the left side of the road there is a school building and on the other side is the site. It can be seen from the road. It has been converted into a graveyard and the mound has been cut down by the villager from making a village road.

On one side of the site there is a newly constructed temple. Apart from the grave-yard this site is also used for *bitas* of cow dung cake. It is said that there was a large mound but now it would be about 2.5 m. high from the surrounding area. The total area of the mound would be about 250x250 sq. m. and is divided by the village roads. The site is situated in the central place of the doab of rivers Krishna and Hindon. (Pl. XXX C).

Pottery : Pottery of the site has plenty Grey Ware which belongs to early Historical period and other wares may belong to Historic and Medieval period. The pottery include fragments of bowls, lids, vases, Handis, etc. Some sherds have the traces of paintings also and a few others are decorated with incised design. The pottery is generally wheel made and a few are slipped as well. A few Grey ware sherds have black slip on them.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. A terracotta wheel like object (Pl. XXX A6).
2. A stone piece. (Pl. XXX A7).
3. Spout of a pot (Pl. XXX A8).

4. A terracotta small bead having a wide hole. (Pl. XXX A9).

132. Kutubpur Datana-1

133. Kutubpur Datana-2 This village known as Datana is about 8 km. from Budhana block headquarters on Budhana-Atali road towards south-east. The village Kutubpur Datana is situated on the left side of the road. The village falls in Khadar area. So the nature of the soil is loose. It is a prominent PGW site. Along with PGW a few sherds of OCP, has also been found which includes several pieces of mud plaster with reed marks and usual shapes of OCP ware as well.

There are two mounds one is on the north of the village and other is towards east. The distance between the two mound is about one km. Mound (A) is locally known as '*Kasaiyon Wal Tila*'. It is just on the right bank of the Hindon river. One can see the river from the mound. This mound is also completely under cultivation. There is a tree on the top of the mound having a *kuccha* platefarm around it. The composition of the mound is loose and yellowish in colour. The area of the mound is about 250x150 sq. m. Its height is about 5 m. from the river level. The site is turned into an agricultural field which is ploughed even today.(Pl. XXXI A).

Mound (B) covers an large area of about 300x300 sq. m. Its approximate height is about 2 to 3 m. It is also under cultivation. This mound has yielded red ware of Historical and Medieval period.

Pottery : This site i.e. mound (A) is very rich in yielding PGW. Pot-sherds are found in abundance. The shapes of this ware includes pieces of generally bowls and dishes as found at other well known PGW site. The painting on them are of black pigment, which includes concentric circle, liner design, dots and dashes and some includes leafy motif (?) as well. The clay of the pottery is well levigated, have smooth surface. Some associated Black-Slipped sherds also have been picked-

up during the course of exploration. It may be further added that OCP sherd of the site includes mud plaster pieces with reed marks and usual sherds of the pottery including vases with flared rim. Red ware pottery of Historical and Medieval period have been explored from the site of mound B.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of a baked brick with one side partly intact, remains of base is plain and upper part has finger made grooved. OCP period (Pl. XXXI B1).
2. Fragment of a big vase, mat marked, having husk particles, ill-baked not well lavigated. Period not determinable.
3. Another fragment of a vase, treated with a red wash bearing finger mark (Pl. XXXI B2).
4. A terracotta pottery disc. PGW period.
5. Clay lumps with reed marks, having been used for plastering purposes. A cavity indicates that probably a complete reed might have been fixed into it. OCP period. (Pl. XXXI C).

134. Luhsana-Rukanpur : The village Luhsana-Rukanpur lies towards north of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The village is linked with a metalled road, which goes upto village Shikarpur. The site is on the north of the village Luhsana-Rukanpur. The site is completely under cultivation and pot sherds was picked up from the fields and furrows. A large mound is stated to have existed here but now it is rather a plain and a tube well is standing on the slightly elevated part of the site. The site covers an area of about 50x50 sq. m.

Pottery : The sherds of Late Harappan ware have been picked up from the furrows of the field. The sherds are sturdy and well backed and have traces of slip. The site appears to have been a prominent mound which has now been levelled down.

135. Mahaljana-1

136. Mahaljana-2 The village Mahaljana stands just on the

right side of the Hindon river. Ukavali village a PGW site, is adjacent to it which also forms its northern boundary. The village Mahaljana is at a distance of about 6 km from the Budhana block head-quarters towards south-east. it is on the Budhana-Ukavali road on its left side. The site is towards north of the village Mahaljana and is popularly known as '*Bar Ke Per Wala Chak*'. However, *Bar (Bunyan)* tree is no more there, after which the site got its name. There was a mound but now it is has been reduced to the plane. The Potteries were picked up from the furrows of the field (Pl. XXXII A).

Pottery : The pottery complex from the site includes late Harappan, Ochre Colour Pottery as well as Medieval wares. The shapes are usual as found on other sites. However, among Late Harappan and Ochre Colour Pottery flared rim vases were found frequently.

137. Nagwa : The village Nagwa is situated towards south-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a adistance of about 13km. The village stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. The village Nagwa forms the southern boundary of the Budhana block and the district as well. A metalled road goes to the village Nagwa. The site is towards north east of the village Nagwa. There is a brick paved link road between Nagwa and Atali. The site is on the right side of this road. There is a Govt.tube well on the same road. The narrow road from here leads to the site. The mound has been flattened down and is under cultivation.

Pottery : The pottery of this site represents Grey ware along with the red ware of Historical and Medieval period.The pottery of each group include usual shapes.

Antiquity : A terracotta disc having notches on the edges was found on the site.

138. Riawali Nagla : The village Riawali Nagla is situated towards south east of the Budhana block headqurters accross

the river Hindon. It is about 7 km away from the Budhana and a metalled road goes to the village. The site is towards south west of the village Riawali. The mound has been flattened down and is under cultivation.

Pottery : The pottery of this site has yielded the red ware of early Historic as well as Medieval periods with usual shapes in both the group.

139. Shikarpur : The village Shikarpur is situated towards north of the Budhana block headquarter at a distance of about 13 km. It is connected with a metalled road from Budhana. The village Shikarpur stands on the right bank of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is in the vicinity of the road and covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. It is approximately 3 m. high from the surrounding area. People have built houses on the top of the mound. (Pl. XXXII B).

Pottery : The pottery of this site generally is red wares of Medieval period which includes fragment of dull red ware vases and bowls. #

140. Sarai : The village Sarai is situated towards the west of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is on the right side of the Budhana-Khatauli road. A *kuccha* village road leads to the site. A small portion of the mound is left intact but the remaining part has been turned into fields. The site lies between the doab of the Hindon and Krishna. The area of the site is about 80x50 sq. m. It has a slightly elevated portion.

Pottery : Here red wares have been found which may belong to Kushana period. The pottery is well-baked and unslipped. Fragments of vases, bowls, handis etc. have also been found. A few sherds appear to show affinity with Late Harappan wares. No antiquity was found during the course of the exploration.

141. Sultanpur : The village Sultanpur is towards north-east

According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.

of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. across the bridge. A metalled road goes to the Shahpur block. On the same road at a distance of about 4.5 km on its left side, there is a village Shah Dabbar from where a *kuccha* village road goes to the village Sultanpur. It is situated on the left bank of the river Hindon which forms its western boundary.

The site is towards the west of the village Sultanpur. The mound is badly damaged by the farmers, yet it is considerably high. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. mts. There are some trees on the top of the mound.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site is of red wares which generally belong to Historic as well as Medieval periods. The fragments of pedestalled bowls, spouts, storage jars, basins, vases etc. have been found. Some fragments have traces of slip. No antiquity was found.

142. Toda : The village Toda is situated towards the west of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km on the right side of the Budhana-Khatauli road. The site is just on the right side of the village road, which joins the Budhana-Khatauli road. The site is about 3 m. high from the surrounding area. On the top of the mound there is a tube-well. It covers an area of about 80x80 sq. mts. The nature of the soil is loose yellowish sandy. (Pl. XXXIII B)

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site mostly belongs to Late Harappan culture which includes thick base, basins, vases, thumb-and nail-pressed designs mainly on the rim around the collar. Fragments of spouted basins as well as fragments of rim of big storage jars have also been found. In addition to it red ware of Kushana period have also been picked up during the exploration.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Terracotta beads of different sizes. One of them is blackist others are having traces of red slip. (Pl. XXXII C).

2. One terracotta ball and one terracotta disc was also found (Pl. XXXII C).

143. Ukaoli : The village stands on the right side of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. A *kuccha* road links the site from village Chandheri. Village Ukaoli is situated towards south-east of the Budhana block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The mound covers an area of about 250x150 sq.mts. and is about 7 m. high from the surrounding area. The mound is not intact as the farmer of the adjoining fields are levelling it down. It is towards the east of the village Ukaoli. The villagers can be consulted for reaching the site called *Punne Ka Chak*. (Pl. XXXIII A).

Pottery : The pottery from the site is rich in variety of PGW which includes remains of dishes and bowls and many sherds with painted designs in black pigment. It also has some red wares. The remaining pottery appears to belong Medieval period, suggesting that the site might have remained abandoned for a long period until Medieval people came and settled down here. The red wares of this site are the same as found at other Medieval site of the district.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, probably a horse with grooved mane and remains of fore legs are visible (Pl. XXXIII B5).
2. A terracotta ball (Pl. XXXII B6).
3. An indeterminate terracotta objects (Pl. XXXII B7).

Block: Kandhala

144. Biral : It is an early Historic and medieval site³⁵.

145. Doongar : The village Dunder is situated towards east of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 9 km. It stands on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The site can be reached via vil-

35. Indian Archeology Review - 1979-80, p. 80.

lage Rajpur-Chhajpur on Budhana-Kandhla road when the left turned leads to the site. On the site there is a tube well and a temple adjacent to the site.

The mound, has been levelled down and the plain area covers of about 50x50 sq. m. Around it there are cultivated fields. Adjacent to it there is a low lying land, where OCP sherds have also been found. They appear to have been washed away from the site during the rains and deposited in the fields.(Pl. XXXIV A).

Pottery : The area appears very rich in the pottery. The sherds of Late Harappan and OCP have been found in abundance. The shapes in both wares are usual. However, OCP is richer. Late Harappan and OCP pottery appear to have mixed together at the site, suggesting that both OCP & Late Harappan people might have lived together on the site.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Fragments of a big terracotta dish (Thali) which has on its edges thumb impression cavities as decoration. It is slipped, medium fabric, ill baked. Its diameter could not be measured. Period not determinable.

146. Harya Khera-1

147. Harya Khera-2 Earlier, Harya Khera was a part of the village Durganpur but now it has become an independent village. It lies towards south-east of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The site can be reached via village Rajpur-Chhajpur on Budhana-Kandhla road then a right turn leads to the site. The mound itself is known as Harya Khera. The village Harya Khera stands on the left bank of the Krishni Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The mound is fully intact except the periphery which is under cultivation. On the top of the mound there is a newly constructed temple. (Pl. XXXIV B). An adjoining mound known as *Asarori* also exist which has yielded the same cultural remains. The size of the mound ap-

proximately 150×100 sq.m.

Pottery : It is a rich PGW site³⁶, though no full pot of it has been found. Many broken pieces have been collected from the site which may be fragment of bowls and dishes. A few potsherds include traces of painting in black pigment. In addition to these, fragments of Black slipped ware and red wares have also been found. A few pieces of red wares may belong to early Historic period which includes pieces of vases, basins, troughs etc.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. An indeterminate terracotta object.
2. A broken stone dabber. Its upper part is missing.
3. Two terracotta discs (PLATE XXXIV 5-6).

148. Issopur Teel : The village Issopur Teel lies towards south-west of the Khandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It is connected by a metalled road on which there is regular bus service from Kandhala to Issopur Teel. It is a large mound, situated towards west of the village Issopur Teel. The mound itself is known as Issopur Teel. It is one of the highest mounds so far explored in the district. On the top of the mound there is a temple. The mound is intact except its periphery which is under cultivation. The mound is about 10 m. high from the surrounding area and areawise is about 250x200 sq. m.

Pottery : The pottery collected from this site includes fragments of PGW and red ware. A few sherds of Black-Slipped ware were also found. Among paintings in Grey ware are generally black rim bands and linear design. Many red ware sherds are associated with these ware which may belong to PGW culture are early historic period and a few other sherds belong to the Kushana period which includes some nail-impressed pattern on the rim and below is mild rib. There are

36. Ibid

also fragments of pedestalled bowls which are hollow from inside. Generally they are wheel made and unslipped.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. Terracotta beads and bangles.
2. Stone beads.
3. Terracotta animal figurine.
4. Pieces of copper and steatite.
5. Ivory objects³⁷.
6. Fragments of a terracotta plaque, right lower part is broken and the upper part is missing. It depicts a female figurine which wears a skirt like dress in the lower part and part of dupatta falls through left hand. Unslipped. Sunga period (L 5 cm, W 3.6 cm).

149. Jasala : The village Jasala is situated towards north of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 5 km. It is on the right side of the Kandhla-Shamli road.

It is a Late Harappan site³⁸. Here Special mention may be made of the traces of mud platform overlying the natural soil which was observed in one of the exposed sections.

150. Kamruddin Nagar : The village Kamruddin Nagar locally known as Chandasugarh or Chandauli. The mound is also known as *Chandauli Ka Khera*. At a later stage the population is said to have shifted from here to some other place. The village Kamruddin Nagar is situated towards south-east of the Kandhla block headquarters at a distance of about 16 km. There is no direct route to approach the site, which can be reached via village Rajpur-Chhajpur on Kandhla-Budhana road, which turns to the right side and leads to the site via Durganpur towards the east. The site is on the right side of the river Krishni at a distance of about 2 km. It is towards south of the village Kamruddin Nagar. Originally the mound

37. Ibid

38. Ibid

was considerably high but has been levelled down gradually and only a small portion of it is left intact. Adjacent to the mound there is a tube well. Some elongated brick bats were also seen. (Pl. XXXIV C).

Pottery : The pottery assemblage are represented by different shades of red ware. Most of the sherds represent Late Harappan wares. Fragments include vases, storage jars, some pieces of dish-on-stand(?) pedestalled bowls. A few of them are slipped and well baked. While other sherds may belong to historical period.

Antiquity : Following antiquities have been collected from the site:

1. An indeterminate terracotta object.
2. Fragments of pot sherds having rope pattern design.
3. A pottery disc. (PLATE XXXIV - B).

Block : Shahpur

151. Huzurnagar : The village Huzurnagar is situated towards south-east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. Kali Nadi flows towards east at a distance of about 3.5 km. from the village Huzurnagar. There is no direct route to approach the site. The site can be reached via village Mubarakpur on Shahpur-Jansath road, which turns to its right side and leads to the village Huzurnagar. The area of the mound is about 100x80 sq. m.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site includes few sherds of PGW and Plain Grey Ware. Generally they produce metallic sound. The pottery is made of well levigated clay which is well baked. A few sherds of them are externally black-slipped. Generally no complete shape has been found. However, fragments of bowls, dishes and vases with out turned rims and associated red wares have been found. Mostly they are treated with a wash. It is worthwhile to mention that a tiny sherd of grey ware with slightly everted rim was found which is almost featureless though top is flattish. However, no antiq-

uity was found from the site during the course of exploration.

152. Kamalpur : The village Kamalpur stands on the right bank of the river Hindon which also forms its eastern boundary. It is almost towards west of the Shahpur block headquarter at a distance of about 5 Km. The mound is towards the west of the village Kamalpur. The village Kamalpur is connected by a metalled road via Adampur towards the north. The area of the mound is about 200x150 sq. m. On the top of the mound there is *mazar* of Husain Shah pir. The mound is also Known as *Khera Husain Shah Pir*. The people visit the mound. for *Ziarat* (for pilgrimage) on Thursday.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site includes Grey Ware sherds of various types and associated red ware. A few sherds have traces of paintings as well. A few sherds of PGW have rim band from which emerges a vertical line. Red ware sherds include fragments of vases, basins, troughs, etc. A few sherds are the fragments of broken chlam of Medieval period. One fragment of red ware has stamped floral design and design in dots on it which is treated with a wash. The period of which is indeterminate. Probably it may belong to Kushana or Gupta period.

Antiquity : A small terracotta disc with beautifully carved out crecent-like notches on both sides has been recovered from the site. It has central hole for making it a toy or spindle whorl (diam.2.5cm) (PLATE XXIUV B).

153. Kakra : The village Kakra is situated toward north of the Shahpur block headquarts at a distance of about 5 km which form northern boundary of it. The river Hindon flows on the western side of the village at a distance of about 2.5 km. The mound is towards north-west of the village Kakra. It covers an area about 100x80 sq.m. and is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. The village is easily approachable. It is on the Shahpur-Muzaffarnagar road.

Pottery : The pottery collected from the site includes frag-

ments of rims of vases, storage jars and basins. A few sherds have turned blackish due to ill firing. A few other sherds have parallel groove marks and petel like figures on the neck of a vase. Generally the sherds are unslipped and of medium fabric. They all belong to Kushana period.

154. Kitas : The village Kitas is situated towards south east of the Shahpur block headquarters at a distance of about 10 km. It stands on the right bank of the Kali Nadi which also forms its south east boundary. There is no direct route to approach the site. However, the site can be reached via village Mubarakpur on Shahpur-Jansath road which turns to its right side and leads to the village Kitas. The mound is under cultivation. However, pot-sherds were collected from the site. The mound covers an area of about 100x80 sq.m. It is difficult to approach the site during rainy season.

Pottery : The pot-sherds collected from the site# includes fragments of vases and basins and bowls as well. A few vases have mild parallel ribs. Most of the sherds are well baked and of medium fabric and unslipped. A few sherds have been found blackish due to ill firing. They all belong to Kushana period. A proto type bowl representing *parai* has also been found. No antiquity was found.

155. Purbalian-1

156. Purbalian-2 The village Purbalian stands on the right bank of the Kali nadi which also forms its eastern boundary. It is situated towards north of the Shahpur block head-quarters at a distance of about 9 km. on Shahpur-Jansatha road on the right side of the road. It is about 10 km away from the district headquarters. The site is towards south of the village Purbalian. It is just on the edge of the road. It covers an area of about 300x200 sq. mts. and is about 7 m. high from the surrounding area. Except the periphery of the mound

According to Gaur RC and M. Lal it is a PGW site.

which is under cultivation the rest of the mound is intact. However, the mound has been totally destroyed and has been turned into a grave-yard. It has been divided into two parts by a cart road, which leads to the village. Potteries are found equally on the both the mounds. On the top mound there is a mazar of *Barha Hazi Pir* and a electric pole also stands there. Some brick-bats were also seen on the top of the mound (Pl. XXXV B).

Pottery : The site has yielded a rich variety of OCP. These include fragments of miniature vases, basins, vases, storage jars, fragments of a strap handle etc. The next period appears to belong the PGW complex. This wares have yielded many painted sherds which includes the line design and dots and dashes and chain design etc. The pottery is well levigated and well baked. It might have been a rich PGW site which has been damaged to a large extent.

TEHSIL : KAIRANA

Block : Kairana

157. Bhura : The village Bhura is situated towards north of Kairana block headquarters at a distance of 8 km on the left side. The village stands on the left bank of the Katha Nala, a tributary of the Yamuna. The mound covers an area of about 200x200 sq.m. has a thickness of about 3 metres and suggests the occupation of successive cultures.

The site³⁹ has yielded typically Harappan pottery apart from the Late Harappan pottery, Painted Grey Ware sherds of red ware of the Sunga-Kushana period. Among antiquities only terracotta cakes were found.

158. Kairana : The block, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in lat 27°24'N and long. 77°12' E on the metalled road from Muzaffarnagar to Panipat. It is situated at a distance of about 49 km from the district head-

39. Indian Archaeology Review 1968-69 p. 70.

quarters on the khadar of the Yamuna.

The site⁴⁰ has yielded the PGW and red wares of Sunga-Kushana period which includes usual shapes of each group.

159. Sainat : The village Sainpat is situated towards south-west of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 6 km. The whole village falls on the *khadar* of the Yamuna. The site is difficult to approach as there is no *pucca* road which leads to the village. It is a low mound.

Pottery : The pottery complex of this site is very rich in yielding PGW and associated wares including red wares. Though no complete shape has been found during the course of my exploration. The fragments include bowls and dishes. A few pieces have painting of dots and other sherds have thick parallel lines in black pigment. The red wares include fragments of basins, vases etc. However, no antiquity was found.

160. Unchagaon : The village Unchagaon is situated towards south east of the Kairana block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km. on the right side of the Kairana-Kandhala road. The site is towards south-west of the village Unchagaon. This site is about 4 km east of another PGW site Saipat. The mound has been converted into an agricultural field.

Pottery : The pottery complex of the site⁴¹ represents PGW and red ware of early historic period. However, usual shapes have been found in each group.

TEHSIL : KAIRANA

Block : Shamli

161. Jhal : The village Jhal is situated towards south-east of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 4 km on the right side of the Shamli-Budhana road. The village Jhal stands on the right bank of the Krishni Nadi, which also forms its eastern boundary. The site is towards north of the village

40. Ibid

41. Tripathi, Vibha, *op. cit.*, p. 131.

Jhal. It is almost under cultivation. It is the southern border village of the Shamli block. The site is locally known as *Barle ka Kila*.

Pottery : The site⁴² is very rich in yielding Painted and Plain Grey Ware sherds with associated red wares. Though no complete shape has been found, the pottery represents fragments of bowls and dishes. In our collection mostly the fragments belong to Plain Grey Ware. However, a few sherds have rim bands and parallel vertical line and dots in black pigment. A few sherds of Plain Grey Ware give metallic sound which is made of well levigated clay and have smooth surface. A few of them have black exterior and grey interior. It appears that exterior black is due a kind of black slip on it. Red wares include fragments of vases, basins etc. They all are generally treated with a red wash, and appear to have been wheel made. However, no antiquity was recorded from the site.

162. Jandheri : The village Jandheri is situated towards north of the Shamli block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. on the left side of the Shamli-Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the Late Harappan Pottery⁴³.

Block : Thana Bhawan

163. Bhanti Khera-1

164. Bhanti Khera-2 The village Bhanti Khera has two Late Harappan site viz. Bhanti Khera-1 and Bhanti Khera-2. The village Bhanti Khera forms the southern border village of the Thana Bhawan block headquarter. It is about 10 km away from the block Thana Bhawan towards south. It can easily be approached from Shamli block on left side of the Shamli-Muzaffarnagar road at a distance of about 8 km. The village Bhanti Khera stands on the left bank of the Krishi Nadi which also forms its western boundary. The highest thickness of the

42. Indian Archaeology Review 1979-80 p. 80

43. Ibid

mound is about 2 m. from the surrounding area. It is a Late Harappan site⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵.

165. Thana Bhawan : Thana Bhawan, the headquarters of the development block lies in Lat. 29°35'N and Long. 77°25'E. It is situated on the bank of Krishna Nadi. Thana Bhawan is located at a distance of about 18 km. from Shamli and about 32 km. from district headquarters. It is a Late Harappan site⁴⁶.

Block : Un

166. Hatchhoya-1

167. Hatchhoya-2

Like Bhanti Khera this village has also two Late Harappan sites viz. Hatchhoya-1 and Hatchhoya-2. The village Hatchhoya lies towards north east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. The Katha Nala flows towards west of the village hardly at a distance of about 1.5 km. The site is difficult to approach during rainy season., However, the village Hatchhoya is not connected with any pucca road. Both the sites of the village Hatchhoya have yielded Late Harappan pottery⁴⁷⁻⁴⁸.

168. Jhinghana : The village Jhinghana lies in Lat. 29°31'N and Long. 77°14'E. at a distance of about 48 km. from the district headquarters and 17 km. from Shamli. It is towards south of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. It is connected with a metalled road which leads to the tahsil Kairana. The village is just on the left bank of the Katha Nala. The mound is in the vicinity of the village. It is considerable high from the surrounding area.

Pottery : The pottery complex of the site⁴⁹ is represented by the OCP, Painted/Plain Grey Ware and associated ware including red ware of early historic period. Usual shapes have been

44. Ibid

45. Ibid

46. Ibid

47. Ibid

48. Ibid

49. Indian Archaeology Review 1962-63 p. 70

found in each group. No antiquity was recorded from the site.

169. Rahatpur : The village Rahatpur is situated on the northern border of the Un block as well as the district. It lies towards the north east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 2 km. There is no direct *pucca* route to approach the site. Owing to the *khadar* area it difficult to approach the site during the rainy season. It is a Late Harappan site⁵⁰.

170. Samalkha : The village Samalkha lies towards south-east of the Un block headquarters at a distance of about 3 km. A *Kuccha* road goes to the village from Un. The site lies between the doab of Krishni Nadi and Katha Nala. It is also a Late Harappan site⁵¹.

171. Un : The village Un lies towards west of the district headquarters at a distance of about 60 km. Un, the block headquarters of the same name lies towards north of the Kairana tahsil. There is a metalled road between Kairana and Un⁵².

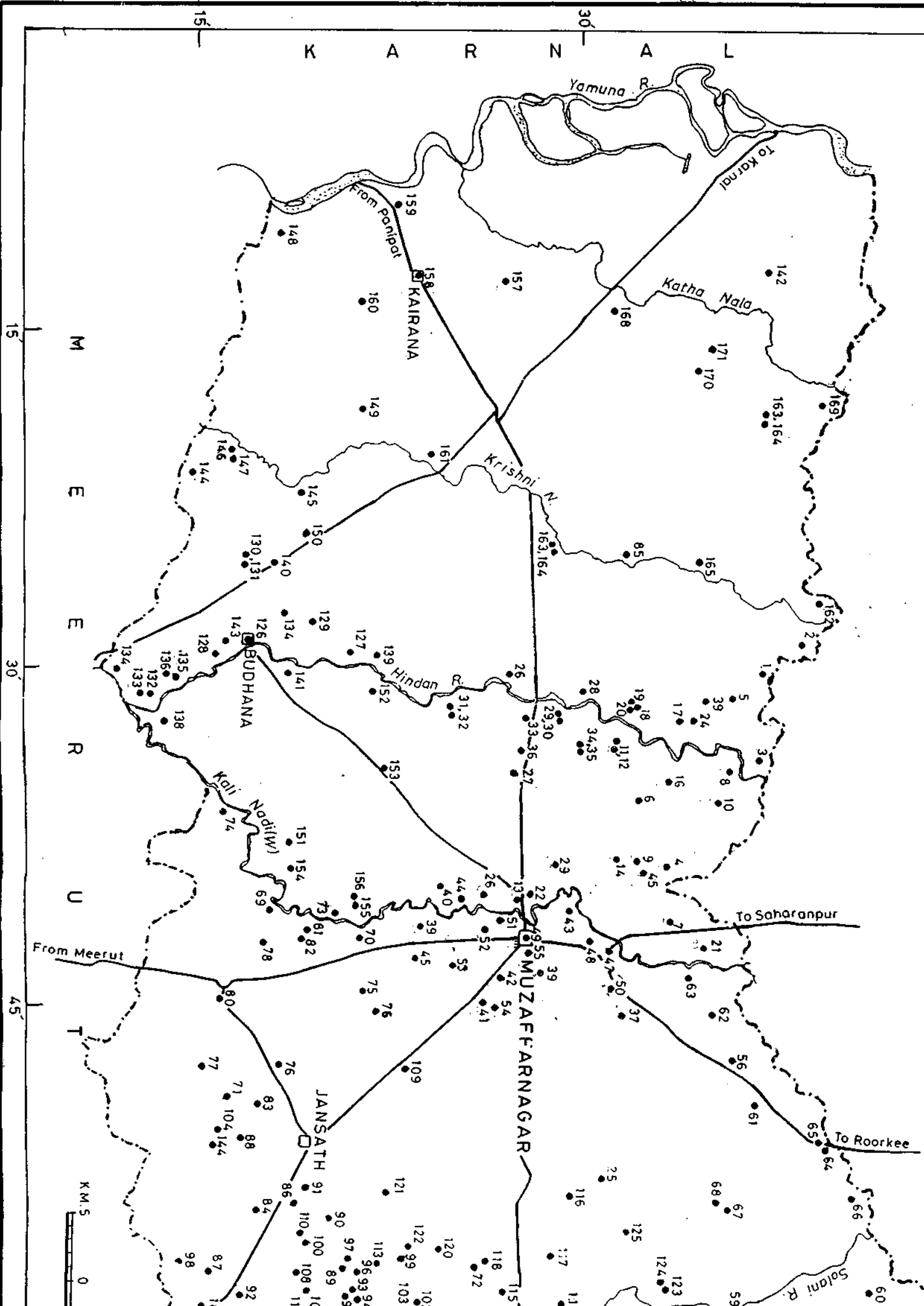
It is a Late Harappan site.

50. Ibid

51. Ibid

52. Ibid

• These site have been reported as NBPW by TN Roy in his book entitled '*An Iron Age Culture of India*' (New Delhi, 1986) and also in Puratatra No. 5, But I have not found a single piece of NBPW from the above mentioned site during the course of exploration. However, NBPW is not mentioned in IAR too from these sites.



Chapter V

**Chronology, Pottery
Description & Other Details**

Chronology, Pottery Description & Other Details

A careful survey of the archaeological sites and the study of antiquities collected reveal that the district under study, situated in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, for the first time was inhabited by the OCP and the Late Harappan people. No evidence of any pre-Harappan remains, could be so far located by the author. The pottery found from the different sites, can be divided into following categories :

- a. Late Harappan Period
- b. Ochre Colour Pottery Period
- c. Painted Grey Ware Period
- d. NBP Ware Period
- e. Early Historic & Historic Period
- f. Medieval Period

Not a single site of Muzaffarnagar district has been so far taken up for excavation either by the Archaeological Survey of India or by any Institution or individual. Although there are several potential sites in the district of Muzaffarnagar. In the neighbouring areas few sites namely Hulas, Baragoan, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur etc. in the districts of Saharanpur and Meerut, excavation had been carried out. It is unfortunate that Muzaffarnagar has not attracted the archaeologists to excavate. Excavations at above places had revealed the material culture belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBP Ware, Black Slipped Ware, red ware of Historical periods. This is sufficient to confirm the local tradition about the antiquity and continuity of the settlement in the region at least at the sites excavated viz; Hulas, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur, Atranjikhhera, Indraprastha (Purana Quila) etc. which are not far away from Muzaffarnagar.

All these evidence indicate that the region has been active in political and cultural activity from ancient times beginning with the Vedic period. For the aforesaid reasons it is necessary to bring out the cultural sequences of the district right from the proto-Historic times to the Medieval period.

The various cultures of doab area, are identified mainly with the help of distinctive ceramics and other associated cultural findings. Here the details of the each cultural group found in the area under study are being given as follows:

Late Harappan Period

The term Late Harappan culture has been variously described. However, this term may mean literally 'the end or climax of the Harappan culture. The Late Harappan at present means the last or concluding phase of the well known Harappan culture.

The remains of this culture were first discovered at Alamgirpur¹ in 1958, which pushed back the antiquity of this region (Western Uttar Pradesh) to the Harappan times. This site is situated at a distance of about 50 km towards south in the district of Meerut. It appears that the earliest human occupation in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna doab belongs to Late Harappan culture². Later on Late Harappan remains were also noticed in the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahar. During the last four decades several (nearly 68) Late Harappan sites have been reported in this region mainly by the Archaeological Survey of India. However, pottery of this type were found from 12 sites earlier in the area of the present study before the author could start the work. Now this type of pottery has been found at 28 sites, though a few of them are doubtful. These sites were found generally on the rivers Hindon, Krishni, Katha Nala and Kali Nadi etc. However, no site has yet been noticed so far on the Yamuna proper or the Ganga. The sites of Late Harappan cultures are situated generally along the banks of Katha Nala, Krishni Nadi and Hindon Nadi which are the tributaries of the main river Yamuna. The sites explored so far generally appear to represent rural settlement and in general terminology called as 'Late Harappans'³.

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1. Indian Archaeology 1958-59 A Review., p.63.
 2. Dikshit, K.N., "Hulas and Late Harappan Complex in Western Uttar Pradesh" in *Harappan Civilization Recent Perspective*. (ed) Possehl. Delhi 1993.
 3. Dikshit, K.N., Distribution of Harappan wares in Gangetic Doab, *Indian Archaeology-New Perspective*, (Delhi), 1992 p.113 and A. Ghosh., "Deurbanisation of the Harappan Civilization" in HCRP (Delhi 1993), pp. 382-384

The Late Harappan sites are confined in upper doab of Uttar Pradesh. Only three Late Harappan sites viz. Alamgirpur, Hulas and Bargaon in districts of Meerut and Saharanpur have been excavated so far in Uttar Pradesh. Both these districts make the southern and northern boundaries of the district Muzaffarnagar, respectively. The excavation reveals a habitation deposit of 1-2 m. However, as a result of the excavation and of extensive exploration in the region, it seems that at this stage the Late Harappan culture became impoverished. Much of its mature traits, like planned settlement, seals, variety of terracotta objects etc. are conspicuous by their absence.

The Late Harappan sites are generally located on the higher bank of the rivers viz. Hindon, Krishni, Katha Nala Kali nadi etc. are not big in size. According to K.N. Dikshit the average occupational thickness of the Late Harappan settlements in this region is somewhere 0.75 to 1.50 m. with the exception of Bhanti Khera in district Muzaffarnagar, where the deposit is about 2 m. high from the surrounding area. Other sites are completely destroyed by the villages due to rapid growth of agriculture. However, the maximum settlement does not exceed 200 x 200 sq.m. in this region. It suggests that the habitations of the Late Harappan people belong to a small cluster of families. In the district Saharanpur these Late Harappan sites are located at a distance of about 8 to 12 km. More or less, similar, is the case with district Muzaffarnagar. This settlement conforms well with Haryana, Punjab etc⁴.

Since no site on the Yamuna proper or on the Ganga have been found, it appears that the Late Harappan occupations of the Upper Doab took place by way of migration from the adjoining Haryana and Punjab regions where the Harappan

4. Dikshit, K.N., *The Late Harappan Cultures of India, Essays in Indian Protohistory*, New Ed. by D.P. Agrawal and Dilip K. Chkraborti (Delhi), 1979, p. 126

people had established themselves much earlier.

In the peripheral region of Harappan culture (Upper Gangetic doab) the Harappan fabrics can be divided into wheel-made red, grey and hand-made potteries. The clay used for the pottery is well levigated and wheel-made but handmade specimens are also present. It is found in coarse as well as in fine fabric. The pottery is treated with thin cream wash or a thick bright red slip. "The characteristic forms in red ware, like dish with projected rim and carinated shoulder, globular vessel with a flange round the neck, shallow dish with incurved rim, perforated jar and pots stand with a concave profile, were noticed in a very limited number, whereas new types such as dish-on-stand with drooping rim, jar with horizontally splayed out rim, medium sized jar with everted rim, bowl-like lid with central knob and a few miniature pots with a ringed or pedestalled base are in profusion. Special mention may be made about a new type bowl-on-stand from Bhanti Khera, found for the first time in this region"⁵ (Fig. 1). In thick Grey ware the types are limited. A few sites have been found in Muzaffarnagar district which have also yielded this type of pottery along Hindon Nadi.

Painted designs on pots are executed in black pigment on a red surface and generally consist of simple bands, triangles, squares, rows of hatched diamonds with horizontal bands, chains with bands, plants, leaves and birds with hatched body.

Excavations have yielded very little evidence of settlement and architecture. At Jasala in Muzaffarnagar district was explored a part of Harappan settlement on a solid mud platform ranging from 0.60 to 0.80 m. in thickness. "A similar platform was also encountered in excavations on the southern end of the mound at Hulas where it was found running from south-

5. Dikshit, K.N., op. cit, (Delhi), 1982, p. 116

west to south-east direction. It may not be wrong to emphasize that erection of mud platform by Harappans was possibly carried out by them as conceptual architectural features of their homeland⁶. The scarcity of bricks suggests that they might have been used in drains or similar structures. Houses, probably, were made of wattle-and-daub and perhaps built of mud walls.

The metal tools are a broken blade from Alamgirpur and a fragmentary chisel from Bargaon, both made of copper. Other tools are bone points and chert blades. The chert blades have also been found in Kailapur-Jasmor in district of Muzaffarnagar⁷.

The husks in the core of pot sherds from Hulas and Un, both situated on the bank of Katha Nala in Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, respectively⁸. The evidence found from the district Saharanpur was encountered in Hulas excavation while other one was found during the course of exploration. The material has been sent for identification to Vishnu Mitre of Birbal Sahani Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow. After crossing Punjab, Harappans entered in rice zone. Due to change in food habits the characteristic came in vogue⁹. As a result of the exploration it is clear that during this period the area had considerable population. The region has also not yielded any Mature-Harappan site so far.

It would be worthwhile to emphasize that these sites provide a connecting link between sites located on the one hand in district Saharanpur and on the other in district Meerut. The cultural assemblage of the sites situated on the Krishni river more or less are akin to Alamgirpur, whereas the sites situ-

6. Ibid, (Delhi), 1982 p. 117.

7. Indian Archaeology 1962-63 A Review, p. 37.

8. Lal, M., op. cit, (Delhi), 1984 p. 28, cf. Dikshit, K.N., op. cit, (Delhi), 1982, p. 117.

9. Lal, M., op. cit, (Delhi), 1984, p. 28, cf. Dikshit, K.N., op cit, (Delhi), 1982, p. 117.

ated on the Katha Nala represents Hulas assemblage. The average distance between these sites including district Muzaffarnagar is about 8 to 10 km and nowhere the actual occupational deposit is more than 50 cm to 1.80 m. thick, exception, however, being Bhanti Khera-1, which is about 2 m. high from the surrounding plain.

The radiocarbon dates from Bara 1890 \pm 95 and 1645 \pm 90, suggesting that the occupation at this site must have continued for 400-500 years more. The overlap of Late Harappan with PGW has not been reported from any site in the *doab*. The late Harappans and PGW co-existed at least for a century or so at Bhagwanpura, Daheri, Nagar and Katpalon but without influencing the cultural life of each other. The overlap of Late Harappan with Grey Ware of thicker and thinner variety at Manda also requires clarification¹⁰.

"In the absence of any city or site in Gangetic *doab*, it appears that Ropar was the eastern-most urban centre controlling the internal and external trade of the Harappans. The Katha Nala, Krishni and Maskara confirmed the diffusionary process of the Harappa culture which was spreading with regional and local variations from the Sutlej to the Yamuna in the east. The Harappan levels at Hulas point to a kind of cultural interaction with non-Harappan people who possibly represented the lingering remnants of pre-Harappan lineage, whereas at Alamgirpur and Bargaon no such contact is available. It was also confirmed by exploration that Harappan reached Alamgirpur on the Hindon through Krishni which joined the Hindon at Barnawa. The Krishni Complex has perforated jar, Indus goblet and script, whereas Katha Nala is devoid of all these characteristics"¹¹.

In the excavations at Hulas a terracotta sealing with three Harappan signs has been found.

10. Dikshit, K.N., *op. cit.*, (Delhi), 1982, p. 116. cf. Dikshit, K.N., (Delhi), 1979., 126.

11. Dikshit, K.N., *op. cit.*, (Delhi), 1982. p. 118.

Below is illustrated a few line drawings of the Late Harappan sherds found in the district of Muzaffarnagar.

Bowls & Lids

Fig. 1

1. Fragment of a deep bowl which has slightly incurved featureless rim. it has mild rib externally below the rim. it had probably a sagger base. It is treated with a red wash. The shered is comparatively thin, medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Kailapur).
2. Fragment of a bowl having discoid base, incurved sides, slipped, well baked red ware of fine fabric. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).
3. Fragment of a bowl having footed base, incurved sides, probably having globular sides, ill baked, traces of slip externally, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Kamaruddin Nagar).
4. Fragment of lid having flat base, incurved sides, ill baked, medium fabric, traces of slip both sides. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).

Basins

Fig. 2

1. Fragment of a basin with a deep groove externally forming a prominent rib, tapering sides thick section, red ware, well slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).
2. Fragment of a basin out turned pointed rim with tapering sides, unslipped probably treated with a wash, ill baked, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Kailapur).
3. Fragment of a sagger basin having nail headed rim inward sides, having flat base, slipped, well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Nawla).
4. Fragment of a basin having tapering sides and flat base, both side slipped, well baked redware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period (Mahaljana).
5. Fragment of a basin, red ware, out-turned featureless rim

having a mild rib externally at the point of carination, saggerbase, slipped well baked, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Mubarakpur).

6. Fragment of a shallow basin, out turned beaded rim, incurved sides, probably having sagger base, slipped, red ware, having mild carination internally below the rim. Late Harappan period. (Mubarakpur).

Basins

Fig. 3

1. Fragment of a big basin having out turned pointed and collared rim. it has a carination internally below the rim. It has an ovalized sides, unslipped, ill baked dull red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan (Mahaljana).
2. Fragment of a shallow basin having featureless, rounded rim, having a deep groove forming a prominent rib just below the rim. Unslipped, ill baked, of medium fabric. May be of Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).
3. Fragment of a small basin having out going featureless rim with a carination mark below. It has tapering sides with mild depression, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).
4. Fragment of a basin with nail headed rim, it is well slipped and well baked. It is red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan culture. (Mahaljana).
5. Fragment of basin which has slightly incurved rim. It is well polished which has pealed off, well baked, red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan culture. (Chandheri).
6. Fragment of a deep basin which has out-turned drooping and pointed rim. it was probably slipped internally and has a mild grooved internally just below the rim, ill baked and porous. OCP/LH (Mubarakpur).

Storage Jar

Fig. 4

1. Fragment of a storage jar with collared rim, red ware, ill

- baked unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period (Chandheri).
2. Fragment of a storage jar having beaded rim, globular sides ill baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri)
 3. Fragment of a storage jar having out turned pointed and collared rim, it is unslipped, red ware, ill baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan (Mubarakpur).
 4. Fragment of a storage jar having a out turned clubbed rim and has slightly out going sides. Which may represent the shape of Ahichhatra XA. It is slipped externally, baked and red ware of medium fabric. Its looks sturdy. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).
 5. Fragment of a big storage jar which has a wide mouth. It has prominently everted rim which is slightly pointed. It has mild corrugation mark externally. It looks ochrous in colour, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mahaljana).
 6. Fragment of a big vase or storage jar having out-turned nail headed rim and a rib below it. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a slip. Late Harappan (Mahmoodpur).

Troughs

Fig. 5

1. Fragment of a trough with nail headed rim having thick section, slipped, ill baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period (Mahaljana).
2. Fragment of a Trough having out-turned beaded collared rim, in turned sides probably leading to a sagger base. Ill baked, unslipped dull red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan. (Chandheri)
3. Fragment of Through ? with out turned pointed collared rim., It has straight sides, unslipped, ill baked and red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Mubarakpur)
4. Fragment of a trough ? having out turned drooping pointed

collared rim. It is treated with a red wash and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Chandheri)

5. Fragment of a trough having out turned beaded collared rim. it had straight sides. It is treated with a red wash, medium fabric, ill baked. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Chandheri).

Vases

Fig. 6

1. Fragment of vase with elongated flaring rim and out ward beaded rim which has been made rounded. It is a collared rim having a fine slip and well baked, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period (Dunger).
2. Fragment of a big vase having out turned drooping collared rim. It has out going neck. Unslipped micaceous, May belong to Late Harappan (Doonger).
3. Fragment of a vase having flared mouth, straight neck and pointed rim. It is slipped well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period (Chandheri).
4. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim with straight neck well slipped, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It like a similar vase of the same type found in O.C.P. but this pottery may belong to Late Harappan period (Chandheri).
5. Fragment of a vase having flared out going rim of a similar shape as No. 4 which is found in OCP as well. It has straight neck, slipped, well baked and of medium fabric. May belong to Late Harappan period. (Nawla)
6. Variant of No. 5 (Chandheri)
7. Fragment of a vase having ringed base, unslipped, red ware of fine fabric, well baked. Late Harappan period. (Chandheri)

Goblet/ Ringed Base/ Beaker

Fig. 7

1. Fragment of a pedestal of a goblet of red ware, well baked, unslipped, medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Doonger)
2. Fragment of ringed base? flat base, upper portion broken unslipped and ill baked red ware of medium fabric. May be-

long to Late Harappan period(Chandheri)

3. Fragment of a beaker of which upper portion has gone. It has tapering sides and concave base, unslipped treated with a wash, well baked, red ware of medium fabric. Late Harappan period. (Dunger)
4. Fragment of goblet having currugated profile internally. Dull red ware having slipped surface, medium fabric, the sherd my belong to Late Harappan group. (Alamgirpur)

Dish-On-Stand / Cup-on-stand

Fig. 8

1. Fragment of a Dish-on-Stand, hollow stem, dull red ware, traces of slip on both sides, ill baked, medium fabric, Late Harappan period. (Dungar)
2. Fragment of a Dish-on-Stand. Edges of rim slightly damaged, ill baked, both side slipped, red ware of medium fabric, Late Harappan period. (Dungar)

Miniature Pots of Various Period

Fig. 9

1. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned rim and convex sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. May be of Kushana period.(Sandhawli).
2. A miniature pot having narrow neck, globular sides/body and discoid base.Rim is missing, dull red ware, blackish, ill baked, medium fabric and unslipped.Medieval period.(Semali)
3. Fragment of a miniature bowl having incurved rim and thickened base. Red ware, coarse fabric. OCP period. (Shankarapur).
4. Fragment of a miniature pot having flattish base and bulging sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric. OCP period (Kulheri).
5. Fragment of a miniature pot having convex sides, decorated with incised circlets. Treated with a wash. Early historic period. (Buddhakhera).
6. Fragment of a bowl having closing mouth. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. May be of Historic period.(Nara).
7. Fragment of a miniature pot having almost flattish rim top and vertical neck and a ledge below it. OCP period(Buddhakhera).

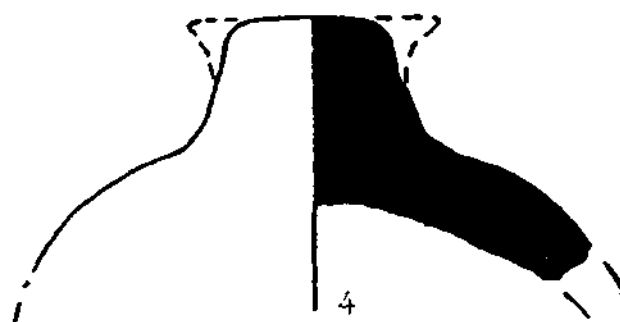
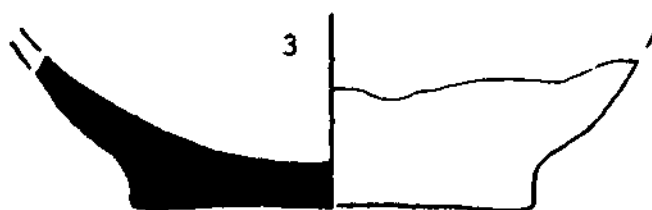
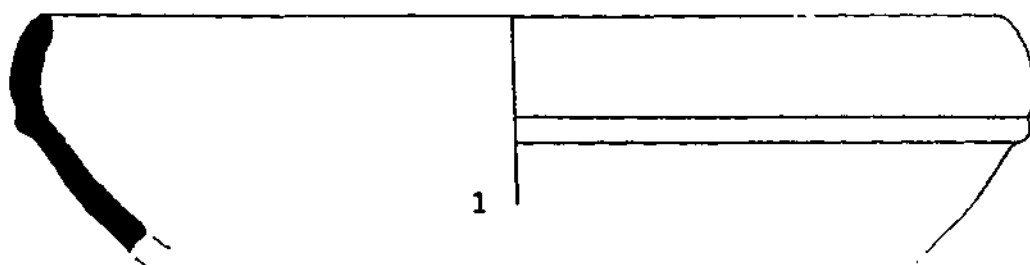
8. Fragment of a miniature carinated pot having out-turned flatish rim. Dull red ware with medium fabric. Kushana period (Kulheri).

Miniature Pots of Various Period

Fig. 10

1. Fragment of a miniature bowl. Red ware, treated with a wash of medium fabric. (Noor Nagar).
2. Fragment of a lid having squattish flatish knob internally, flaring sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period. (Nagla rai)
3. Fragment of a bowl having straight featureless rim, flaring sides, flat base. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. Kushana period. (Sandhawali)
4. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned flaring rim and flaring sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric. unslipped. May belong to OCP period. (Mahmoodpur)
5. A miniature bowl having flattish top rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, may be of Kushana period. (Rasulpur)
6. Fragment of miniature bowl having discoid base and flaring sides. Fine grey ware, treated with a wash. (Alamgirpur)
7. Fragment of a miniature bowl having incurved rim, externally thickened. Dull red ware, medium fabric unslipped, Kushana period. (Dhindhaoli)
8. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned rim. Red ware with medium fabric, unslipped. May be of OCP period. (Khanjahanpur)

Fig.1: Bowls and Lids of Late Harappan Period



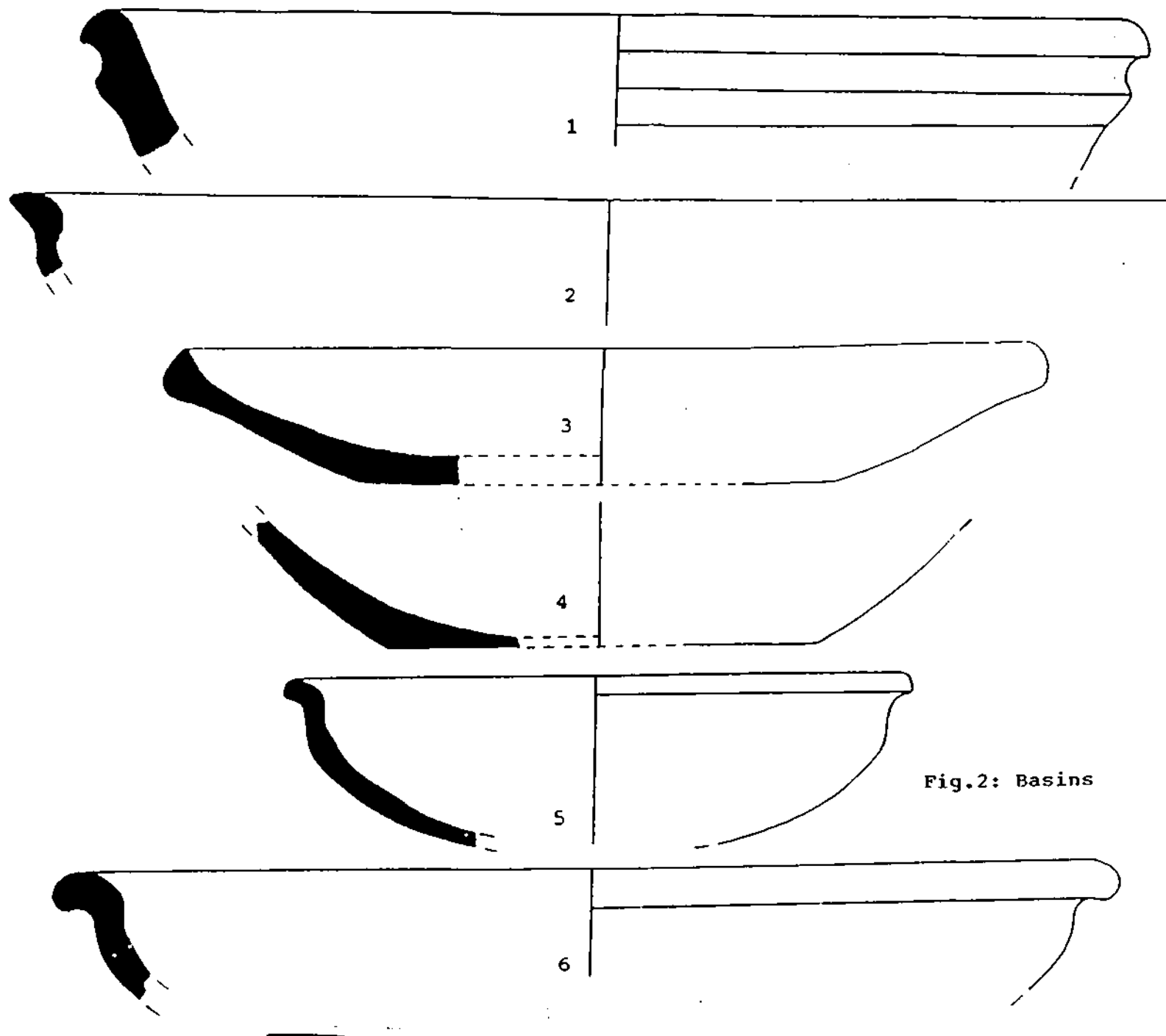


Fig.2: Basins

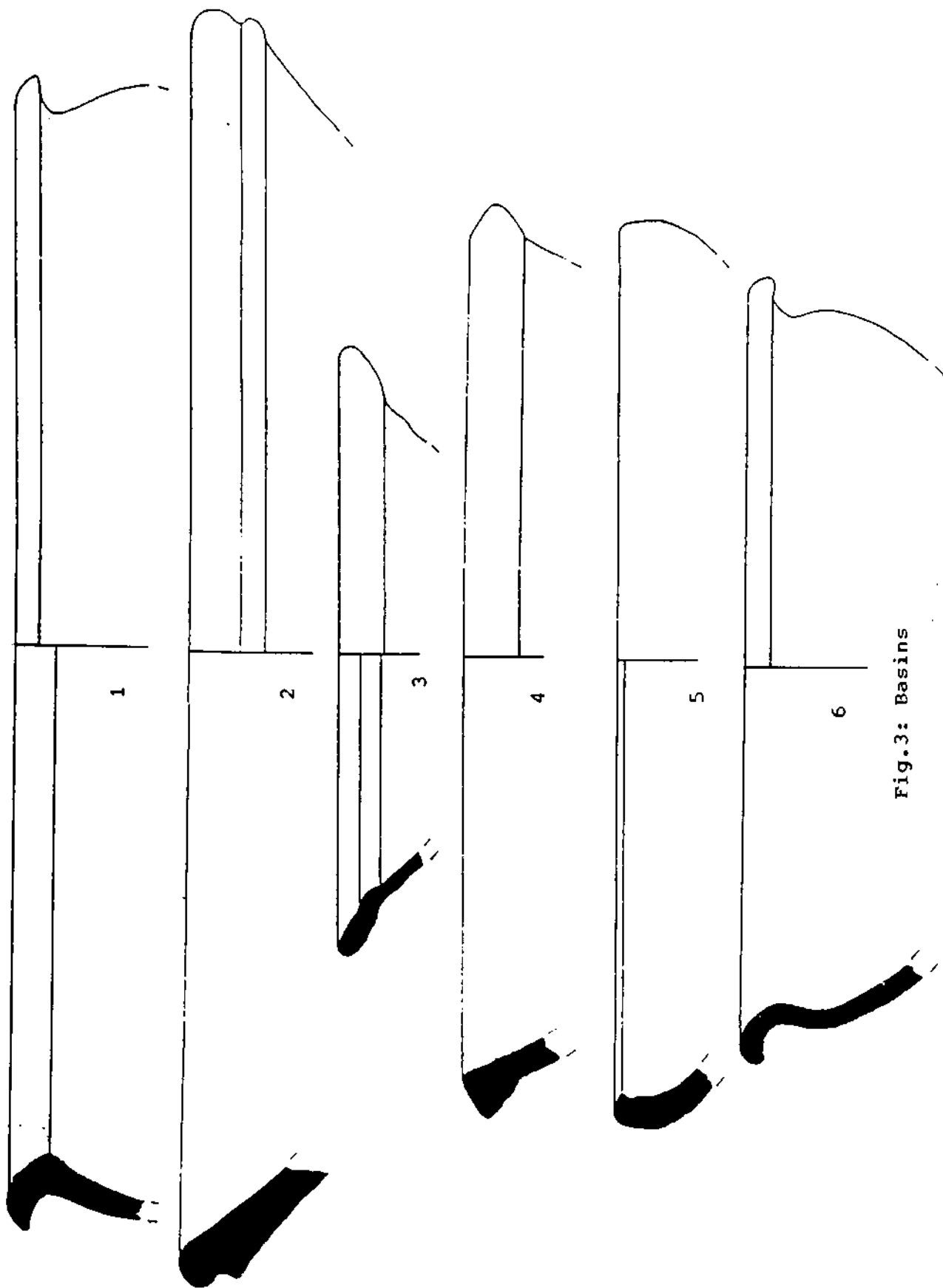


Fig.3: Basins

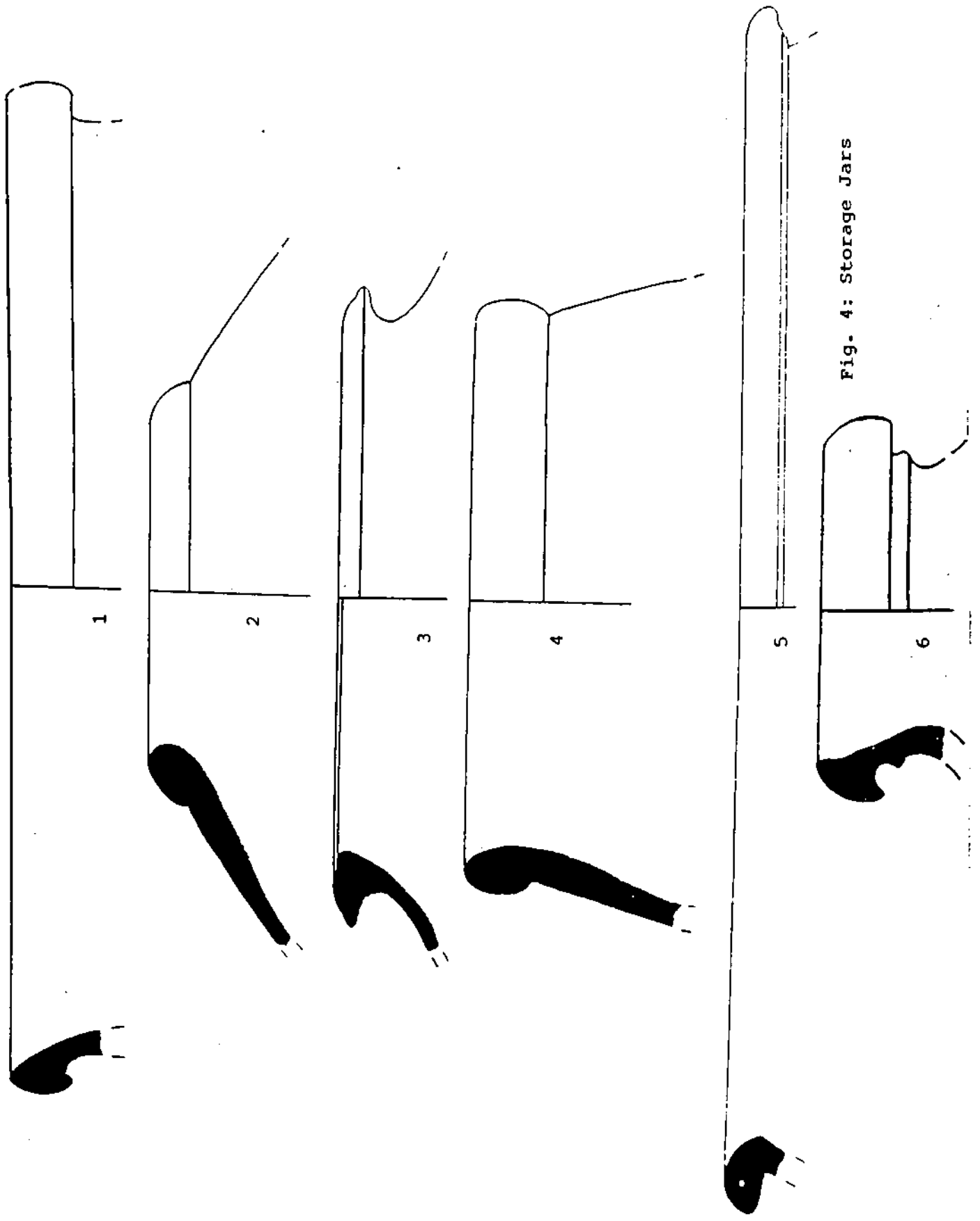


Fig. 4: Storage Jars

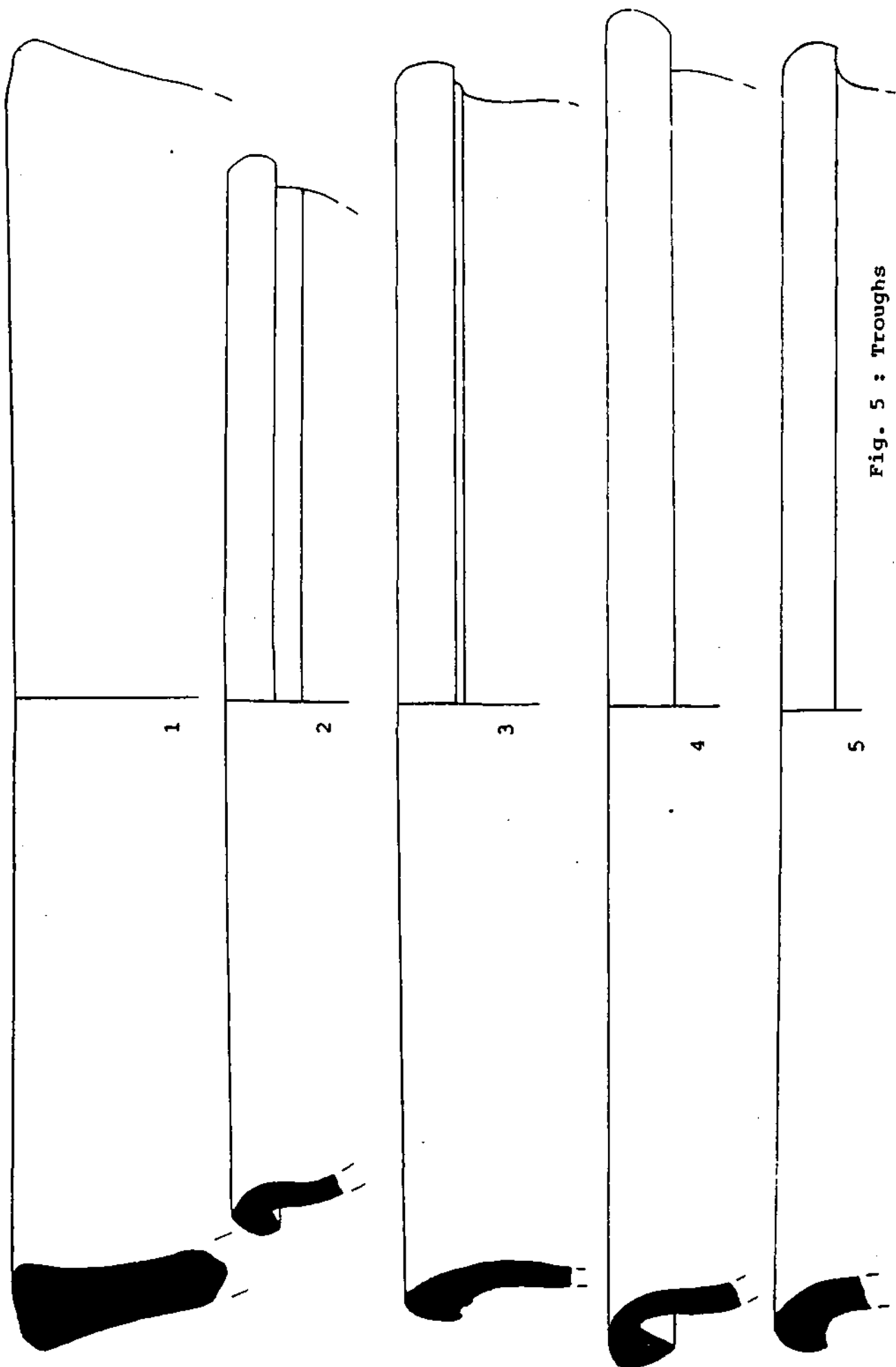


Fig. 5 : Troughs

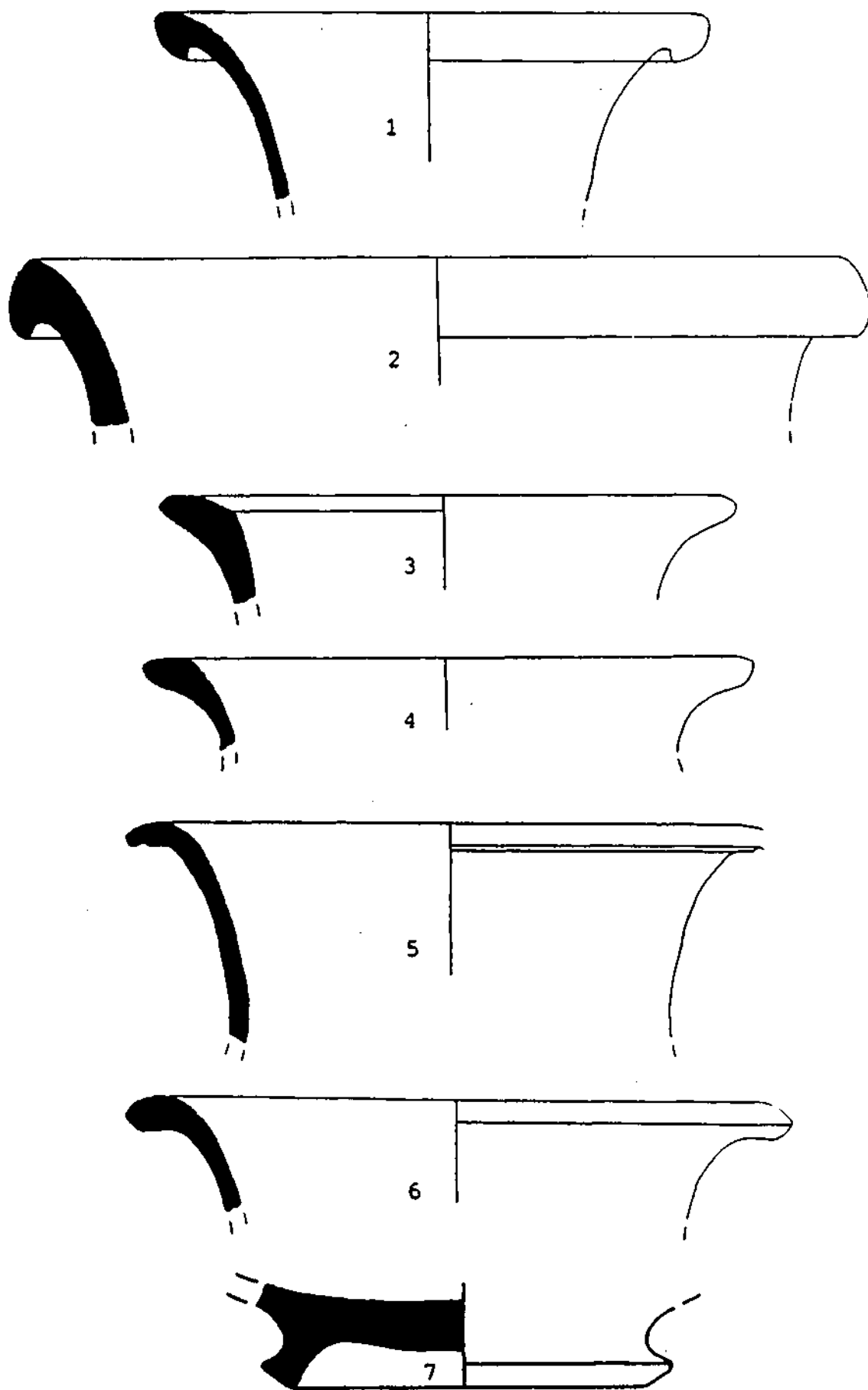


Fig.6: Vases

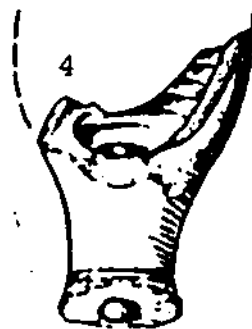
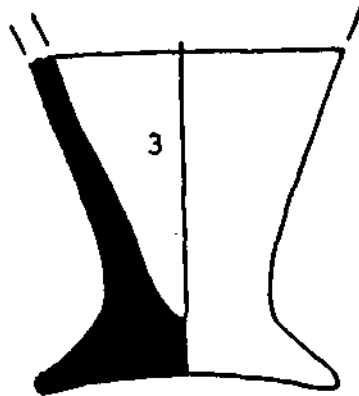
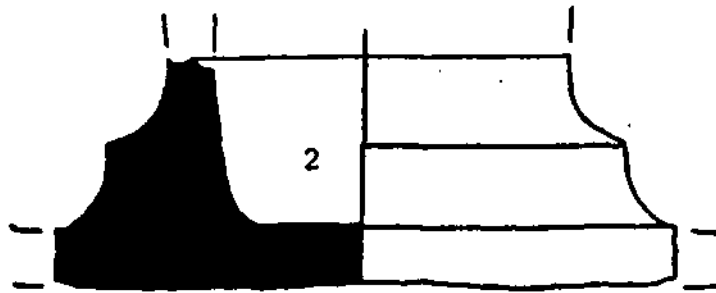
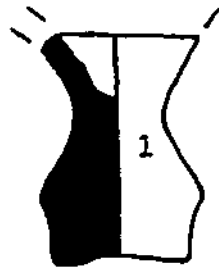


Fig.7: Goblet/Ringed Base/Beaker

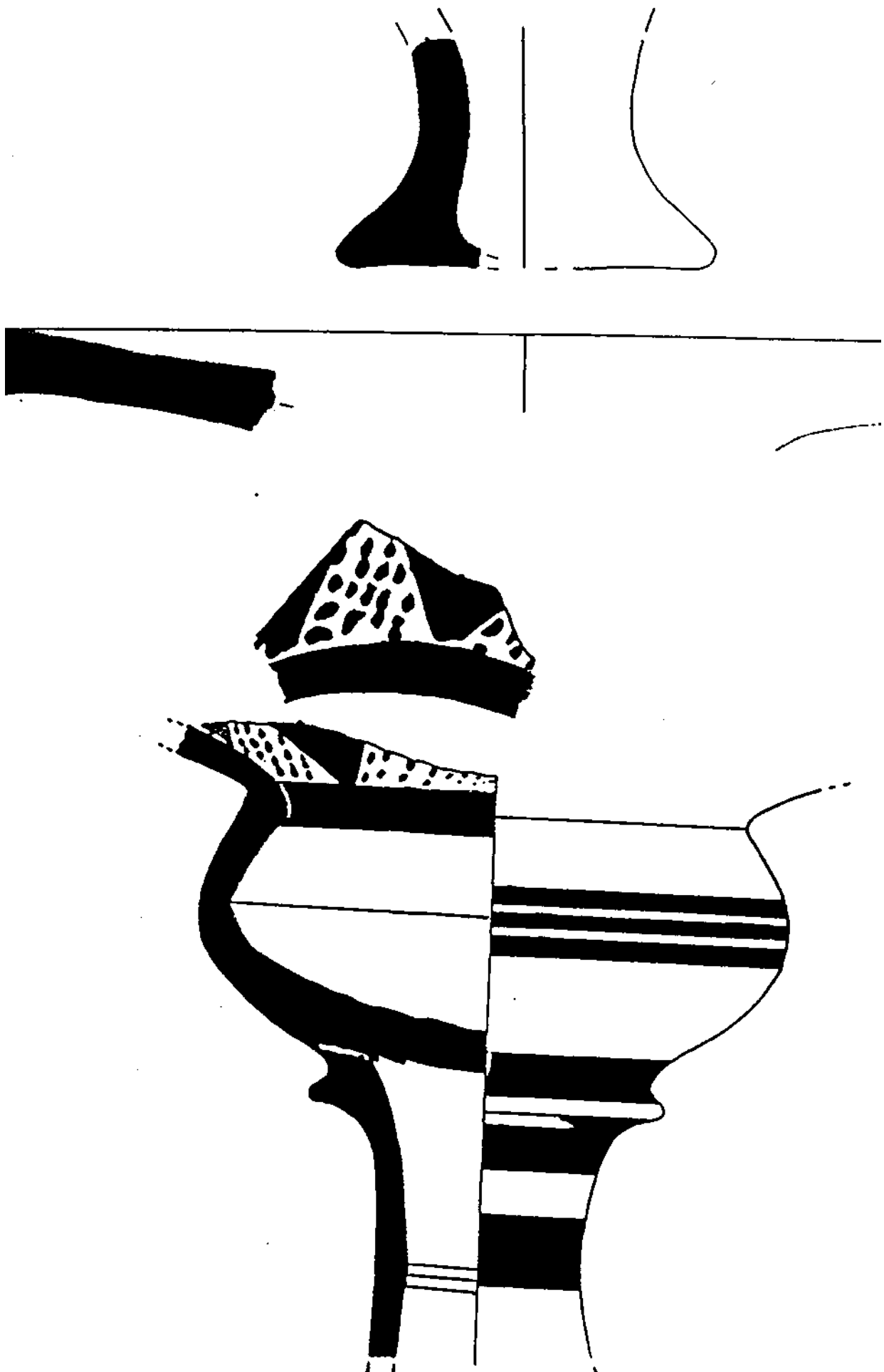


Fig.8: Cup-on-Stand (After Dikshit)



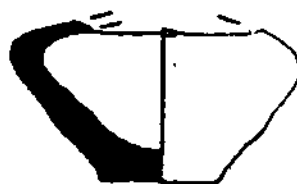
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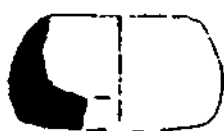
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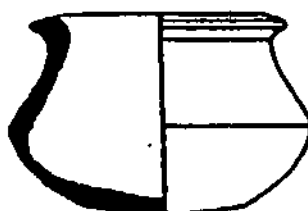
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Fig.9: Miniature Pots



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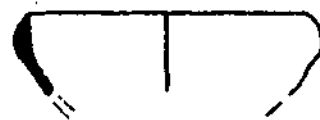
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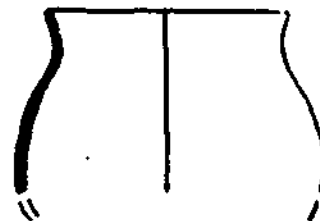
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Fig.10: Miniature Pots

Ochre Colour Pottery Period

As regards the OCP, it may be stated that it is found at fairly good number of sites in the district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered earlier in the area under study. However, total 35 OCP sites have now been located in the area. Though no Copper Hoards could be discovered during the course of exploration but it was found in the adjacent¹ districts of Saharanpur and Meerut.

The excavation at Rajpur Parsu and Bisauli² brought to light for the first time the settlements of OCP users, who were one of the earliest settlers of this region. However, the pottery got its full recognition when it was found in the lowest level of Hastinapur³ and Atranjikhara⁴. As the name implies its main distinguishing feature was its ochre colour which gives it a first appearance of being badly fired, worn out and rolled. The other characteristic of the pottery is its porous nature. The slip usually gets separated when the pottery is extricated from the earth and ochrous powder comes off even if slightly rubbed.

The texture of the pottery appears to be due to its remaining buried under water for a long time. The scientists have been almost unanimous at this point. But recent excavations at Lal Qila, Daulatpur excavated by R. C. Gaur, challenged the whole concept. The ware appears originally of sturdy nature which has been turned ochrous due to water logging. Otherwise, the pottery was originally slipped well-baked and wheel-turned, which was also decorated with paintings and incised designs as well.

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1. Lal, M., op. cit., p.
 2. Lal, B.B., Further Copper Hoards from the Gangetic Basin and a Review of the Problem in *Ancient India*, No.7, (New Delhi), p. 233.
 3. Lal, B.B., Excavations at Hastinapura and other Explorations in the upper Ganga and Sutlej Basins 1950-52, in *Ancient India*, Nos. 10&11, (New Delhi), pp. 31-32
 4. Gaur, R.C., op. cit., p. 15.

Generally the settlements of the OCP people were found on the river banks and according to K.N. Dikshit,⁵ they all are small in size (200x200 sq.m.). However, the author also could not locate any large size site. The sites found in district Muzaffarnagar have generally been badly damaged by the farmers and the pottery was found in a limited area. However, exploration of these sites is often very difficult since they are usually of flat surface, sometimes due to silting. At many places these settlements are located just on the river banks. In the upper Ganga basin where an extensive survey has been attempted, the settlements were found at a distance of about 5 to 8 km. from each other⁶. However, more or less similar is the case with the district Muzaffarnagar. The occupational thickness varies from 0.30 m. to 1.20 m⁷. The deposit is generally mixed with brown earth, *kankar* and sand. However, cultural material was found sporadically.

Among the pottery the fragment of jars, with horizontally splayed out rim, storage jars with slightly beaded rim, bowl with featureless rim, bowl with ringed base, basins with splayed out beaded rim, lipped and channel spout and miniature pots etc. were found. Among other cultural findings, clay lump with reed marks and other terracotta indeterminate objects were found.

The clay used for this pottery was uniformly well-levigated but firing probably was not adequate and therefore, most of the post-sherds have a grey core and dull red appearance. The fabric is medium and the pots are invariably given a wash or slip and in some cases treated with a thick slip.

5. Dikshit, K.N., The Ochre Coloured Ware Settlements in Ganga Yamuna Doab, in *Essays in Indian Protohistory* (Delhi, 1979), p. 286.

6. Ibid, p. 286.

7. Shanker Nath, Comments on the Session on OCP in *Puratattva*, No.5, (New Delhi), pp. 14-15

"The presence of Grey Ware in thick, medium and thin in fabric in OCP complex particularly at Ambkheri, Gadharona, etc. is significant to note. This pottery is also ill-fired as the grey stuff sticks to hand. The shapes are limited and consists of basins, jars and miniature pedestalled cups."⁸

The evidence of subsistence pattern of OCP people from Atranjikhhera⁹ show that they cultivated rice, barley, gram, khesari etc.

Recent excavation at Atranjikhhera and Lal Qila¹⁰ revealed painted design on OCP. At Lal Qila painted design include an elongated humped bull, segregated leafy design, floral motif, circlets, etc. Apart from painted design, incised decoration is also there. The author has also found some incised OCP sherds from Mubarakpur in district Muzaffarnagar.

The evidence of structural activity in OCP culture for the first time came from Lal Qila¹¹. However, no complete house plan has been found so far. Probably floors were made by ramming the earth. As indicated by the occurrence of mud clots with reed marks and bamboo impression, it is almost clear that the houses were made of wattle and daub¹². The author has found some mud clots with reed marks from OCP site i.e. Kutubpur Datana along the Hindon Nadi of the district.

8. Dikshit, K.N., op. cit, p. 291

9. Gaur, R.C., op. cit, p.

10. Gaur, R.C., *Excavations at Lal Qila*, Jaipur, 1994

11. Ibid.

12. Lal M. op. cit. p. 23

A few shareds of this period are described and illustrated here which were found in the area under study.

Bowls

Fig. 11

1. Fragment of a bowl with thickened out-turned rim, medium fabric, unslipped. OCP period. (Alamgirpur).
2. Fragment of a bowl having a ledge and grooves externally. OCP period (Alipura).
3. Fragment of a bowl having featureless rim, straight sides, medium fabric. OCP period.(Khanyahanpur).
4. Fragment of a bowl having flat base, straight sides, ill baked and a medium fabric, unslipped. May belong to OCP period (Mubarakpur).
5. Fragment of a bowl having incurved pointed rim, obliquely cut externally, greyish in colour, thick section, medium fabric. May belong to OCP period. (Alamgirpur).

Basins

Fig.12

1. Fragment of a basin with thickened collared rim having a wide depression externally, medium fabric. OCP period (Alamgirpur).
2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned pointed rim, dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped OCP. (Ladva).
3. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim, medium fabric. OCP period. (Ladva).
4. Fragment of a basin having obliquely out turned rim and a ledge externally on the sides, medium fabric. OCP group (Mahmoodpur).
5. Fragment of a basin having out-turned thickened rim, medium fabric. OCP group (Badhai Kalan).
6. A variant of No. 4 (Mahmoodpur).

Basins

Fig.13

1. Fragment of basin having incurved featureless rim. It has a globular body. It has slipped which has peeled off It has a thin groove below the neck, well baked and red ware of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP period.(Sikerera).

2. Fragment of a basin, loop handled ill baked, dull red ware or medium fabric, unslipped, It may belong to OCP period. (Mubarakpur).
3. Fragment of a basin having projected flattened thickened rim. Dull red ware, thick section, red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. OCP period. (Ladva).
4. Fragment of a dish/basin, nail headed rim, incurved side, medium fabric, ill baked. May belong to OCP period. (Mubarakpur)

Vases

Fig.14

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned pointed and drooping collared rim and a straight neck. OCP period. (Aipura)
2. Fragment of a vase having out -turned rim, porous, coarse red ware. May belong to OCP period. (Sikandarpur).
3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim and straight neck, medium fabric. OCP period. (Alipura)
4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim, vertical neck medium fabric. OCP period. (Khanjahanpur).
5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim. OCP Group. (Kulheri).
6. Fragment of a vase having out-turned externally thickened rim. May be a OCP sherd. (Ladra).
7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim, straight neck. OCP period. (Noor Nagar)
8. Fragments of a small vase having out-turned splayed out rim, vertical neck. Ochrous, medium fabric. OCP period. (Shankarpur)
9. Fragments of vase having out-turned, horizontal rim, red ware medium fabric. OCP period. (Alamgipur).
10. Fragments of a vase having out-turned thickened rim, red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. OCP period. (Ladava).

Vases

Fig. 15

1. Fragments of a vase with outturned rim. It is treated with a wash. It has a decoration, many lineds in chain pattern. It is ill baked and of medium fabric. It may belong to OCP period (Mubarakpur).

2. Fragments of a vase with out-turned mouth having a mild rib externally, probably having a globular sides, elongated neck, unslipped, ill baked. OCP period. (Sikereda).
3. Fragments of a long vase having elongated out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. OCP period. (Luhari).
4. Fragments of a vase having flaring and slightly drooping rim. OCP period. (Alipura).
5. Fragments of a vase having out turned pointed drooping rim, Traces of slip. OCP period. (Alamgirpur).
6. Fragments of a vase having out-turned collared rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. OCP period. (Ladava).
7. A ringed base having almost beaded end having horizontal top. Ochre colour period. (Badhaikalan).

Vessels

Fig. 16

1. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned pointed collared rim. Unslipped, medium fabric. OCP period. (Alamgirpur).
2. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned collared rim and convex neck. OCP period. (Alipura).
3. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned pointed collared rim, outgoing neck. OCP period. (Alamgirpur).
4. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim. OCP period. (Khajahnpur).
5. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned beaded rim and convex neck, treated with a wash, medium fabric. OCP period. (Bodhai Kalan).
6. Fragments of a vessel having out-turned thickened drooping rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. OCP period. (Chandan).

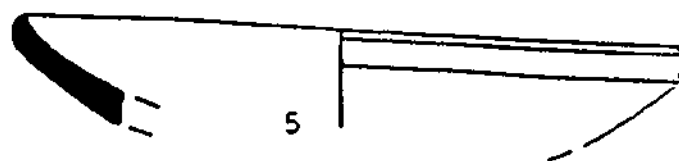
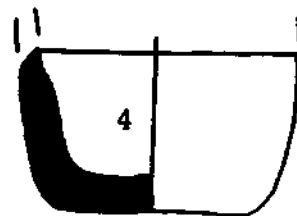
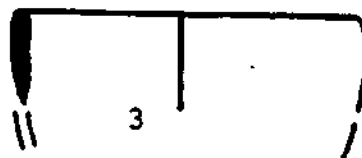
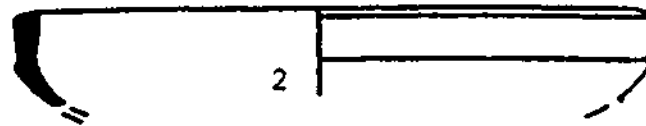
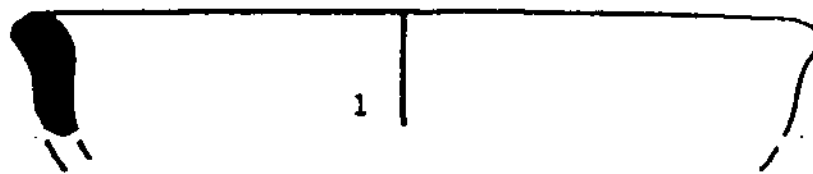


fig.11: Bowls

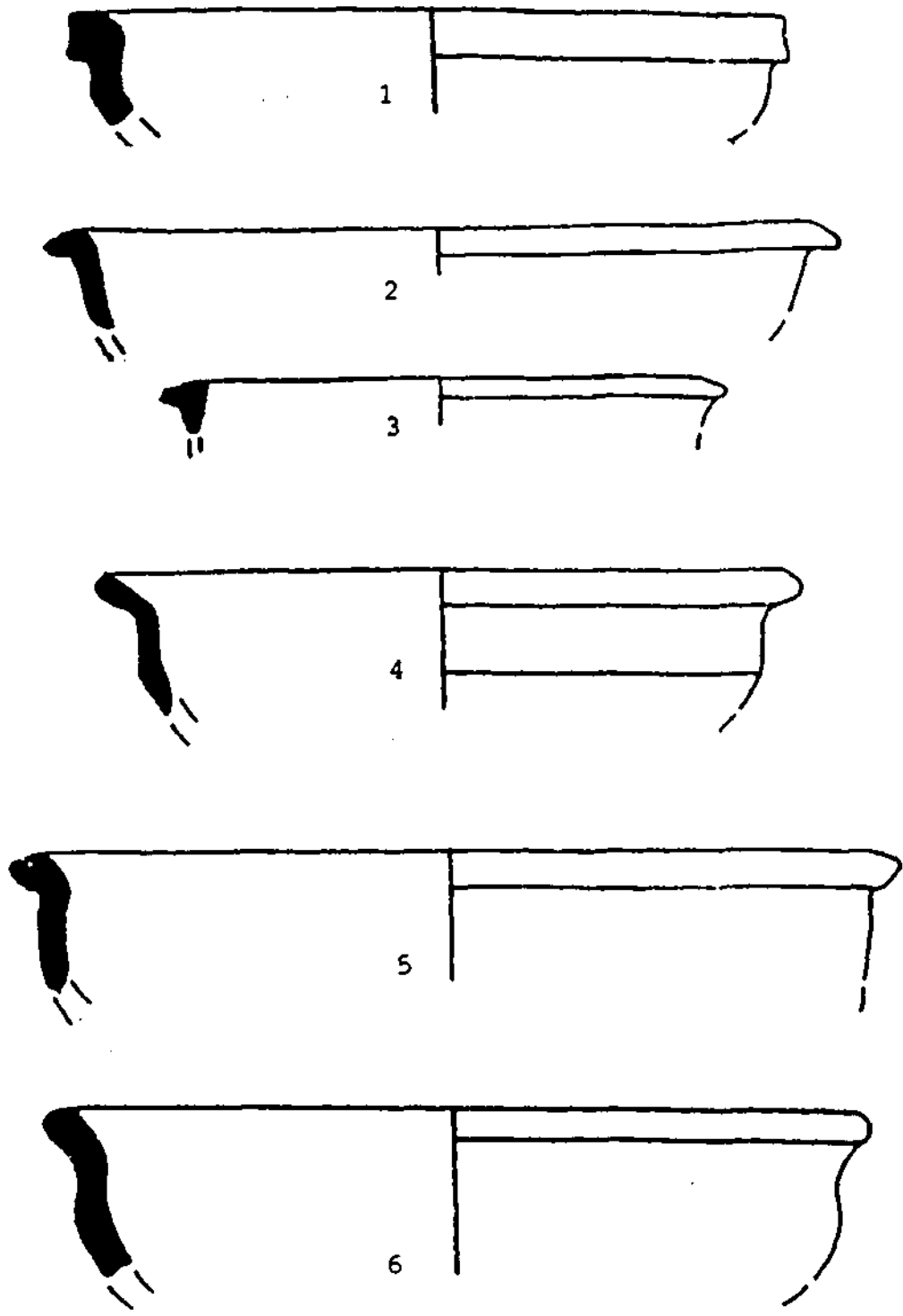


Fig.12: Basins

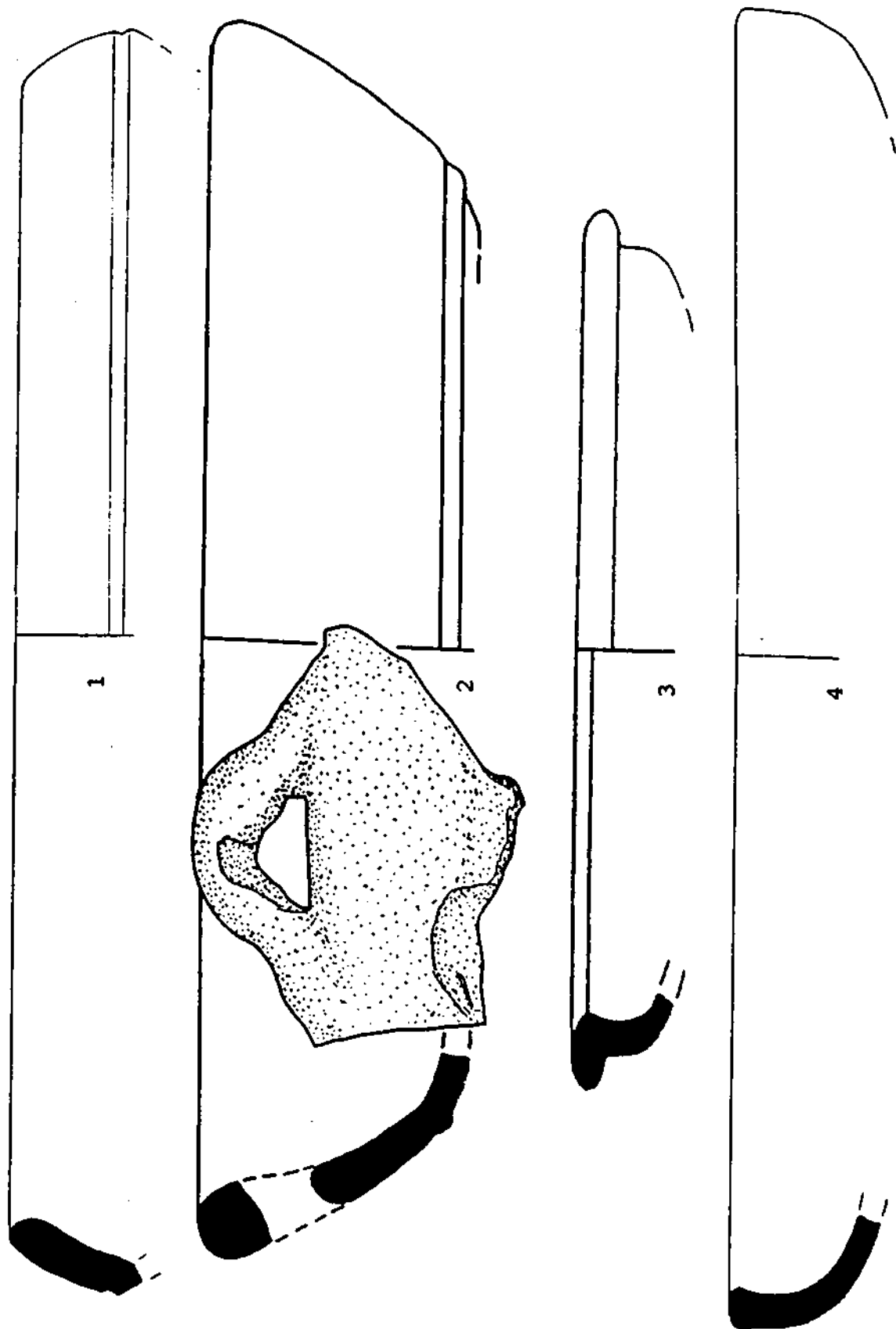


Fig.13: Basins

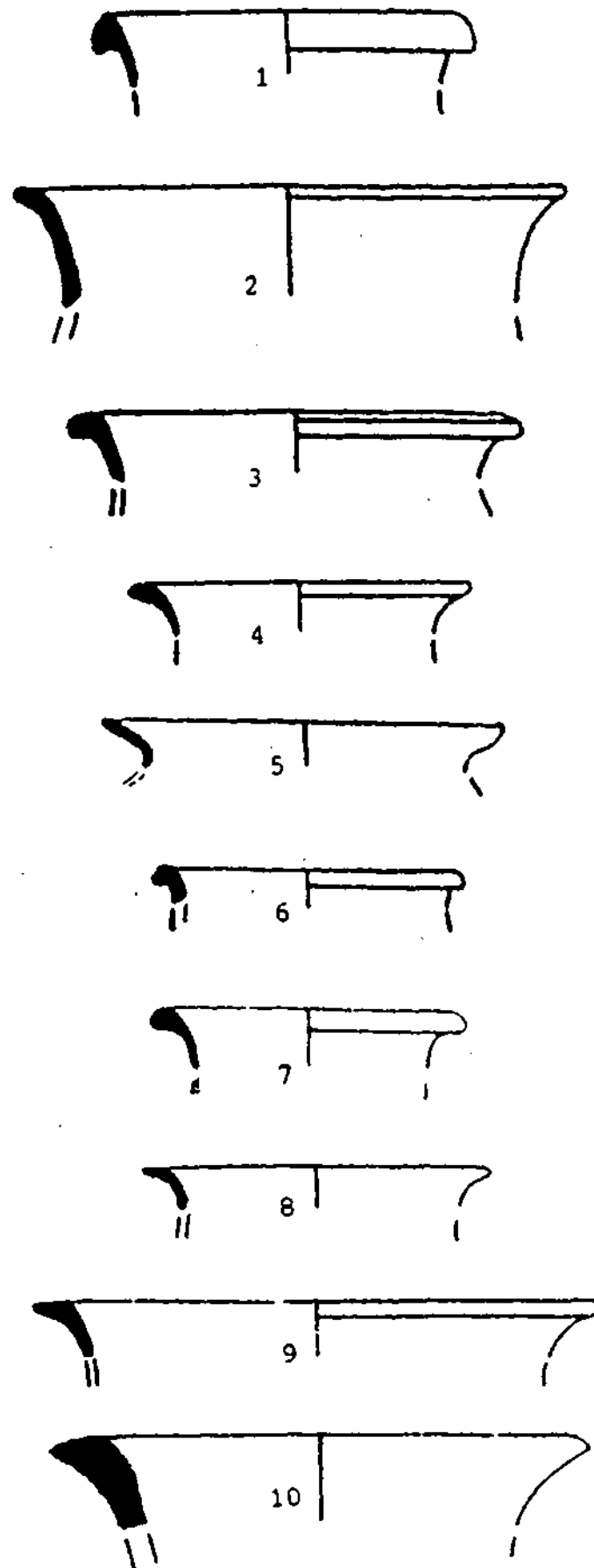


Fig.14: Vases

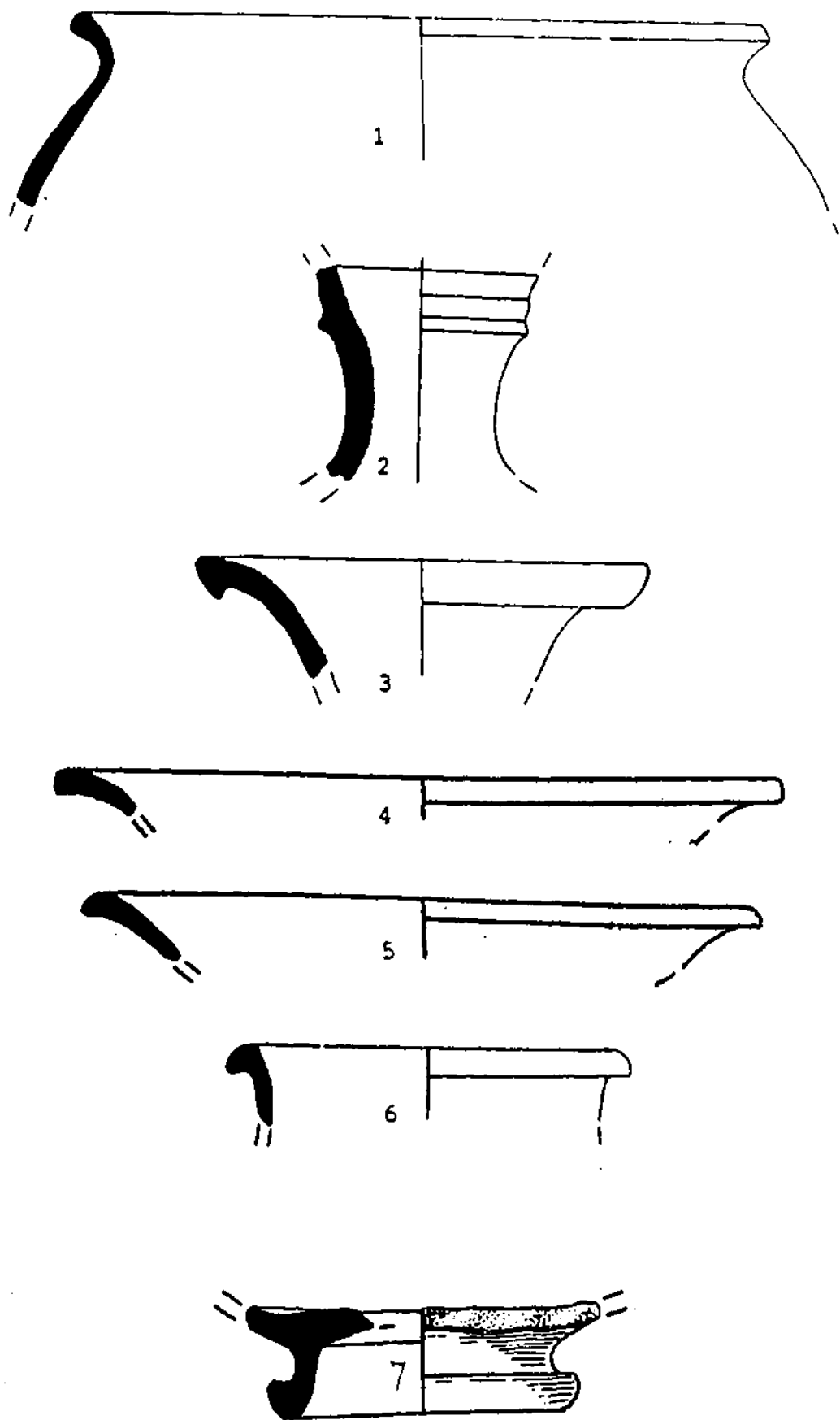


Fig. 15: Vases and Ringed Base

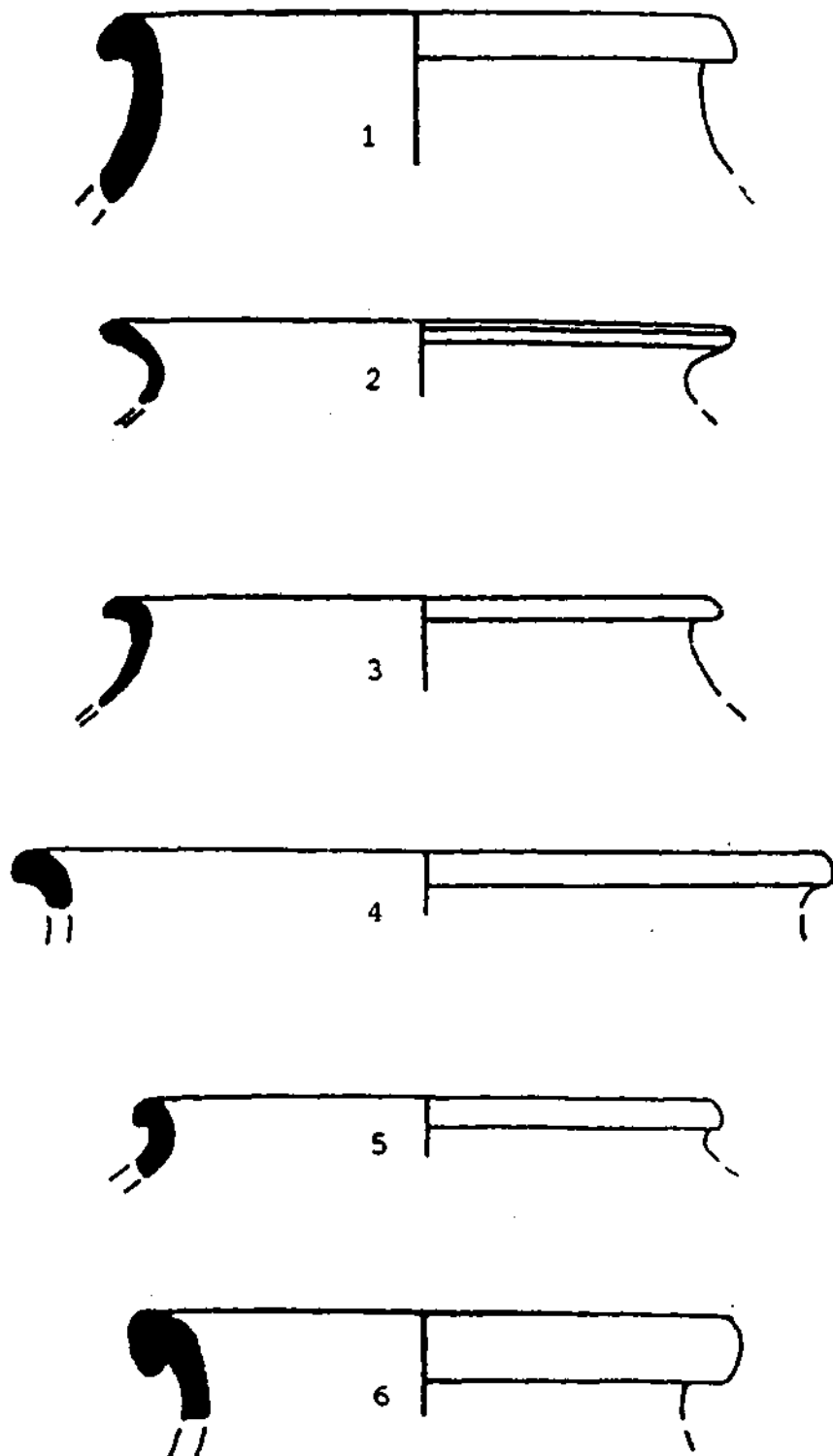


Fig.16: Vessels

Painted Grey Ware Period

The Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture occupies a very significant position in the archaeology of India in general and in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna doab in particular. It is one of the most important protohistoric cultures of India, not only because of its association with the Aryans and the early use of iron, but also because it brought the region on the threshold of urbanisation. The PGW was first discovered at Ahichchhatra¹. However, its full significance was recognised only after B.B. Lal's excavation at Hastinapur². Since then nearly 650 sites had been explored so far in different parts of northern India. Of these nearly 31 sites had been excavated. Among those Alamgirpur Allahpur, Hastinapur, Hulas, Atranjikhhera, Ahichchhatra, etc. in the western Uttar Pradesh are noteworthy. However, the important feature is that the PGW sites found in Western Uttar Pradesh are preceded by the Late Harappan culture but with a gap between the two cultures.

The ware, as the name indicates, is grey in colour and the colour varies from ashy grey to dark steel grey. Generally, on grey surface of the body are painted linear and dotted patterns in black. The simplest and most elementary pattern is the single horizontal band, which is seen repeated over and over again as a border for more complex pattern. The commonest patterns are formed by groups of vertical or oblique strokes below the horizontal rim band. The strokes are sometimes of unequal thickness. These groups are sometimes interspersed with dots, intersecting lines, rows of dots, dots and dashes or groups of wavy lines also appear on some of the pots. The individualistic designs include concentric semi circles, concentric circle, radiating rows of two lines, each, and hook rising

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1. *Ancient India* No.1 and *Indian Archaeology 1963-64 A Review*, pp. 43-44, 1964-65, pp. 39-40
 2. Lal, B.B., *Ancient India*, Nos. 10-11, p. 11.

from a circle or from vertical lines. However, these designs are generally found on the outer surface of the pots only. On the inner base of the dishes appear spirals, groups of circles, intersecting chains and other indistinct designs. However, paintings are executed on the exterior, interior or on the both sides. These grey ware sherds are generally painted with black pigment in various shades of the same. A few sherds show a stop gap painting as well. Thus, the pottery does not, generally, show any degeneration.

The grey colour of the pottery is supposed to be the result of its being fired under reducing condition in the kiln³, so that the clay did not turn red and was sufficient to bake the pot. The clay used for manufacturing the pot is well-levigated and was probably free from impurities. It has a fine to medium-gained grey core. It varies in thickness. The majority of the pots have been manufactured on wheel, though hand-made specimens are also met with. This pottery, when dropped or struck, produced somewhat a metallic sound.

The shapes or types of the PGW, generally, are represented by the bowls and dishes of various types and sizes. In addition to these common shapes, the miniature vases, known as *lofa* in northern India, and fragments of grooved collared basins have also been found.

In addition to the PGW, coarse Grey ware generally associated with the PGW of the NBP ware period has also been found during the course of my exploration in the area under study. The clay used for manufacturing this kind of Grey ware has some impurities. The pottery of this group shows general decadence. It has also rough surface and is thicker in section. A few Grey ware pieces also show some kind of wash. The concentration of the PGW sites in district Muzaffarnagar is along the Hindon and the Kali Nadi. The

3. Lal, B.B., *op. cit.*, Nos. 10-11, p. 11.

PGW sites are located along the river banks. Among all the PGW sites 20 on the Kali Nadi, 12 on the Hindon Nadi and 11 on the Budhi Ganga were found. Rest of the 20 PGW sites were located on the banks of the other rivers viz. the Katha Nala, the Krishni and the Yamuna. The average distance from one site to another is about 6 to 8 km.

The presence of a large number of PGW sites in the district is indicative of the fact that it was the dominant culture which suggests that during the later Vedic period this district was well populated. However, it also shows the beginning of urbanization. Total 63 numbers of PGW sites have been located in the district Muzaffarnagar. Out of them 21 sites were already reported.

Illustrated below are a few line drawings of the PGW sherds found in the district of Muzaffarnagar.

Paintings of PGW

Fig. 17

1. A PGW sherd of a bowl base having vertical lines in black internally and horizontal strokes externally. (Noornagar).
2. A PGW sherd having three vertical lines in black externally. (Noornagar)
3. A PGW sherd having curved lines in black. Treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase.(Khanjahanpur).
4. A PGW sherd having rows of dots. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Pipalsa)
5. A PGW sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sujadu).
6. A PGW sherd having two sets of curved lines and dashes in between in black internally. Fine fabric. PGW period. (Kulheri)
7. A grey ware sherd of a Gobular pot having three grooved horizontal lines. Medium fabric. PGW phases.

Paintings of PGW

Fig. 18

1. A PGW sherd having oblique lines internally. Fine fabric (Noornagar).

2. A PGW sherd having concentric circles externally. Fine fabric. (Noornagar).
3. A PGW sherd having dashes internally. Medium fabric (Noornagar).
4. A PGW sherd having three dots on a solid indeterminate design in black. Smooth surface and medium fabric. PGW phase. (Khanjahanpur).
5. Fragment of a PGW bowl having dots in black externally medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sujadu).
6. A PGW sherd having dots within two vertical lines, medium fabric (Khanjahanpur).
7. A PGW sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness medium fabric. PGW phase. (Kutubpur Datana).

Bowls

Fig. 19

1. Fragment of a PGW bowl having vertical rim and straight sides. painted in black forming vertical almost parallel lines internally and an indeterminate motif externally. PGW period. (Noornagar).
2. Fragment of a bowl having prominently incurved rim, reddish internally and blackish externally. PGW phase. (Noornagar)
3. Fragment of a bigger grey ware bowl having vertically sharpened rim and straight sides. Fine fabric, having a mild ledge on the sides. Decorated with a circle (?) and two dashes in reserve slip. PGW period. (Rahana Kalan).
4. Fragment of a PGW bowl having in-turned rim, a black rim band internally, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Nagla Rai).
5. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having featureless inturned rim. Fine fabric, treated with a black wash externally. Late PGW phase or early NBPW phase. (Kalyana).

Bowls

Fig. 20

1. Fragment of a PGW bowl having vertical sharpened rim and straight sides. Fine fabric, having a thin rim band externally. PGW period. (Pipalsa)

2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW period. (Rampur)
3. Fragment of a bowl having featureless inturned rim. Medium fabric, treated with a wash. PGW period. (Rampur)
4. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having incurved rim, slightly thickened on the top, medium fabric, PGW period. (Rai)
5. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. Fine fabric. PGW period (Landwa).
6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned sharpened rim, fine fabric. Late PGW phase (Kalyana).
7. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly inturned rim. Medium fabric. May belong to PGW period (Saidpur Kalan)
8. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and slightly convex sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Niamu).

Bowls

Fig.21

1. Fragment of PGW bowl having inturned rim. A black rim band internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Kulheri)
2. Fragment of a PGW bowl having featureless, almost vertical rim with a black rim band. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Dhindhaoli)
3. Fragment of Gray ware bowl having vertically sharpened rim and vertical sides. A black rim band internally, treated with a wash externally. Medium fabric. PGW phase (Budhina-Kalan)
4. Fragment of PGW bowl having incurved rim. A black rim band internally. Treated with a slip, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar)
5. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved sharpened rim painted with a black rim band internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar)
6. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sisona)
7. Fragment of a PGW bowl having slightly incurved rim with

a black rim band externally, medium fabric. PGW phase.
(Khanjahanpur)

8. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved rim with a black rim band on both sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Ladava)

Bowls

Fig.22

1. Fragment of a PGW bowl having sharpened rim. painted in black with two vertical curved lines externally with a rim band on both sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).
2. Fragment of a PGW bowl having featureless sharpened and vertical rim. Painted in black rim bands and horizontal lines externally. Fine fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).
3. Fragment of a PGW bowl having slightly almost vertical sharpened rim. vertical wavy lines externally in black. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).
4. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having incurved rim. painted in black with oblique strokes having thin ends. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).
5. Fragment of a PGW bowl having incurved rim with curved lines externally and vertical small and thin strokes internally, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).
6. Fragment of a PGW deep bowl having incurved rim, almost straight sides. Painted in black externally having parallel vertical lines and 'W' shaped design. Medium fabric. (Noornagar)

Bowls

Fig.23

1. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having knife edged rim and vertical sides. Medium fabric. PGW period. (Kulheri)
2. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly out-turned rim, sharpened internally. Medium fabric. PGW period. (Ladav)
3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim and slightly convex sides, medium fabric. PGW period. (Niamu)

4. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reverse slip. Fine fabric, PGW period. (Pipalsah)
5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical thickened rim, medium fabric. (Khanjahanpur)
6. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. Medium fabric, treated with wash externally. PGW period. (Ladva)
7. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. Medium fabric. PGW period. (Ladva)

Bowls

Fig. 24

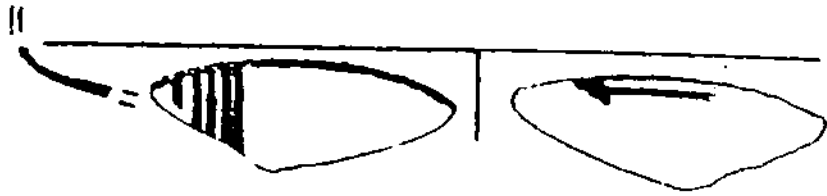
1. Fragment of Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. Treated with a grey slip externally, Medium fabric. PGW phase (Rai)
2. Fragment of a bowl having slightly inturned sharpened rim, straight sides. Fine fabric, PGW phase. (Luhari).
3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned featureless rim, slightly convex sides, medium fabric, PGW phase. (Pipalsah).
4. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having featureless rim, convex sides, medium fabric. PGW period (Sikandarpur).
5. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical rim and medium fabric. PGW phase. (Noornagar).
6. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl, identical to No.4 (Sikandarpur).
7. Fragment of bowl having inturned rim, having a mild groove externally, treated with a steel grey wash, medium fabric. PGW phase (Rohana Kalan).

Dishes

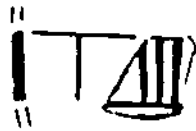
Fig.25

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having incurved rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Rampur).
2. Fragment of a dish having knife edged inturned rim with a groove externally. Fine fabric. PGW phase (Lohari).
3. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having inturned rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reserve slip. Fine

- fabric. PGW phase (Niamu).
4. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware dish having vertically sharpened rim internally. Convex sides, fine fabric. Painted in black externally with a rim band interminate motif. PGW phase.(Sisona).
 5. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware dish having incurved sharpened rim, painted in black with two oblique lines externally. Medium fabric. PGW phase. (Sujadu).
 6. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having everted rim, convex sides.Fine fabric. PGW Phase.(Sujada).
 7. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having flat base and flaring sides, medium fabric. PGW phase. (Rampur)



1



2



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4



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6



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Fig.17: Paintings of PGW



1



2



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6



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Fig.18: Paintings of PGW

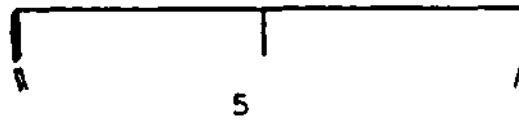
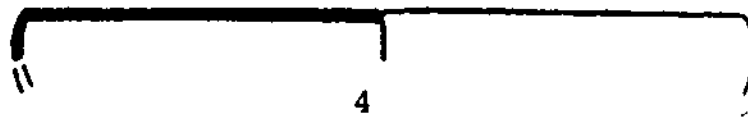
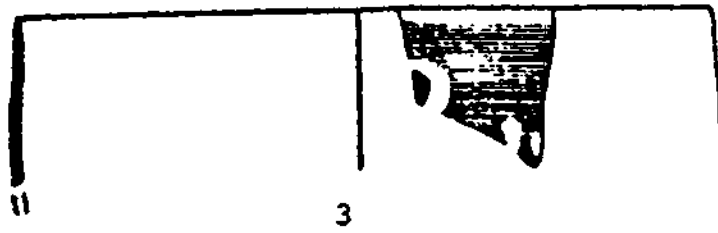
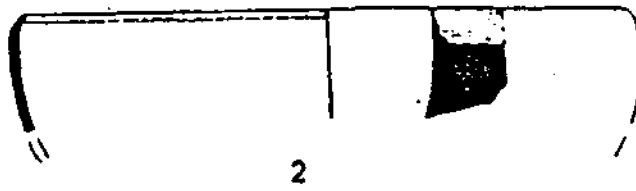
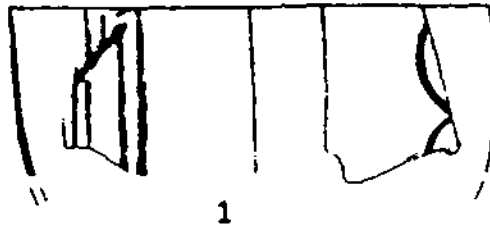


Fig.19: Bowls

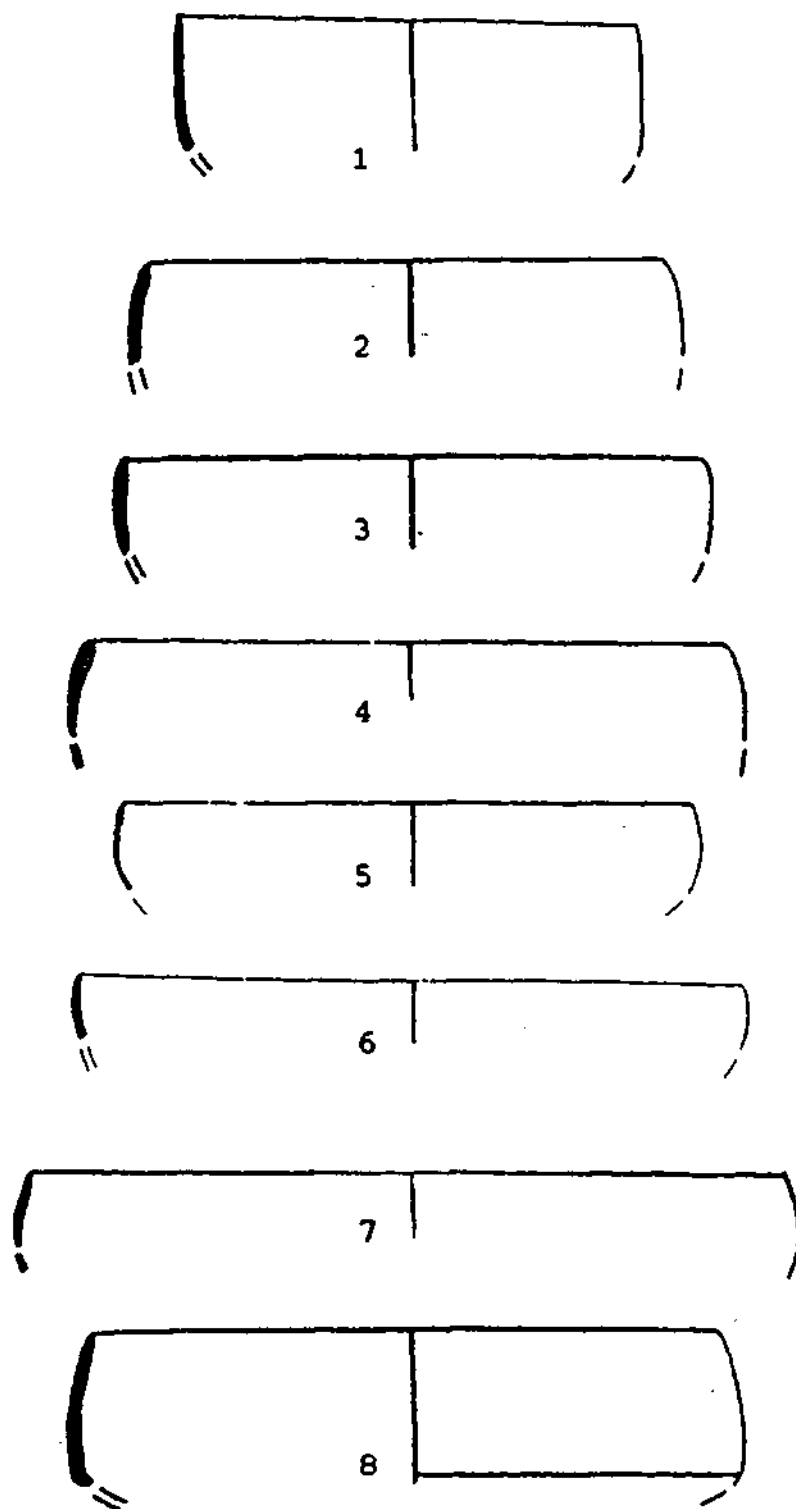


Fig.20: Bowls

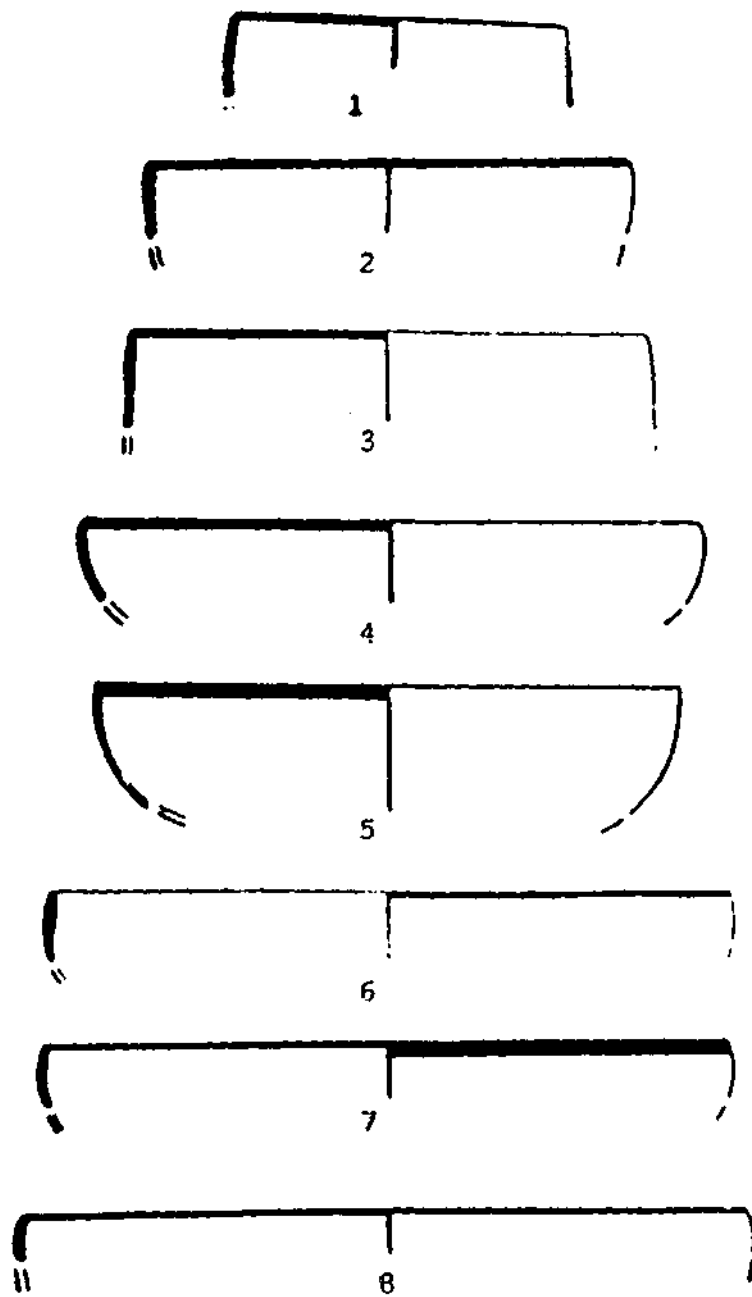


Fig.21: Bowls

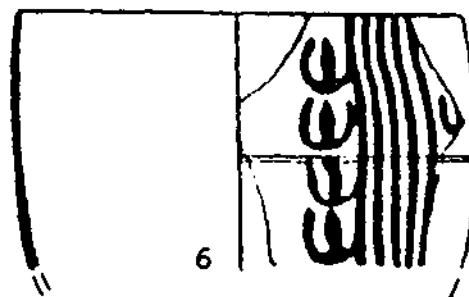
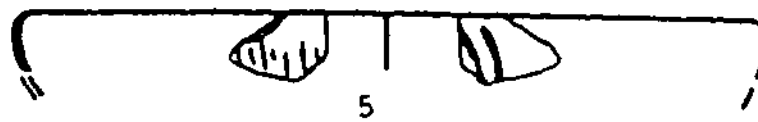
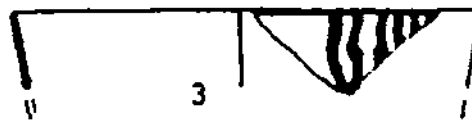
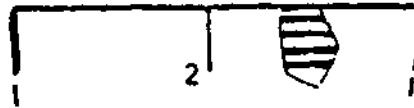
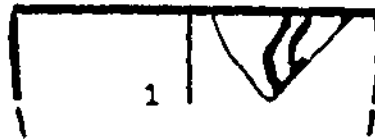


Fig.22: Bowls

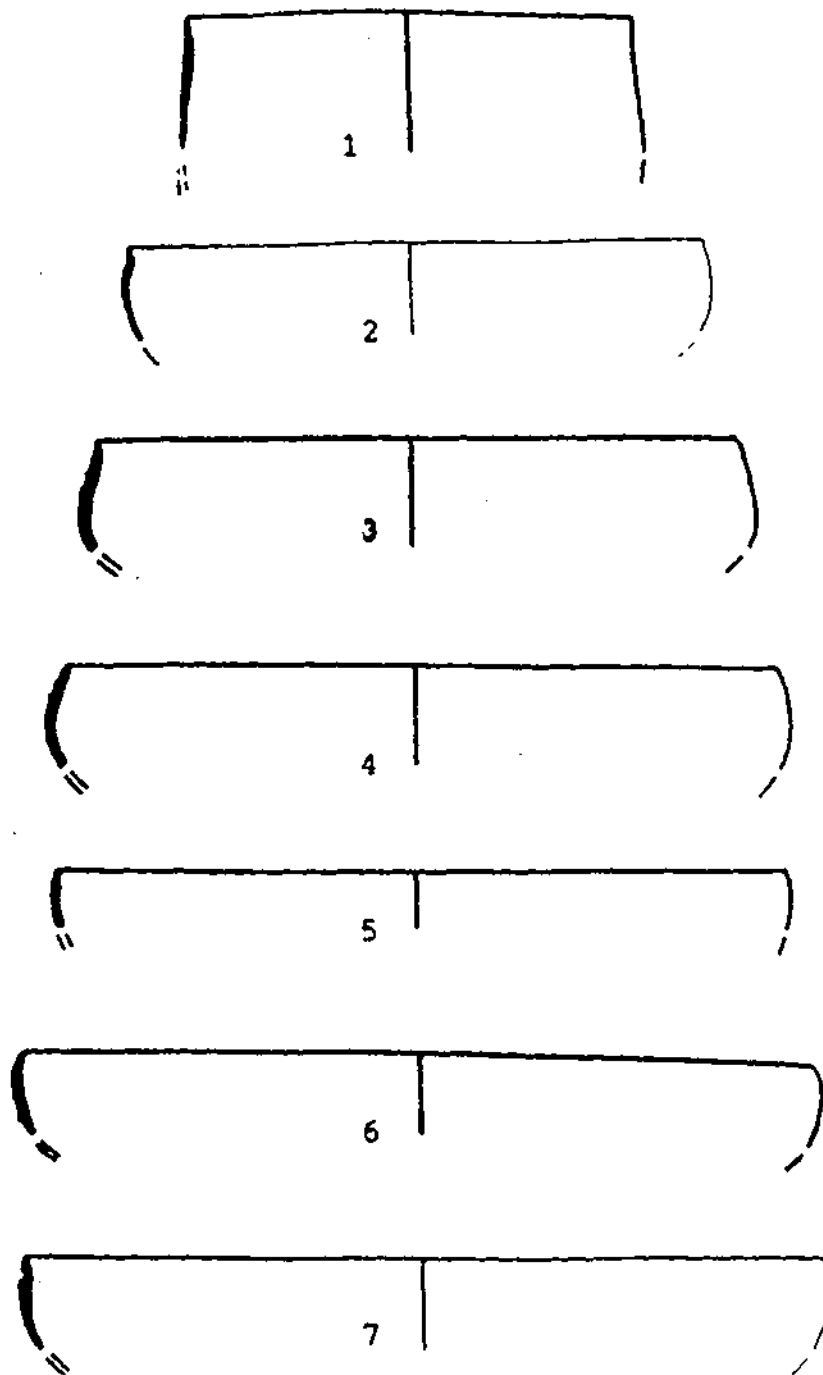


Fig.23: Bowls

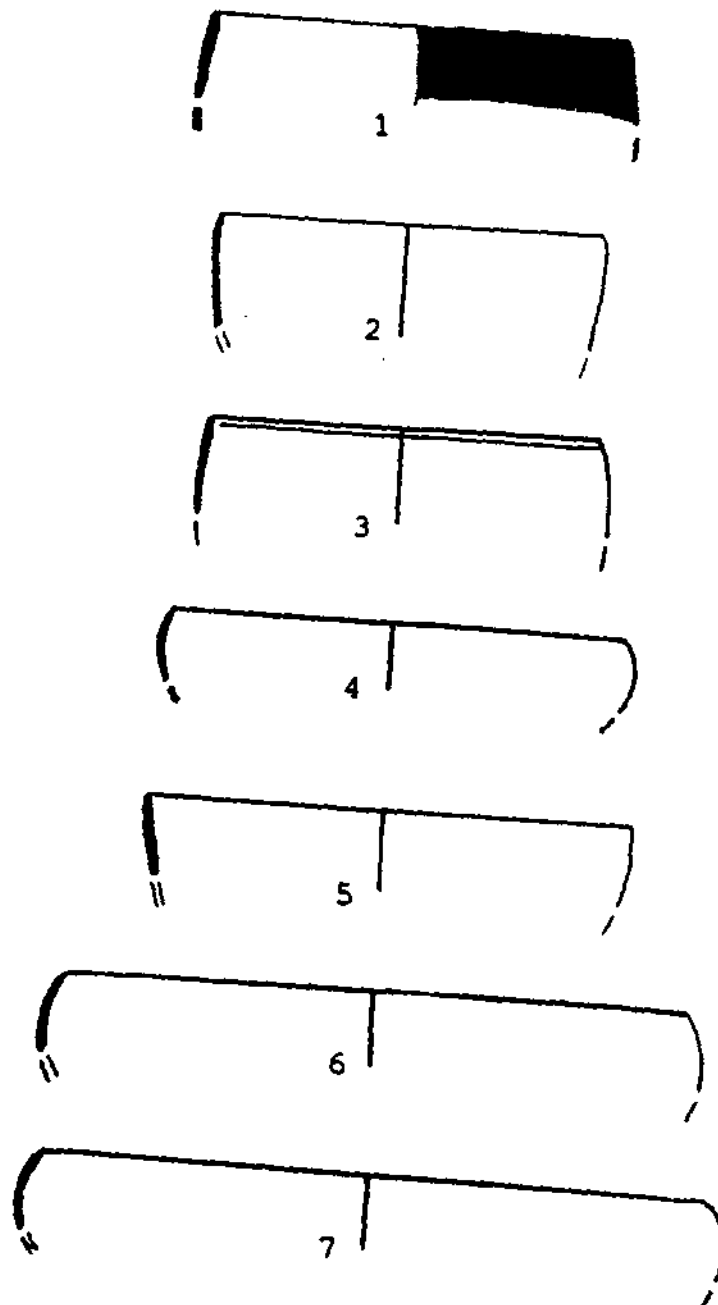


Fig.24: Bowls

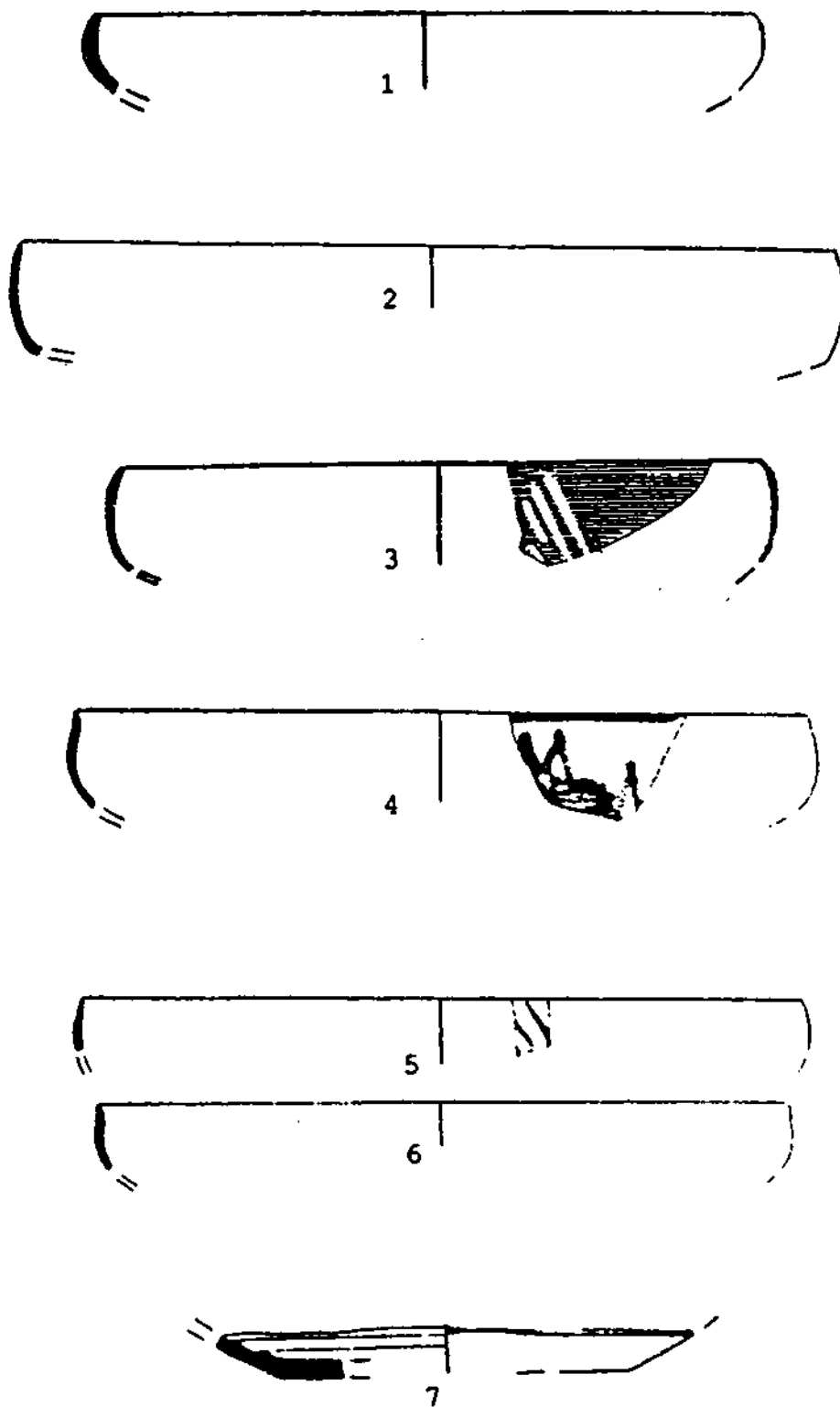


Fig.25: Dishes

Northern Black Polished Ware Period

In comparison with the other cultures found in the district of Muzaffarnagar NBP Ware sites are less in number which are generally found along the Budhi Ganga and occasionally on the Kali Nadi and the Saloni Nadi, both tributaries of the Ganga, since this ware was found rarely, in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates that the area flourished during this period also. The period of this culture saw the rapid growth of the urbanization of the Ganga Valley. The NBP ware, are distributed over a large area. However, the main concentration of its sites are in Punjab, Northern Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The main excavated sites near the region under study are Hastinapur, Ahichchhatra, Atranjikhhera, Jakhera etc.

The pottery of NBP ware are made of well-levigated clay probably on a fast wheel. Generally it is found in an uniform thickness, which also varies sometimes. The core of the NBP ware are grey and free from any impurity. They are well fired. The NBP ware are generally found in black colour, probably having double coating. It is also found in golden, silver, steel-grey colour etc. The majority of the fragments includes bowls and *handis*. However, as far as this district is concerned only 9 NBP wares could be discovered.

Sl. No.	Village/Site	River
1.	Bhooma	Budhi Ganga
2.	Jatwara	Budhi Ganga
3.	Kheri -Sarai	Budhi Ganga
4.	Khai -Khera	Budhi Ganga
5.	Kaithora	Budhi Ganga
6.	Kailapur Jasmor	Budhi Ganga
7.	Sikerera	Budhi Ganga
8.	Noornagar	Salauni Nadi
9.	Nawla	Kali Nadi

Bowls**Fig. 26**

1. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having nail-headed rim and straight sides. Medium fabric. Early NBP ware period (Sujadu).
2. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with grooves, medium fabric. NBP ware period.(Ladava).
3. Fragment of a Red ware bowl having inturned thickened collared rim, convex sides, medium fabric. Treated with a bright wash. NBP ware phase.(Noornagar).
4. Fragment of a bowl having inturned rim elliptically thickened externally with grooves on it, medium fabric. NBPW period. (Pipalsa)
5. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having incurved rim thickened externally, medium fabric. NBP ware phase. (Ladva).
6. Fragment of a Black-Slipped bowl having featureless vertical rim, medium fabric. NBP ware phase.(Ladava).
7. Fragment of a Red ware bowl having incurved rim, convex sides. Dull red ware with medium fabric.NBP ware period. (Noornagar)
8. Fragments of a bowl having vertical rim with flattish top and incurved sides and lustrous brownish surface. Greying core. Early NBP ware phase (Pipalsah).
9. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having a thick black line on inner surface, medium fabric. NBP ware phase.

Basins**Fig. 27**

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim thickened externally of medium fabric. NBP ware period .(Sejadu).
2. Fragment of a Grey ware basin having vertical elliptically thickened rim externally, medium fabric. NBP ware period. (Noornagar)
3. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim, elliptically thickened and grooved externally.Red ware, fine fabric,

unslipped, well baked. May belong to NBP ware period.
(Ladva)

4. Fragment of a basin having inturned grooved rim. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. NBP ware period. (Dhansani).
5. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally, with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. May belong to NBP ware period. (Dhansani).
6. Fragment of a Grey ware basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened externally. NBP ware period (Ladava).
7. Fragment of a basin having inturned and externally thickened with a mild groove. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. This type of basin continued from the Mauryan times (Kalyana).

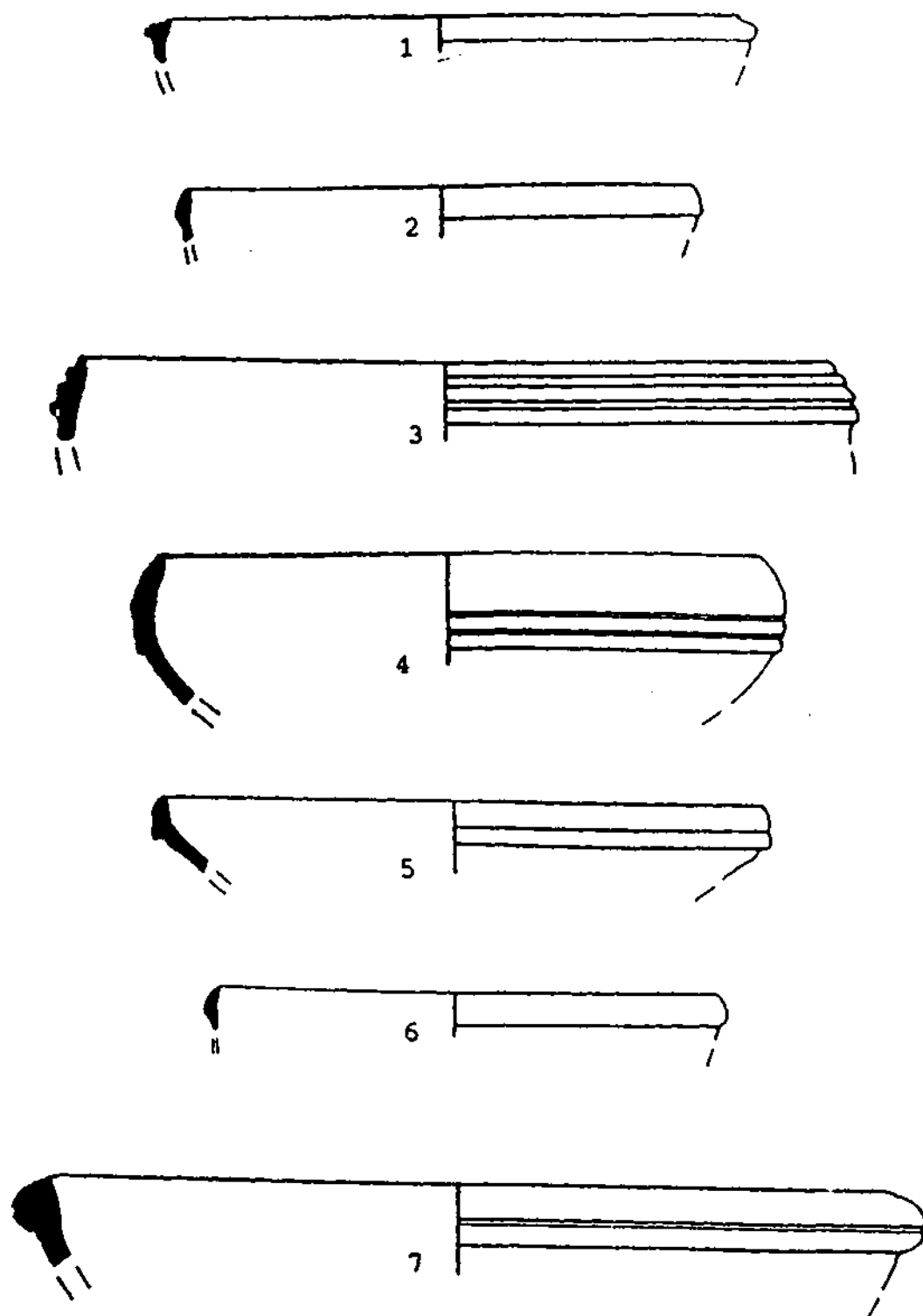


Fig.26: Basins

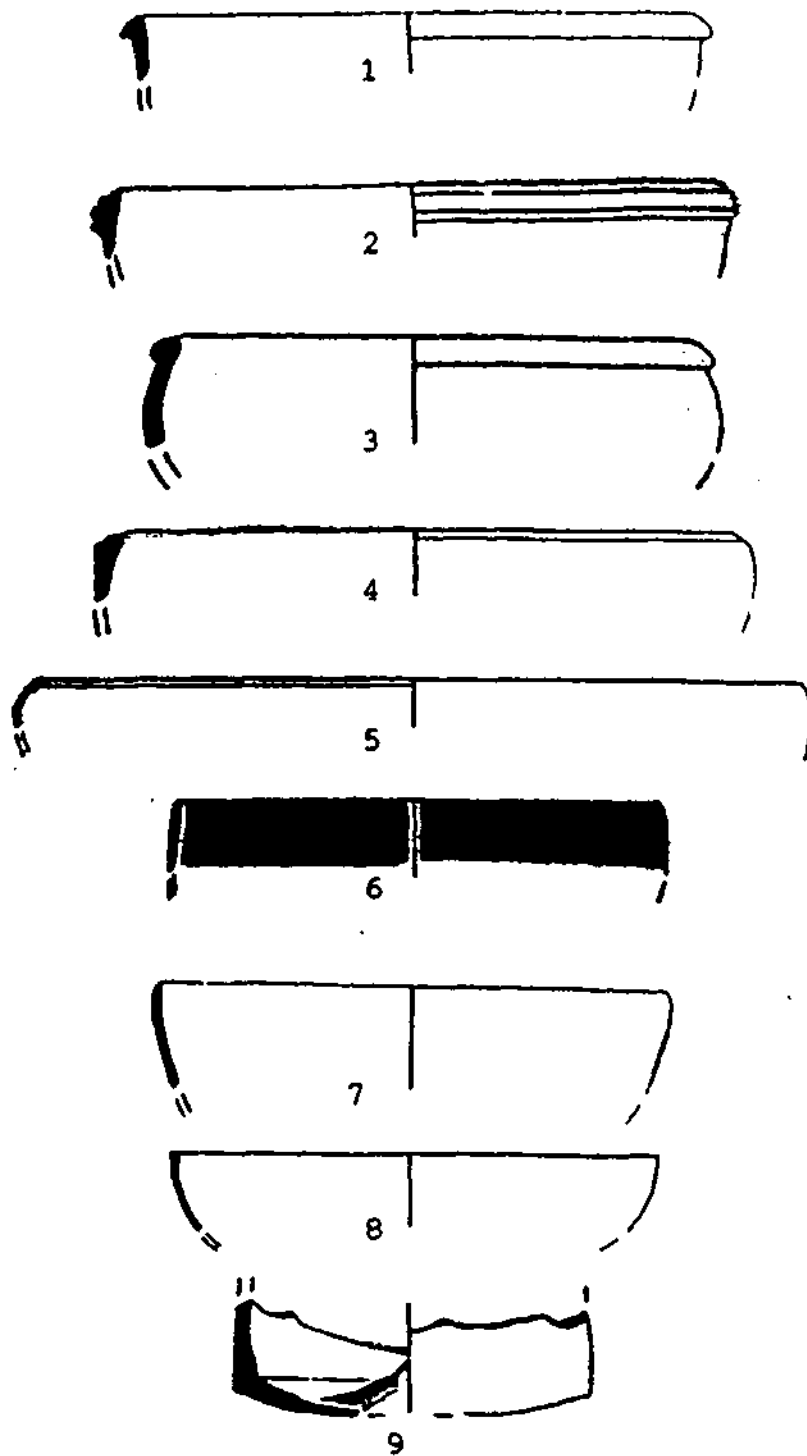


Fig.27: Bowls

Early Historic & Historic Period

In early Historic and Historic period almost whole of the northern India was well populated. With the beginning of the NBP Ware culture, we come down to the period of well documented history. The first site of this period was excavated in Bhita, near Allahabad by Sir John Marshall. The early Historic pottery consists of only red ware. The pots are wheel-made and generally of medium fabric. Generally the pottery of this period is found treated with wash and sometimes having slip also. The pottery includes fragments of bowls, knife-edged bowl, lids with knob, spouted basin, big vases and miniature pots, etc. The clay used for preparing the pottery has impurities and sometimes even small *kankar* are also seen. There is evidence of stamped and incised design on the pottery mainly on the outer-side. The pottery has various types of stamped motifs, externally. Generally this type of pottery is not painted but sometimes the painted design appears only on some pots which are executed in black. Total 72 numbers of early Historic and Historic sites had been located in district Muzaffarnagar. Out of them 18 sites have also been reported

A few selected sherds collected during the course of exploration are described and illustrated hereunder-

Bowls

Fig. 28

1. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, unslipped. Sunga period. (Noornagar)
2. Fragment of a red ware bowl having incurved thickened rim, obliquely cut externally, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period. (Noornagar)
3. Fragment of a bowl having inturned thickened rim obliquely cut internally. Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a bright red wash. Kushana period. (Noornagar)
4. Fragment of a bowl having slightly incurved flattish rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period (Dhindhaoli)

5. Fragment of a bowl or *parai* having thickened incurved rim, tapering sides. Red ware of medium fabric. Kushana period. (Dhindhaoli)
6. Fragment of a bowl having incurved thickened rim and incurved sides. Red ware of medium fabric. Sunga period. (Sisona).
7. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile. Sunga period. (Sisona)

Bowls

Fig. 29

1. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim, externally thickened. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Dhindhaoli)
2. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim. Red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period (Dhindhaoli)
3. Fragment of a bowl having flattish thickened rim and convex sides. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Historic period. (Kalyana)
4. Fragment of incurved bowl. Dull red ware, medium fabric treated with slip. Sunga-Kushana period. (Khanjahanpur)
5. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim. Dull red ware with coarse fabric. Sunga period. (Rohana-Kalan)
6. Fragment of a bowl having sharpened slightly incurved rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Historic period. (Dhindhaoli)

Basins

Fig. 30

1. Fragment of a basin having out-turned flaring rim, prominently carinated internally, incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Khanjahanpur)
2. Fragment of a basin having slightly incurved rim obliquely cut externally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period. (Dhindhaoli)
3. Fragment of a basin having thickened pointed rim. Red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Rumpur)

4. Fragment of a basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened with a groove externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic period. (Semali)
5. Fragment of a basin having elliptically thickened rim externally, incurved side. Dull red ware. Coarse fabric. Early Historic period. (Rasulpur)
6. Fragment of a basin having incurved nail-headed collared rim. Dull red ware, treated with a slip. Coarse fabric. Early Historic period. (Ladava)
7. Fragment of a basin having inturned nail-headed rim. Dull red ware with medium fabric. Treated with a slip. Early Historic period. (Chandan)

Basins

Fig. 31

1. Fragment of a shallow basin having splayed out rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Historic period. (Wahelna)
2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, grooved internally, incurved sides. Red ware of medium fabric treated with a slip. Early Historic period. (Rai)
3. Fragment of a basin having nail-headed rim with incurved sides. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period. (Qazikhera)
4. Fragment of a basin having inturned nail headed rim incurved sides. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic period. (Badheri)
5. Fragment of a basin having thickened nail-headed rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Rasulpur)
6. Fragment of a basin having nail-headed rim, thickened. Red ware, treated with a fine red slip, medium fabric. Historic period. (Sisona)
7. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with a prominent groove. Dull red

ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip. Sunga period.
(Kasyara)

8. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, thickened externally having prominent groove and incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Singalpur)

Handis

Fig. 32

1. Fragment of a carinated handi having out-turned deeply grooved rim and rope like pattern. Red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Niamu)
2. Fragment of a carinated *handi* flaring mouth and obliquely bevelled rim with a slight depression internally, carinated neck incurved thickened sides having a set of grooves on the shoulders. Red ware of coarse fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Nawla)
3. Fragment of a mildly carinated pot having out-turned rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric Kushana period. (Jaroda)
4. Fragment of a carinated *handi*, with flaring mouth and featureless thickened rim decorated with nail-pressed notches, thickened sides. Red ware of coarse fabric. Early Historic Period. (Sikari)

Lids

Fig. 33

1. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period (Kulheri)
2. Fragment of a lid having a grooved linner sub-part. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Kushana period. (Lohari)
3. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides. Red ware, treated with a wash, ill backed, fine fabric. Kushana period. (Lohari)
4. Fragment of a lid having folded and vertical rim. Dull red ware Kushana period. (Pipalsa)
5. Fragment of lid having folded rim. dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushana period. (Saidpur Kalan)
6. Fragment of a knobbed lid. Dull red ware, medium fabric,

unslipped. Kushana period. (Noornagar)

7. Fragment of a lid having a projected lower part. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period. (Rohana-Kalan)
8. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knob around which a depression for the grips of fingers has been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic period. (Kailapur-Jasmor)

Parais

Fig. 34

1. Fragment of a *parai*, incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, red ware, unslipped. Sunga period. (Noornagar).
2. Fragment of a *parai* incurved and featureless rim, externally corrugated, flaring sides. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic period (Nawla).
3. Fragment of a *parai* having incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period. (Kalyana).
4. Fragment of a *parai* having incurved rim. Dull red ware. Medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period. (Dhindhaoli).

Storage Jars

Fig. 35

1. Fragment of a storage jar having nail headed rim and prominent grooves externally. Red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash, Kushana period. (Noornagar)
2. Fragment of a storage jar almost horizontally out projected collared rim having grooves, a prominent ridge externally almost straight neck and expanding sides. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic Period. (Kailapur-Jasmor).
3. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned thickened rim, obliquely cut internally and a mild rib externally, Red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period. (Rasulpur)

Troughs

Fig. 36

1. Fragment of a trough having incurved nail-headed rim, concave sides. Red ware of coarse fabric, unslipped.

Early Historic period. (Khanjahanpur).

2. Fragment of a trough having thickened pointed rim. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped Early Historic period. (Rampur)
3. Fragment of a trough having circular clubbed rim, incurved convex sides. Red ware coarse fabric, unslipped Kushana period. (Noornagar)

Vases

Fig. 37

1. Fragment of a vase having featureless vertical rim and a ledge. Red ware, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Rai).
2. Fragment of a vase having elliptically thickened rim externally Red ware, unslipped. Kushana period (Noornagar).
3. Fragment of a vase having thickened rim. Red ware treated with a wash and with medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Noornagar)
4. Fragment of a vase having collared rim and a red ware of medium fabric, unslipped. Early historic period (Chandan)
5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened, flaring rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushana period (Rampur)
6. Fragment of a vase having inturned featureless rim. Red Ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Rampur)
7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved and mildly carinated rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early Historic period (Chandan)
8. Fragment of a vase having slightly flaring elliptically thickened rim externally. Dull red ware with medium fabric, Kushana period (Noornagar)
9. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim, thickened and grooved externally. Red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. Kushana period (Sujadu)

Vases

Fig. 38

1. Fragment of a vase having projected collared rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Kulheri)
2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened and

painted rim and a deep wide groove internally. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Nagla Rai)

3. Fragment of a vase having pointed rim. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Nagla-Rai)
4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushana period. (Nagla Rai)
5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and pointed rim, slightly thickened below the rim externally. Dull red ware. Kushana period. (Niamu)
6. Fragment of vase having out-turned featureless rim and a flattish rib below the rim having notches externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Niamu)

Vasesis

Fig. 39

1. Fragment of a vessel having out turned thickened rim with a groove internally. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Charthawal)
2. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned flaring thickened and obliquely shaped rim with a deep groove. Treated with a wash, medium fabric Late Kushana period. (Charthawal)
3. Fragment of a vessel having externally out-turned rim, having a groove and convex neck. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Kalyana)
4. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned grooved rim, carinted neck. Decorated with grooves on the shoulder. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. Early Historic period.(Jaroda)
5. Fragment of a vessel having a projected rits externally forming collared rim, Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a wash. Early Historic, period. (Jaroda)
6. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim with thumb pressed rope pattern design. Red ware with medium fab-

- ric, treated with a slip. Early Historic period. (Noornagar).
7. fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim obliquely cut and having depression internally, convex neck. painted in black with oblique dashes externally on the rim part. Late Historic period. (Badhai kalan).
 8. Fragment of a vessel having nail headed rim and grooved collared rim. Red ware with medium fabric. Treated with a wash. Kushana period. (Noornagar)

Miscellaneous

Fig. 40

1. Fragment of a handled cup having flattish base. Red ware medium fabric. Early Historic period. (Niamu)
2. Fragment of a basin having thick base and flaring sides. Red ware, coarse fabric, ill burnt. Early Historic period. (Rampur)
3. Fragment of a pedestalled bowl or lid Dull red ware with medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period. (Kulheri)
4. Fragment of a spout, treated with a thin slip. May belong to Early Historic period. (Kalyana)
5. Fragment of a squattish spout. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Unslipped. May belong to Early Historic period. (Nagla Rai)

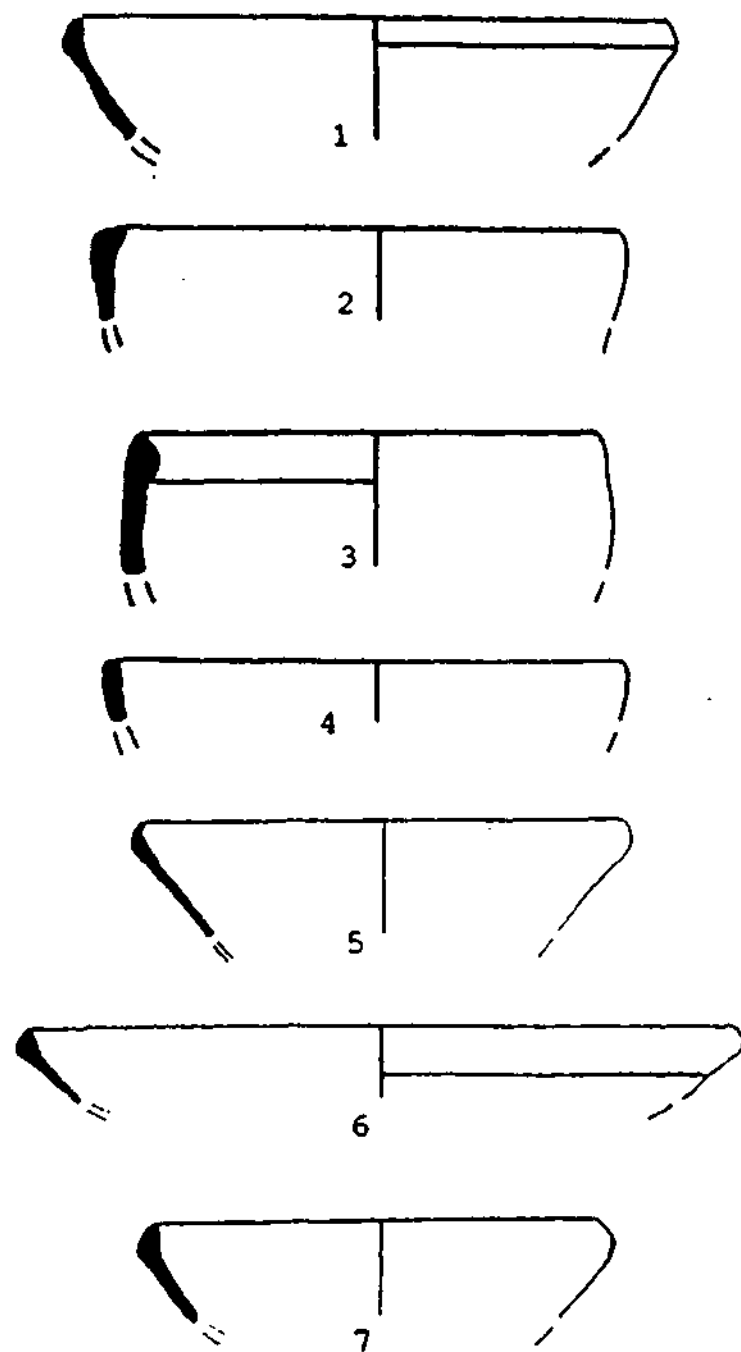


Fig.28: Bowls

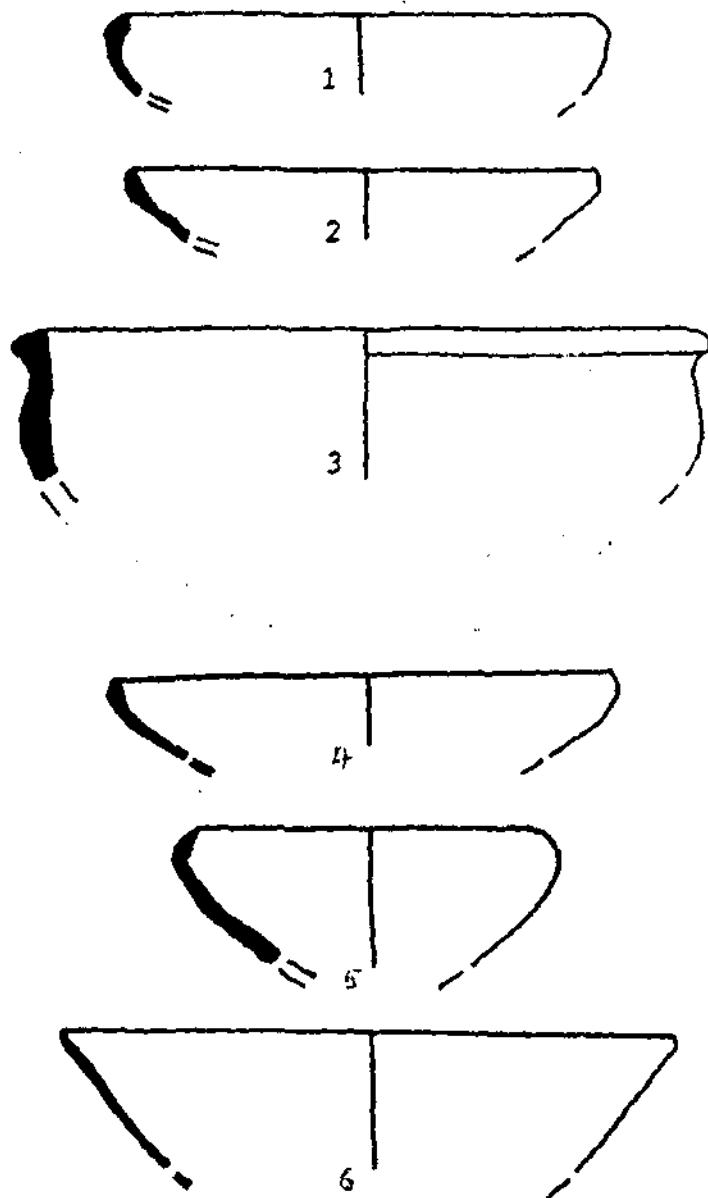


Fig.29: Bowls

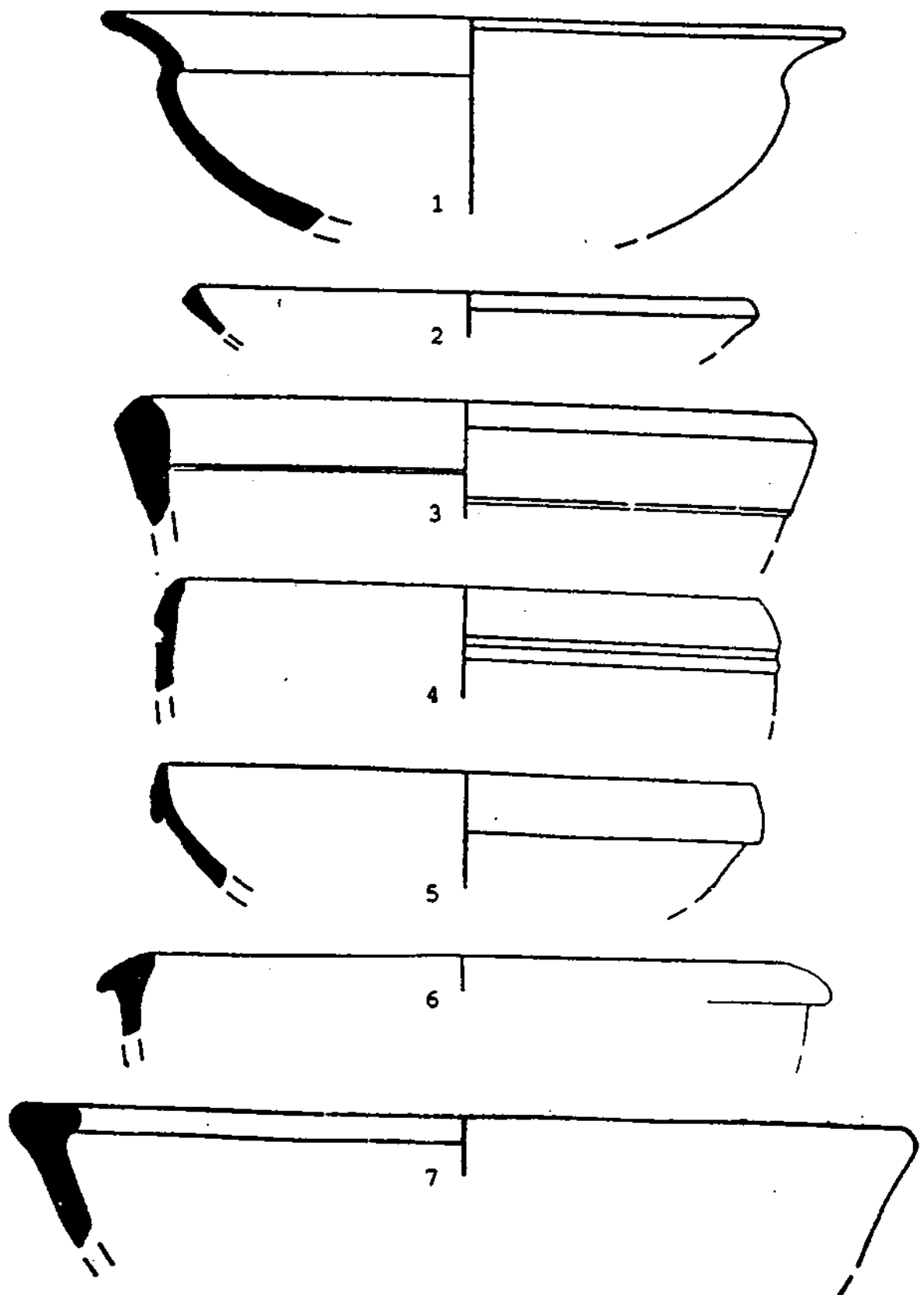


Fig.30: Basins

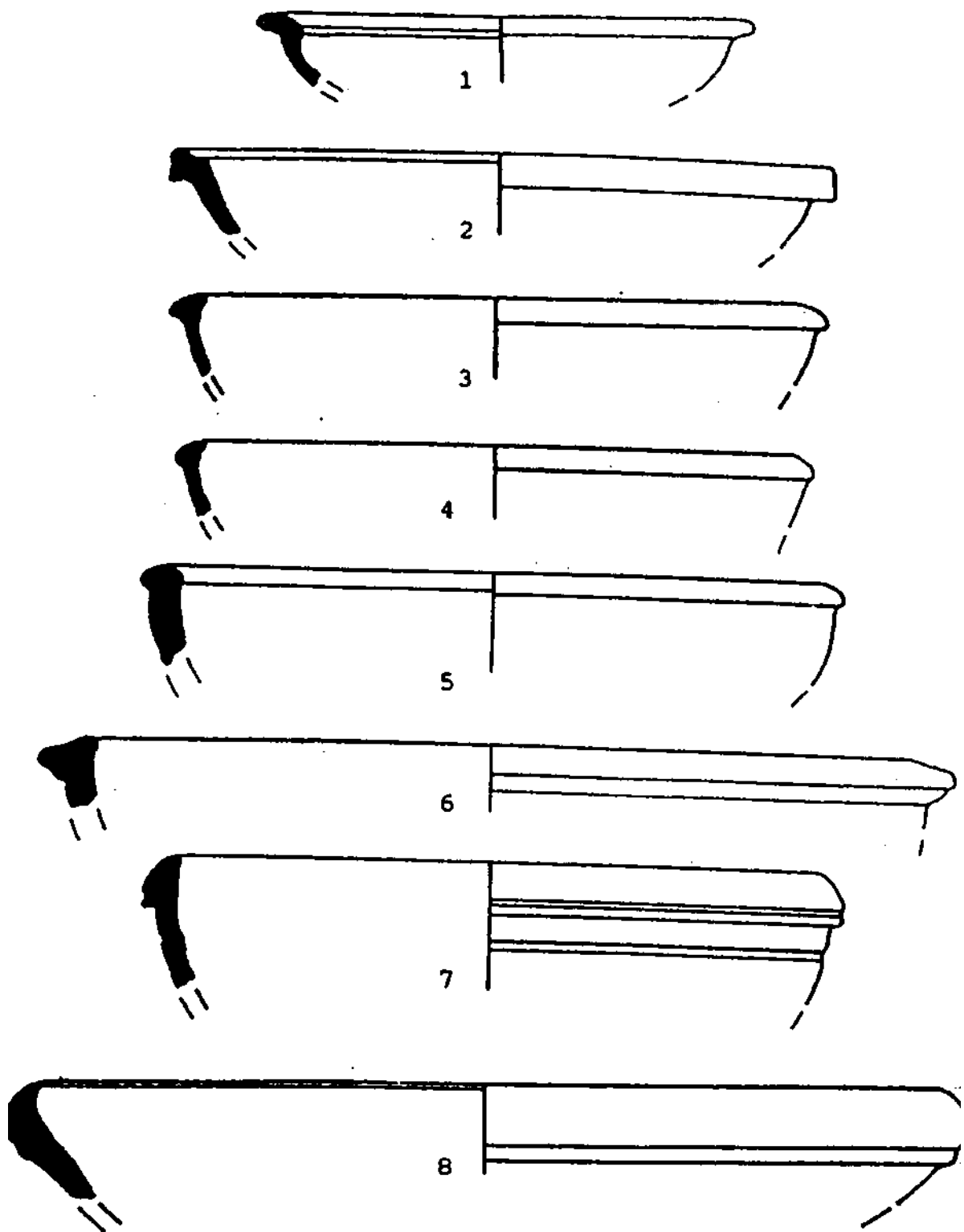


Fig.31: Basins

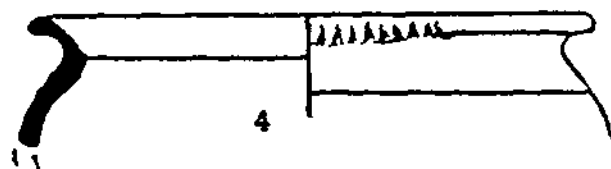
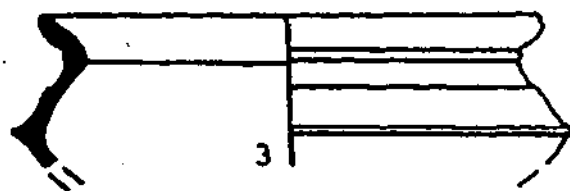
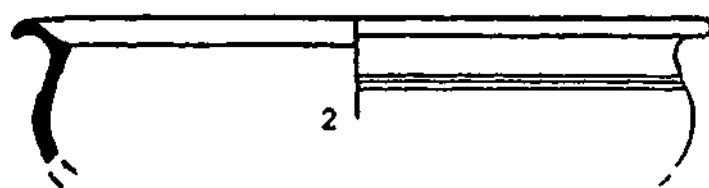
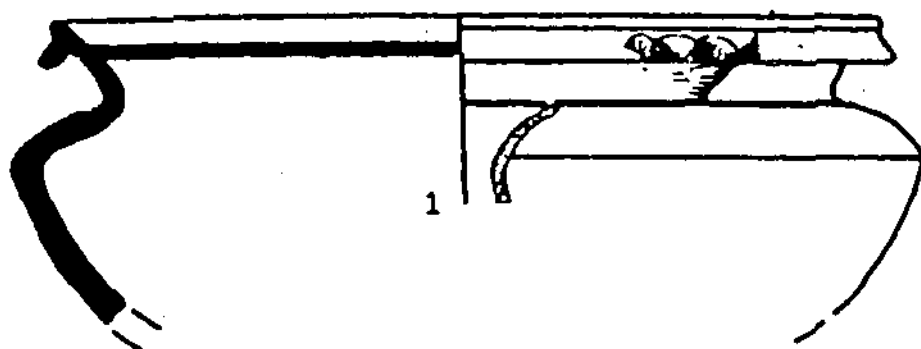


Fig.32: Handis.

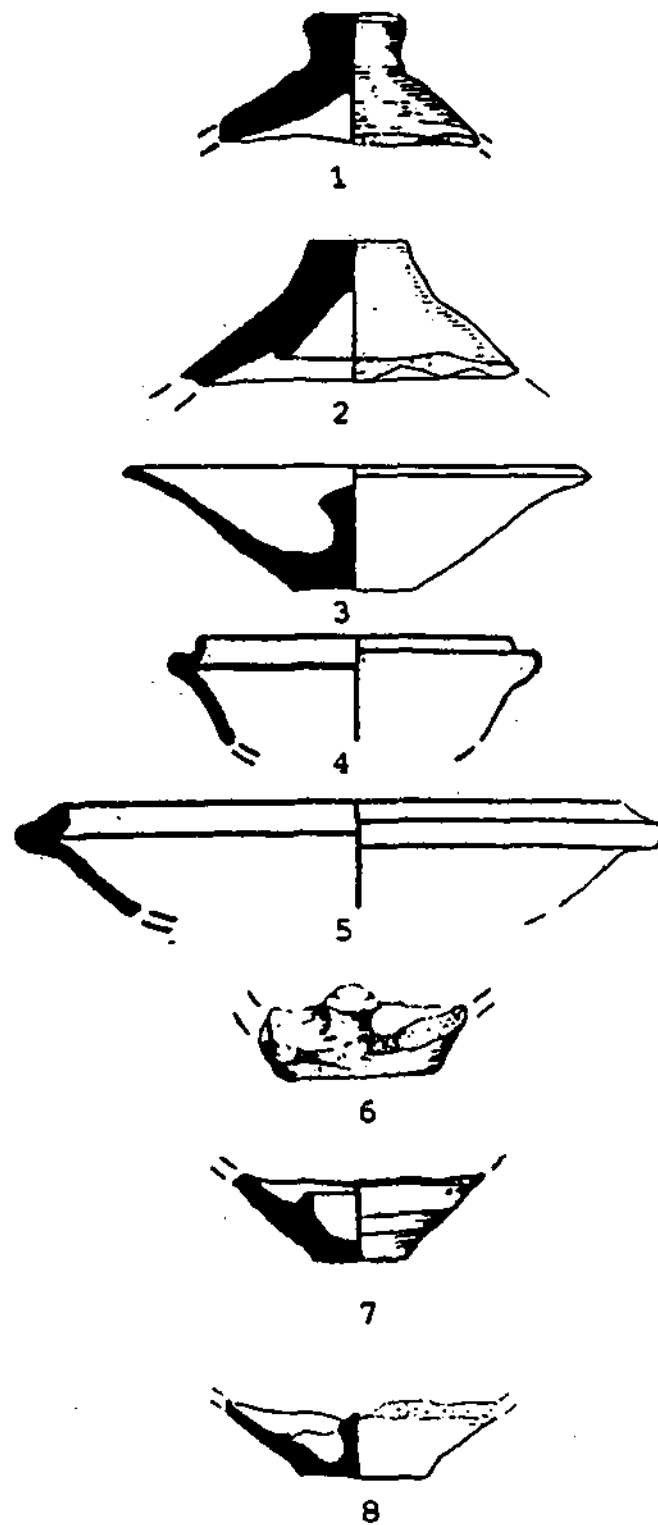


Fig.33: Lids

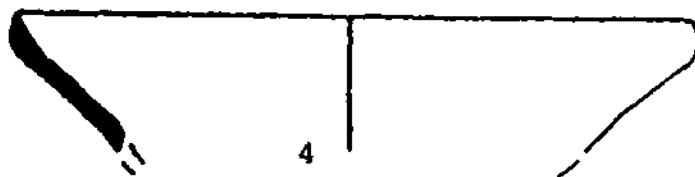
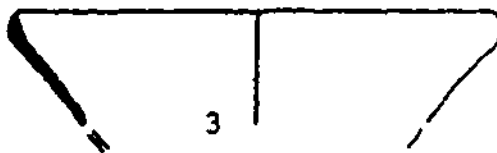
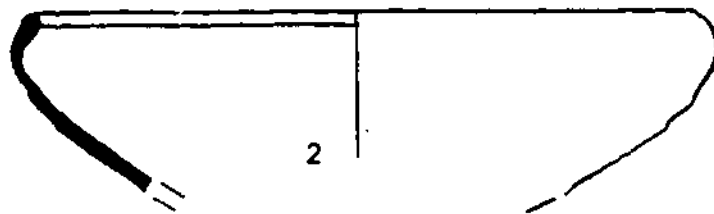
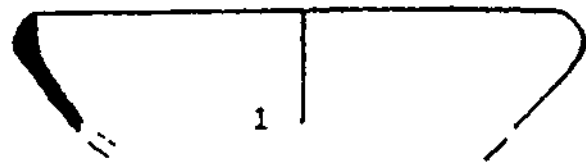


Fig.34: Parais

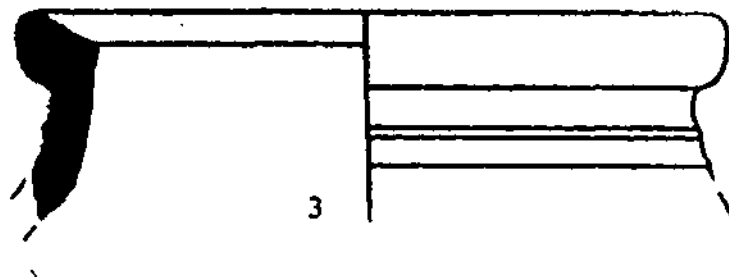
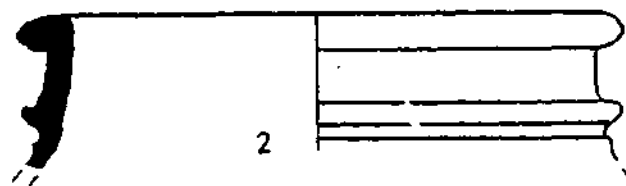
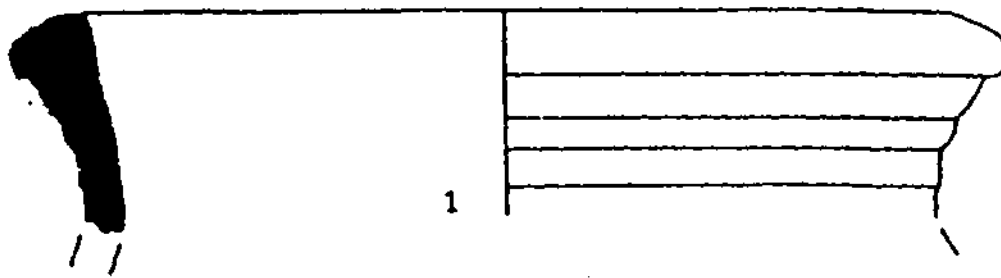


Fig.35: Storage Jars

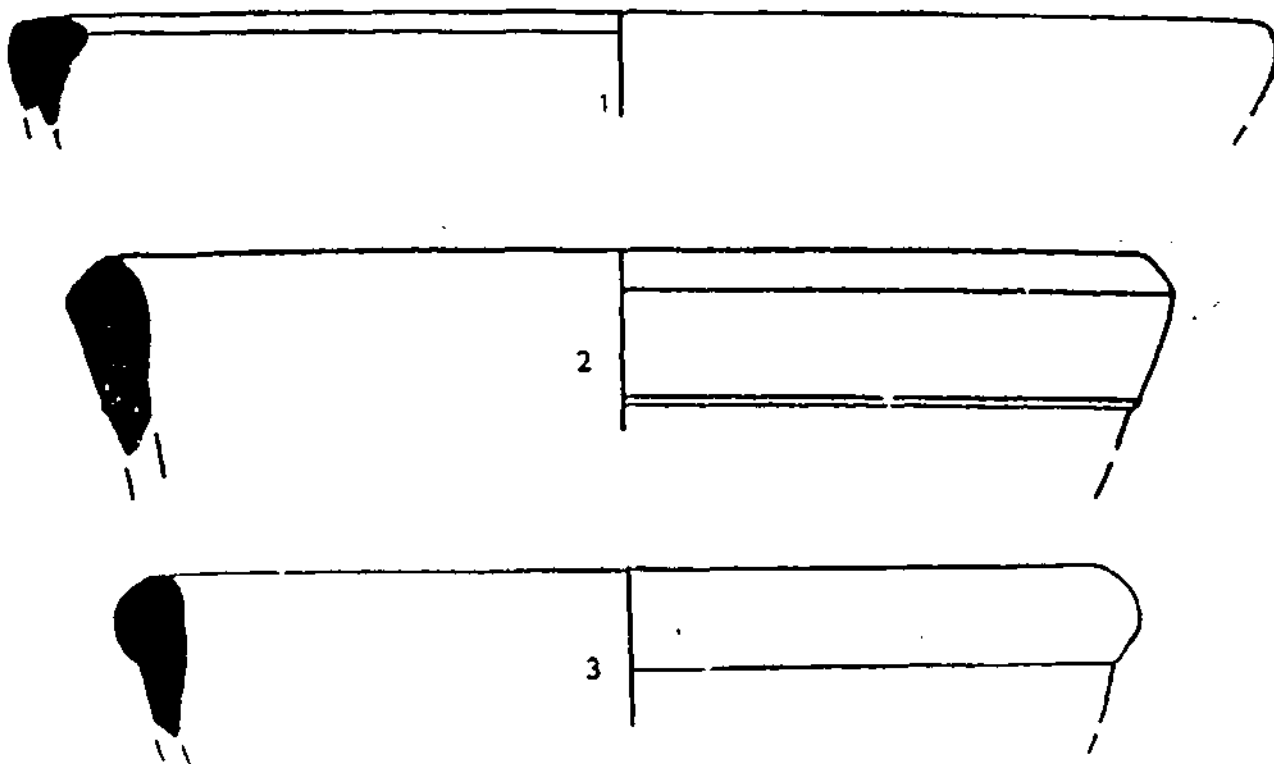


Fig.36: Troughs

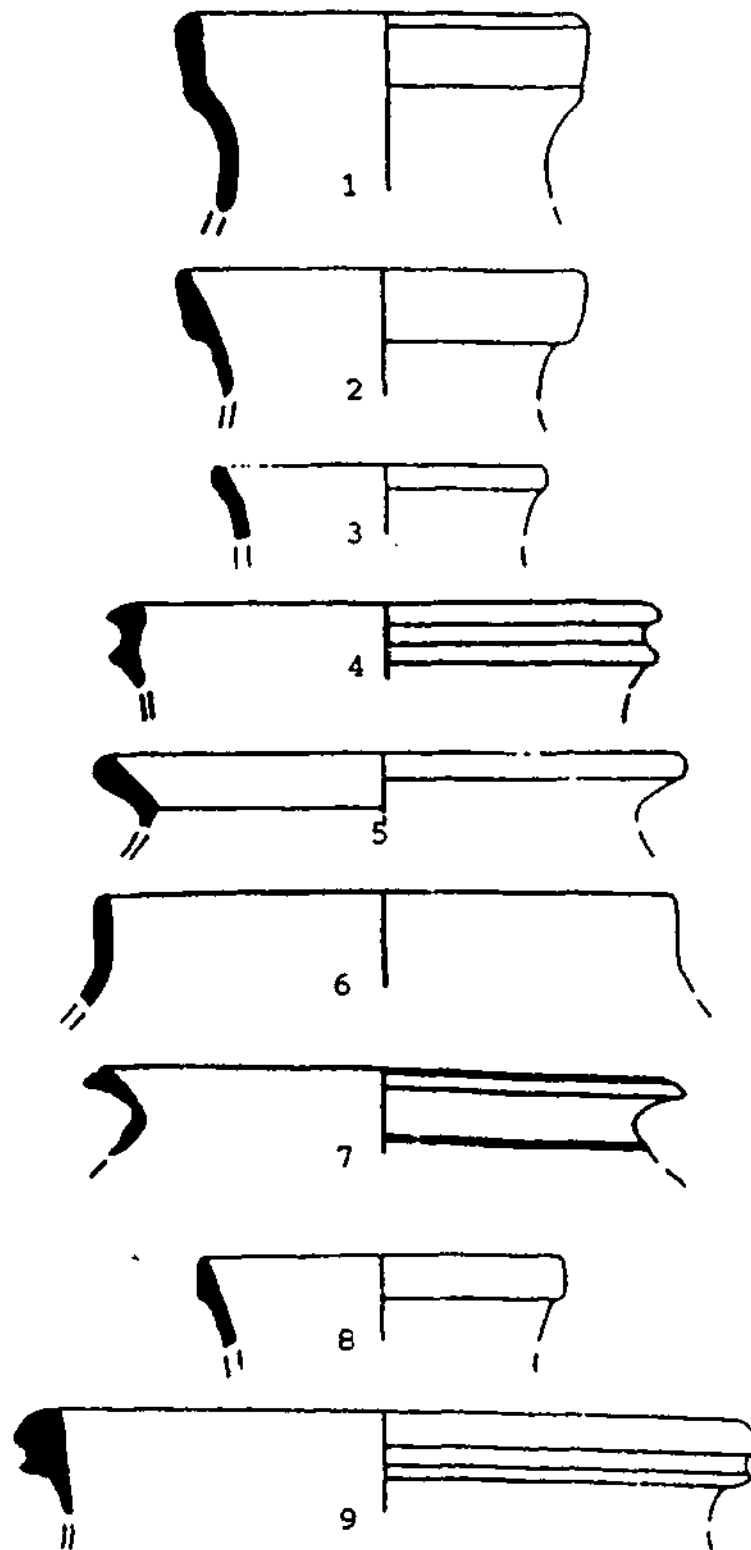


Fig.37: Vases

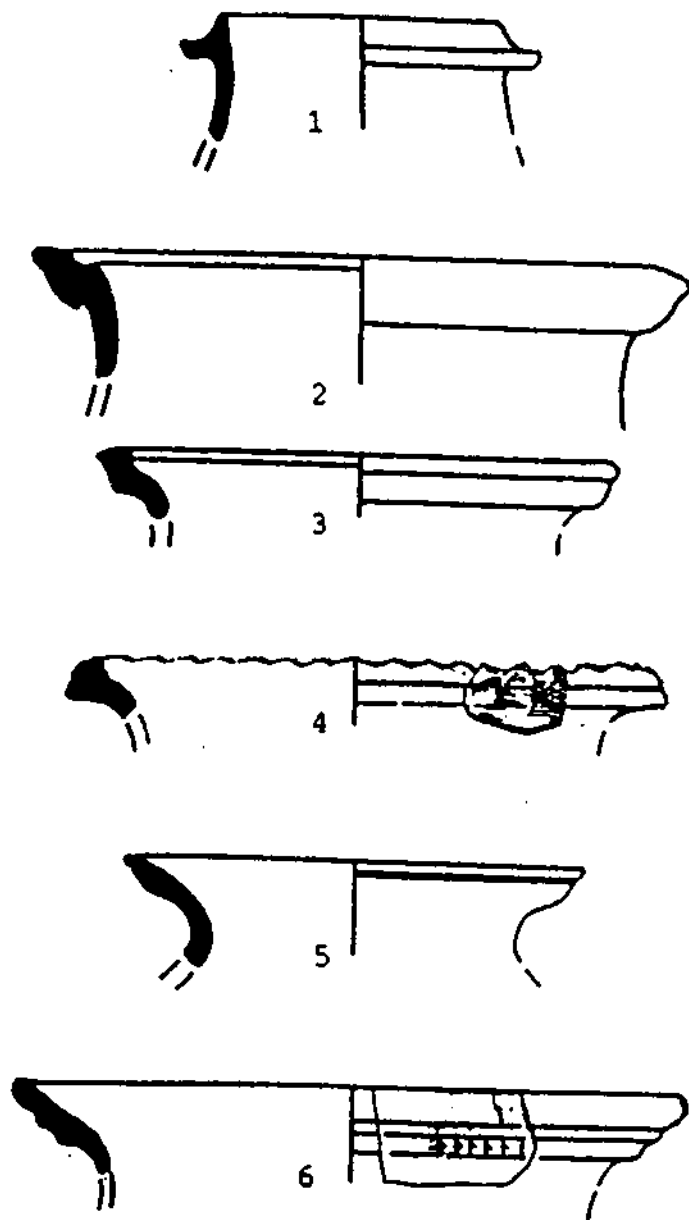


Fig.38: Vases

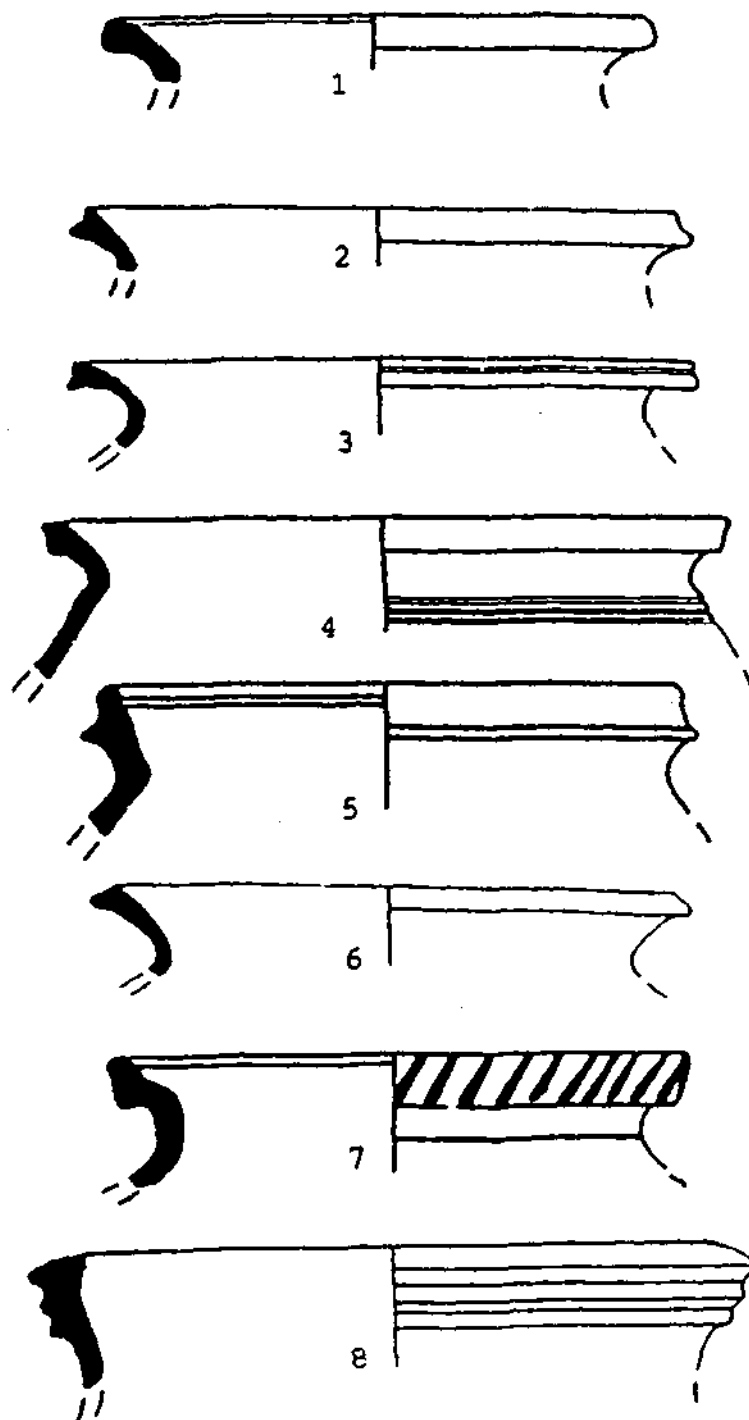
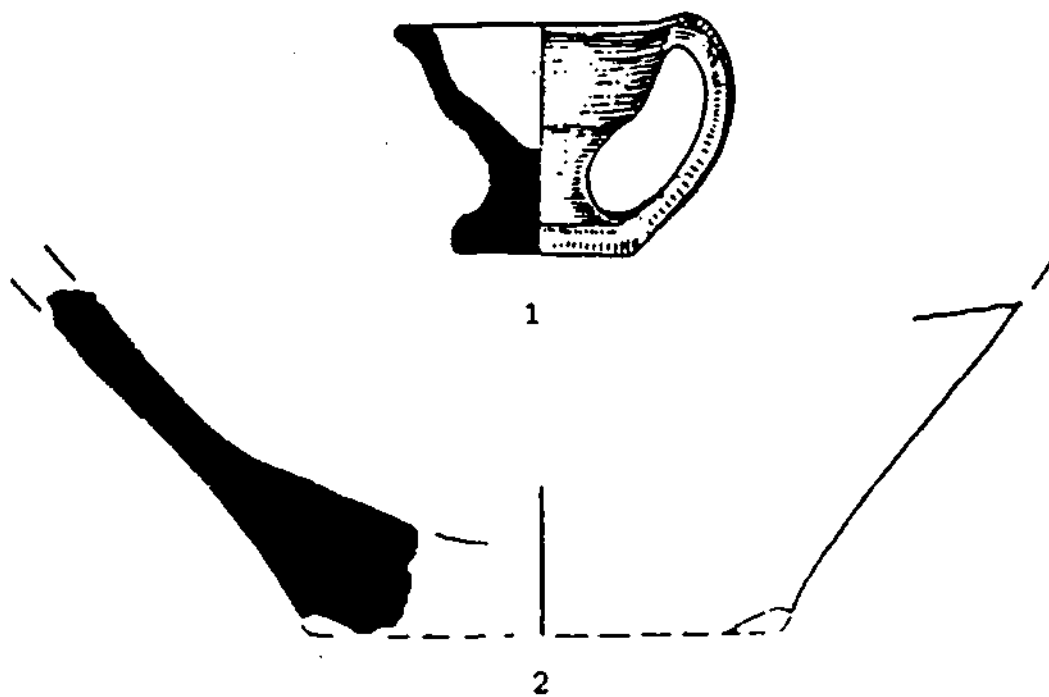


Fig.39: Vessels



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4



5

Fig.40: Miscellaneous

Medieval Period

The Medieval period is generally represented by red ware with many shapes. The pots of this period are bigger in size and unslipped but occasionally have horizontal rims in black generally painted externally. Sometimes white paintings are also seen. Different types of bowls, basins, vases and big storage jars are among the popular types. Noteworthy feature of this period is the presence of different types of glazed wares in which those done on the terracotta pots seem to belong to earlier period, which are followed by the true glazed wares. A few paper-thin pottery of brownish colour are also casually seen. The *chilam* appears to be the popular types among the wares recovered. Different types of tiles are also found. Total 144 number of Medieval culture sites have been located in district Muzaffarnagar. Out of them 36 sites had already been reported

A few shards of this period are described and illustrated here which were found in the area under study.

Bowls

Fig. 41

1. Fragment of a bowl having flaring sides and featureless rim and grooves below internally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Wahelna)
2. Fragment of a bowl having out-turned flattish rim and incurved sides. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Rasulpur)
3. Fragment of a bowl having flaring sides out-turned and thickened rim. Red ware with medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Kanamheri).
4. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim with flat top, Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a slip. Medieval period. (Nara).
5. Fragment of a bowl having out-turned externally thickened

rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Sarwat)

6. Fragment of a bowl having splayed out rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Shernagar)
7. Fragment of a bowl having vertical featureless rim, carinated towards flaring sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Wahelna)
8. Fragment of a bowl (?) having incurved pointed rim, obliquely out externally. Greyish colour, thick section, medium fabric, burnished surface. Medieval period. (Alamgirpur)

Basins

Fig. 42

1. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim obliquely cut extternally and a ledge externally. Red ware treated with a wash having coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Singalpur)
2. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, a rib on the sides and carinated neck. Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a slip externally. Medieval period. (Molaheri)
3. Fragment of basin slightly thickened vertical rim and a ledge externally. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Kanamheri)
4. Fragment of a basin having inturned thickened rim, incurved sides and a rib externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Shankerpur)
5. Fragment of a basin having nail-headed rim. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip. Medieval period. (Parai)
6. Fragment of a basin having inturned and elliptically thickened rim with grooves, incurved sides. Red ware with coarse fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Singalpur)

Basins

Fig. 43

1. Fragment of basin having slightly inturned thickened rim. Treated with a red slip internally. Thick section, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Badh)

2. Fragment of basin having nail headed rim. Treated with a red slip, medium fabric. Medieval period (Badh)
3. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim roughly obliquely cut internally. Treated with a red slip. Medieval period. (Badh)
4. Fragment of a basin having flaring sides, collared rim and two projections externally. Dull red ware and coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Mahamoodpur)
5. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, obliquely cut internally and a wide groove externally. Incurved site below carination. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Rasulpur)

Glazed Wares

Fig. 44

1. Base fragment of a Glazed Ware dish. Glazing has been done internally on terracotta pottery. It has a ringed base. The painting has a white base and floral motif within two concentric circles divided into four segments, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Shernagar)
2. Fragment of a Glazed ware pedestalled bowl or dish having a floral motifs on the inner base over white glazed surface. Gritty core. Medieval period. (Rasulpur)
3. A Red ware sherd having glazed, polished and a white thick line with green line over it, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Khanjahanpur)

Handis

Fig. 45

1. Fragment of a squattish *handi* having out turned rim with thumb pressed design. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Semali)
2. Fragment of a carinated *handi* with a flaring mouth, featureless rim having a mild depression below. Carinated thickened neck incurved sides. Red ware of coarse fabric, unslipped. Medieval period (Kaithora).
3. Fragment of a carinated *handi* having out turned thickened

rim. Red ware care fabric, ill burnt, unslipped. Medieval period. (Sarwat)

4. Fragment of a carinated *handi* with everted featureless rim. Sharply carinated neck with incurved sides. Red ware of coarse fabric unslipped. Medieval period. (Kailapur-Jasmor)

Lids

Fig. 46

1. Knob of a lid having conical top. Dull red ware, unslipped. Medium fabric. Medieval period. (Badh)
2. A dull red ware sherd probably fragment of a lid having stamped motifs externally, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Mimlana)
3. Fragment of a lid having obliquely cut rim with a mark on the base internally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Molaheri)
4. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Khudda)
5. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides and thread cut flat base with a round central knob around which a depression for the grip of fingers have been provided. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Sikareda)
6. Fragment of a lid discoid knob thickened and rounded sides. Dull red ware. Medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Kailapur-Jasmor)

Parais

Fig. 47

1. Fragment of a *parai* having incurved rim. Dull red ware with coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Rohana-Kalan)
2. Fragment of *parai* incurved featureless rim, tapering sides with mild concavity. Red ware of medium fabric-unslipped. Medieval period. (Sarwat)
3. Fragment of a *parai* having sharpened slightly incurved rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Dhindhaoli)

Storage Jars**Fig. 48**

1. Fragment of a storage jar having a out-turned nail-headed rim, flaring mouth. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Semali)
2. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned rim with flatish top. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Semali)
3. Fragment of a storage jar having an out-turned elliptically collared rim with a rib just below, roughly carinaled neck, out going sides. Red ware of coarse fabric., Medieval period. (Sikareda)
4. Fragment of a storage jars having splayed out externally thickened and collared rim, short concave neck and expanding sides. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Karimuddinnagar)

Vases**Fig. 49**

1. Fragment of a vase having out turned, flared rim, carinated neck, flaring sides. Decorated with incised grooves of dimond shaped pattern. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped, Medieval period. (Mimlana)
2. Fragment of a vase having out turned rim, carinated neck, flaring sides. Red ware, medium fabric, well baked. Decorated with grooves on the rim internally and a stamped motif on the shoulder externally. Medieval period. (Mimlana)
3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with a prominent groove having mildly carination, convex neck. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip. Medieval period. (Molahari)
4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, elliptically thickened externally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period (Molahari)
5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned collared rim with grooved top. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Nara).

6. Fragment of a vase having out, turned nail headed and a rib below. Red ware treated with a slip, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Parai)
7. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring rim. Red ware of medium fabric. Medieval period. (Sarwat)

Vases

Fig. 50

1. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Khudda)
2. Fragment of a vase having vertical pointed rim, flaring mouth. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Medieval period. (Khudda)
3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Red ware, unslipped and medium fabric. Medieval period. (Khudda)
4. Fragment of a vase having nail headed grooved collared rim. Red ware with medium fabric. Medieval period. (Noornagar)
5. Fragment of a vase having fattened top with triangular notches. Dull red ware having coarse fabric. A groove and triangular notches externally. Medieval period. (Noornagar)
6. Fragment of a vase having vertical and flattened rim with black lines over it thickened externally. Red ware treated with the wash, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Dholra)
7. Fragment of a vase having externally thickened rim with a prominent projection forming collar. Red ware and rim painted in black externally, medium fabric. Medieval period. (Dholra)
8. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and grooved rim, carinated and thickened at the neck. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip. Medieval period. (Dholra)

Vessels**Fig. 51**

1. Fragment of a vessel having vertical collared rim and convex neck. Treated with a red wash. Medieval period. (Badh)
2. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned roughly horizontal rim. Greyish in colour having mica particles, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Lohari)
3. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim, carinated neck and out going side. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Rasulpur)
4. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim, concave neck internally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Medieval period. (Sandhaoli)
5. Fragment of an elongated pot having a narrow mouth and flattish top rim. dull red ware, treated with a slip externally. Thick section, coarse fabric. Medieval period. (Badheri)

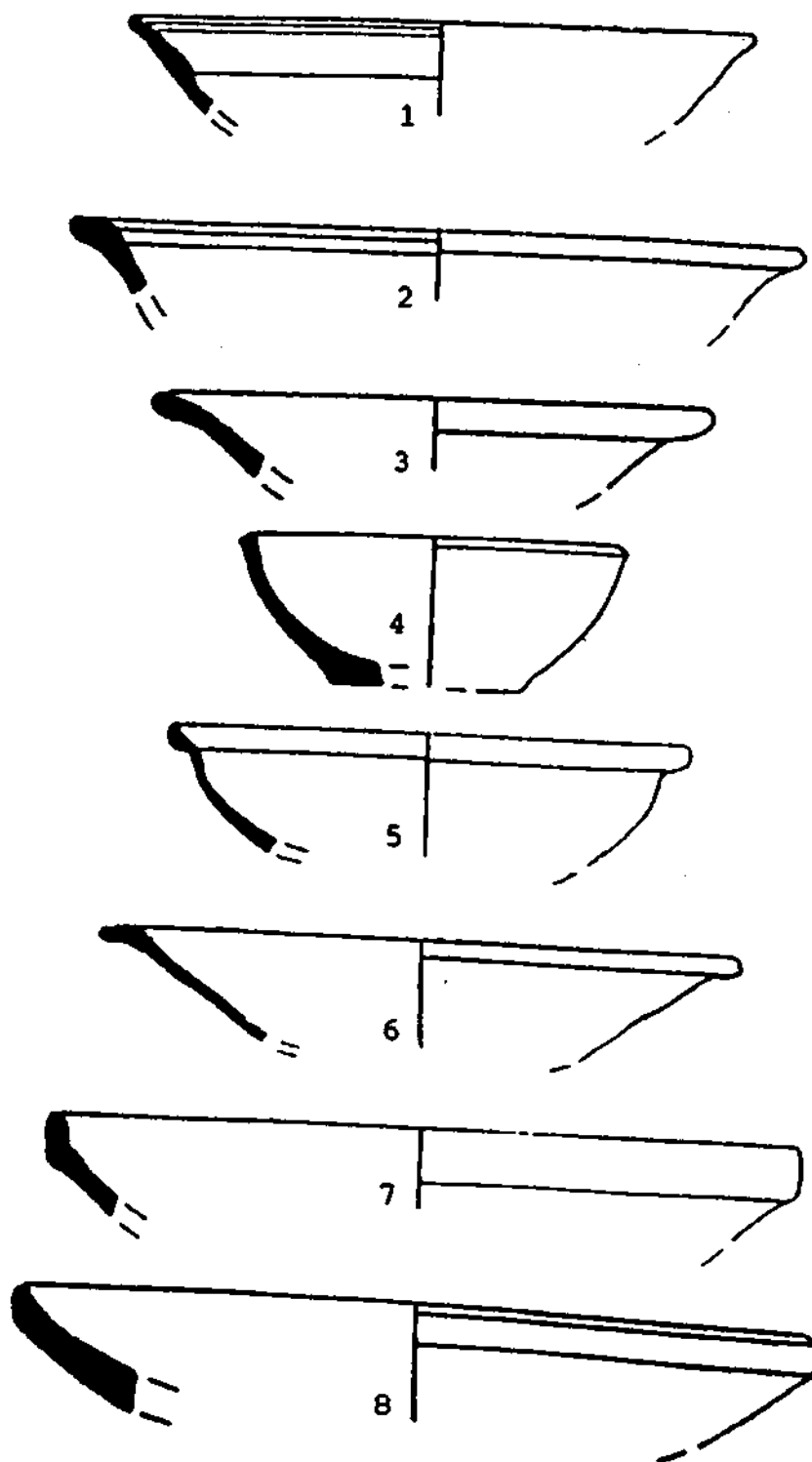


Fig.41: Bowls

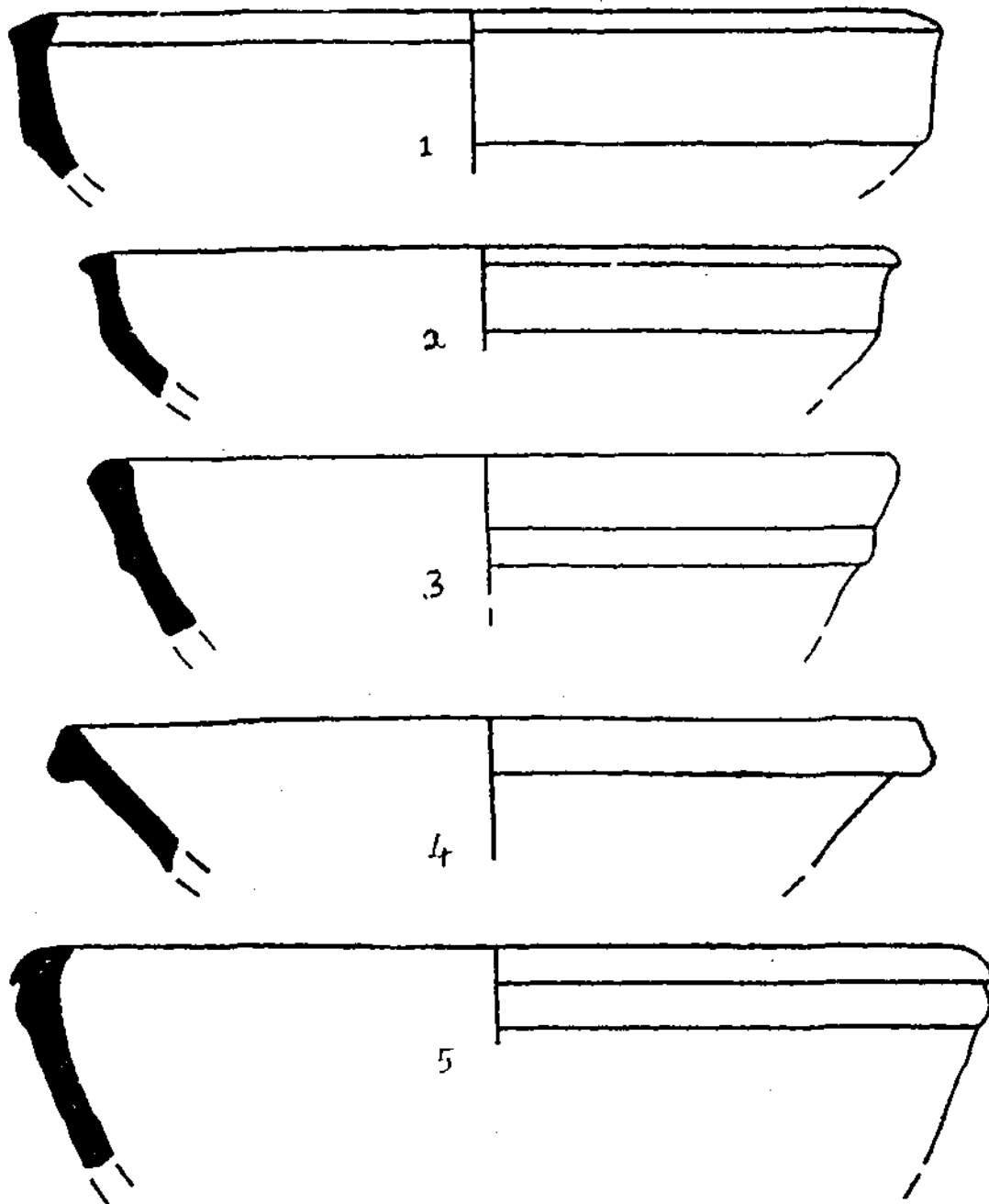


Fig.43: Basins

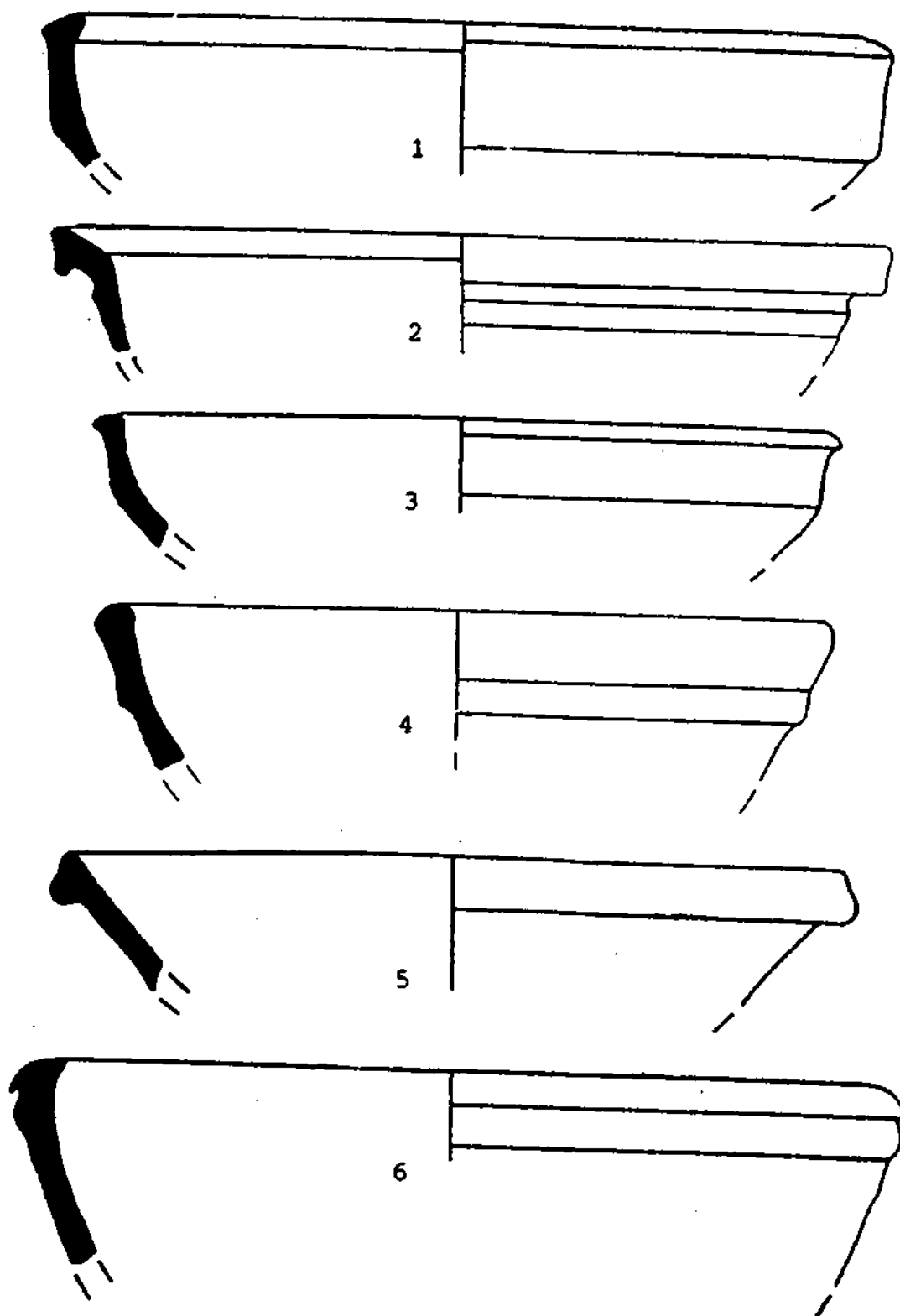
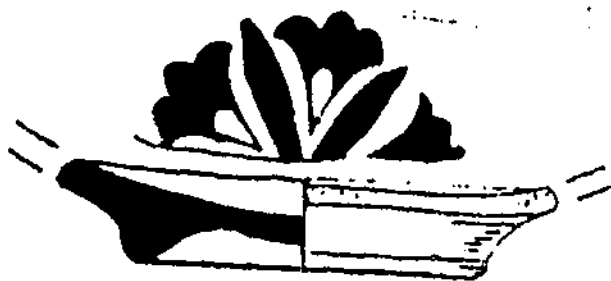


Fig. 42: Basins



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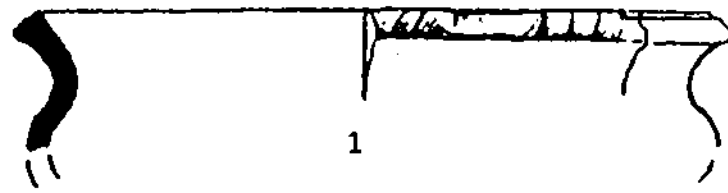


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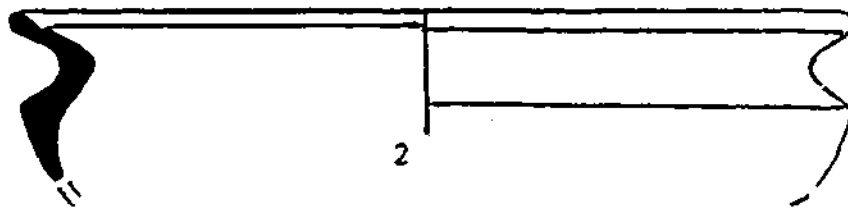


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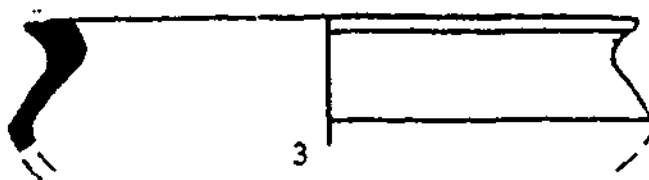
Fig.44: Glazed Wares



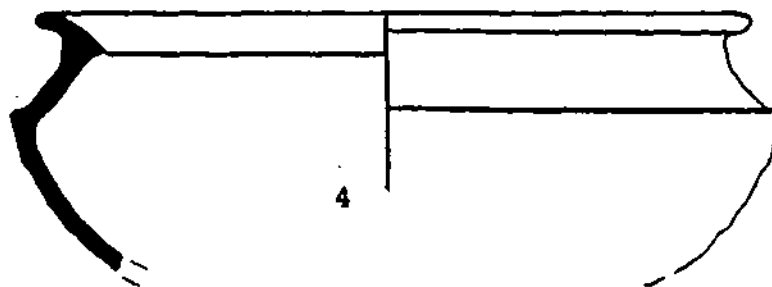
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Fig.45: Handis

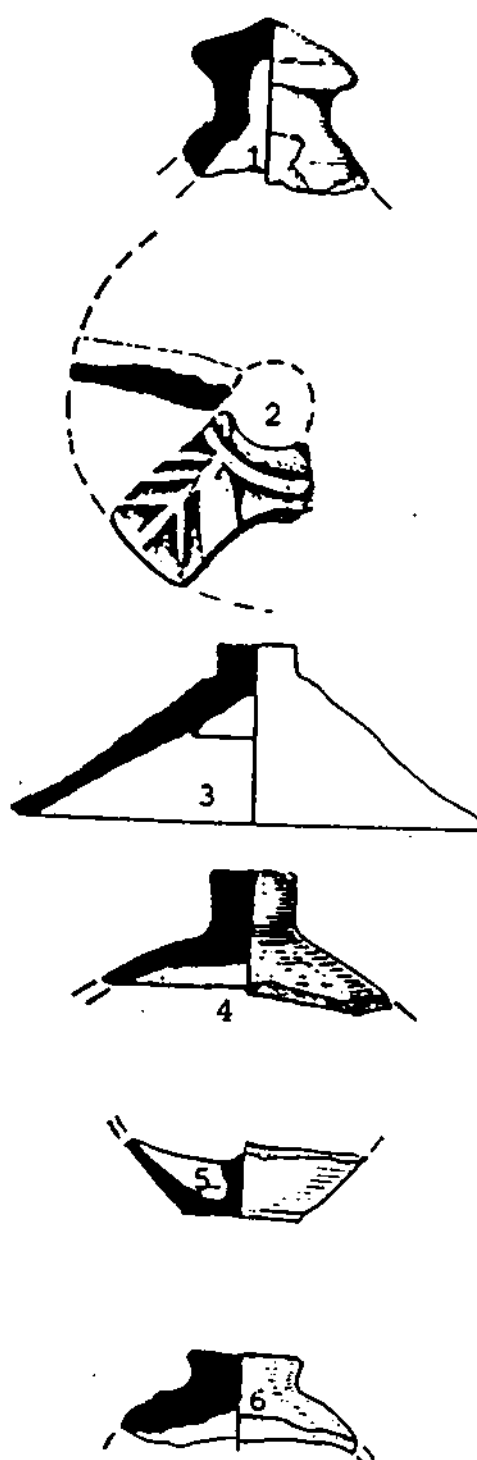


Fig.46: Lids

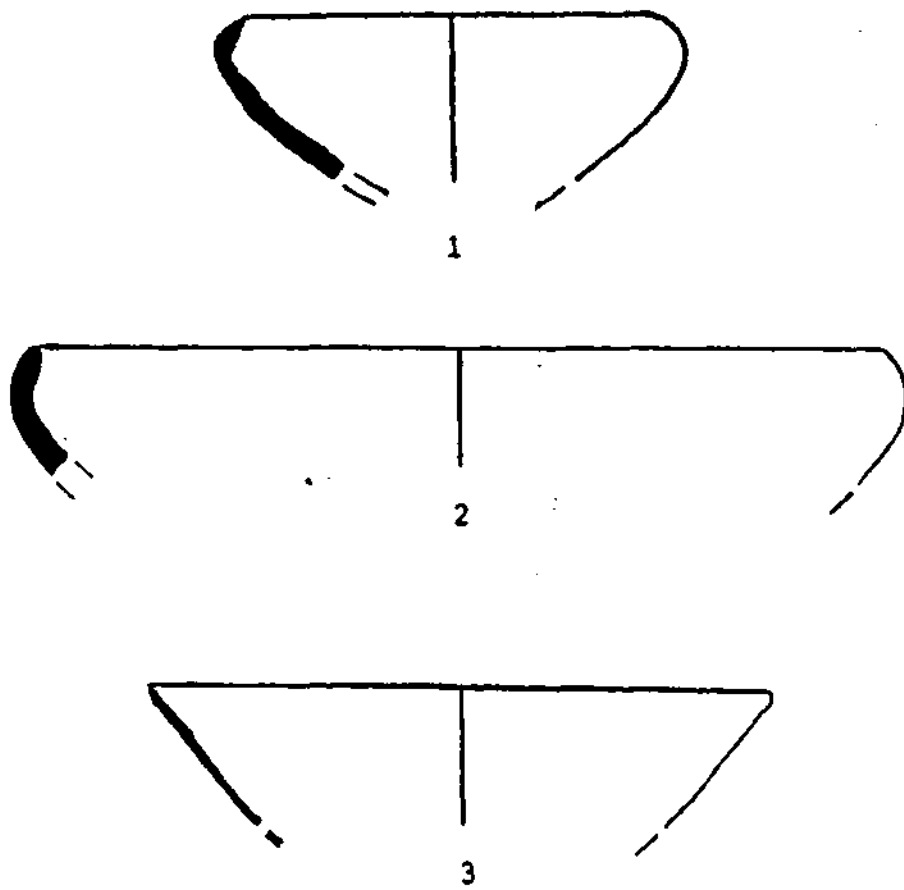


Fig.47: Parais

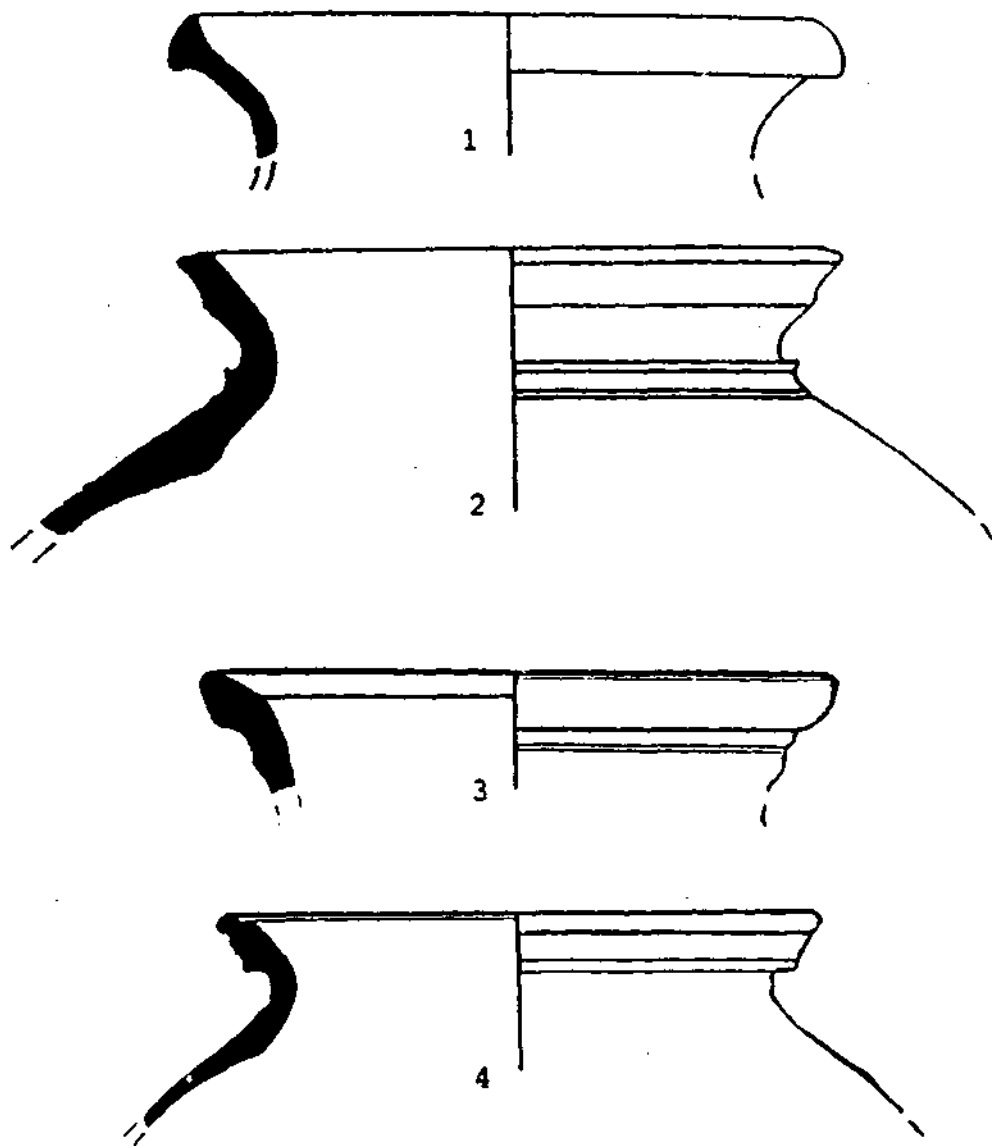


Fig.48: Storage Jars

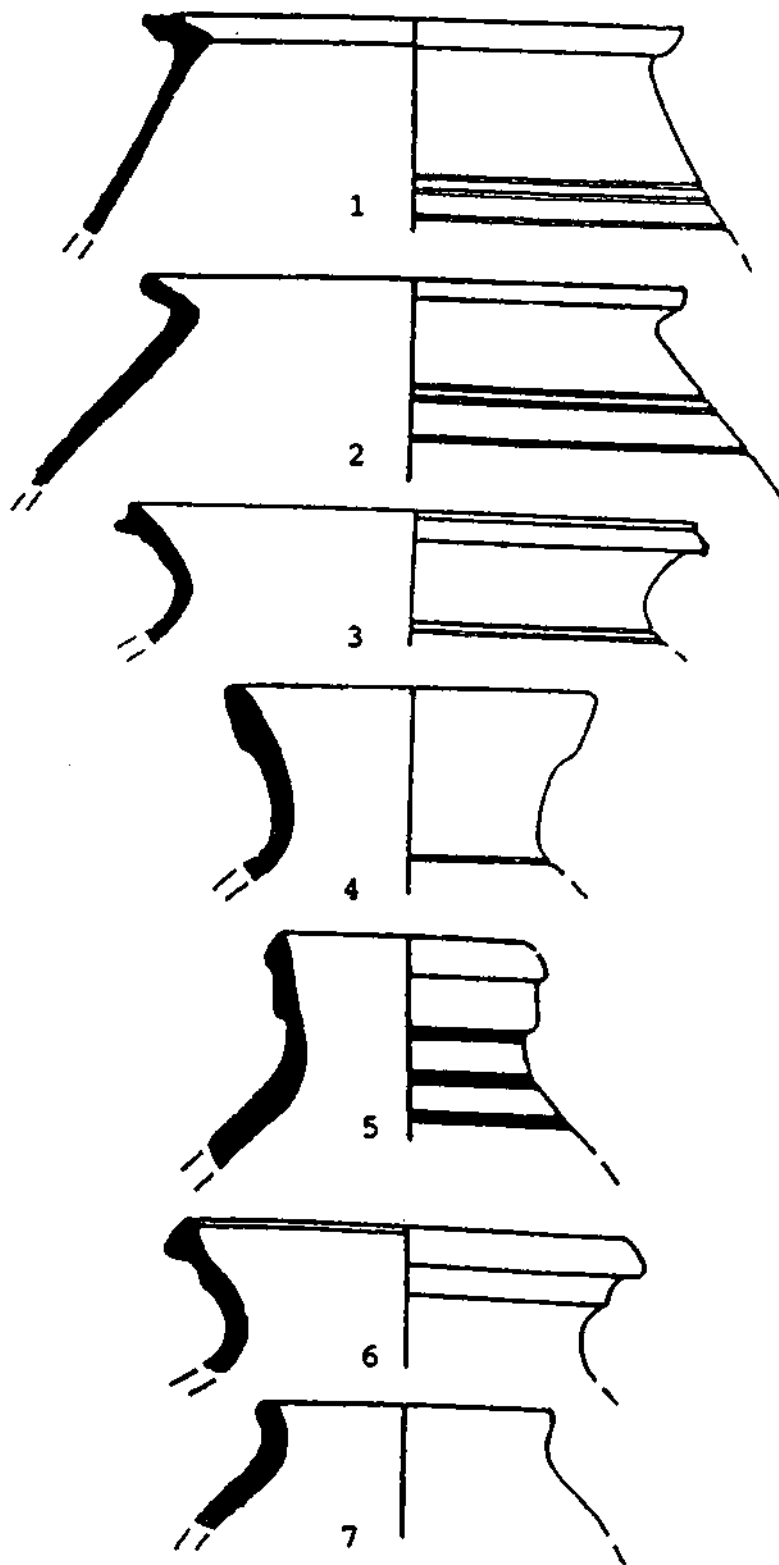


Fig.49: Vases

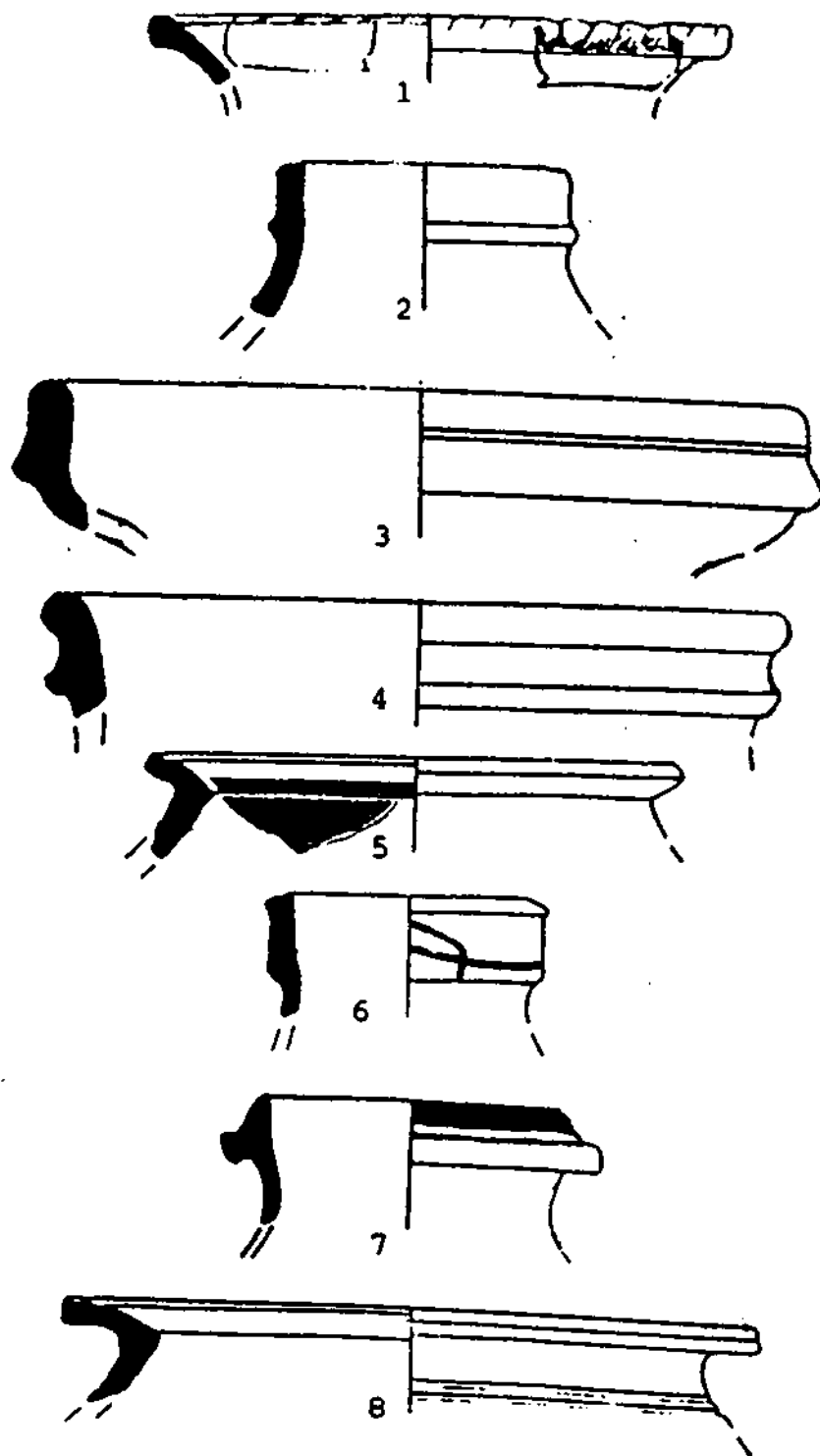


Fig.50: Vases

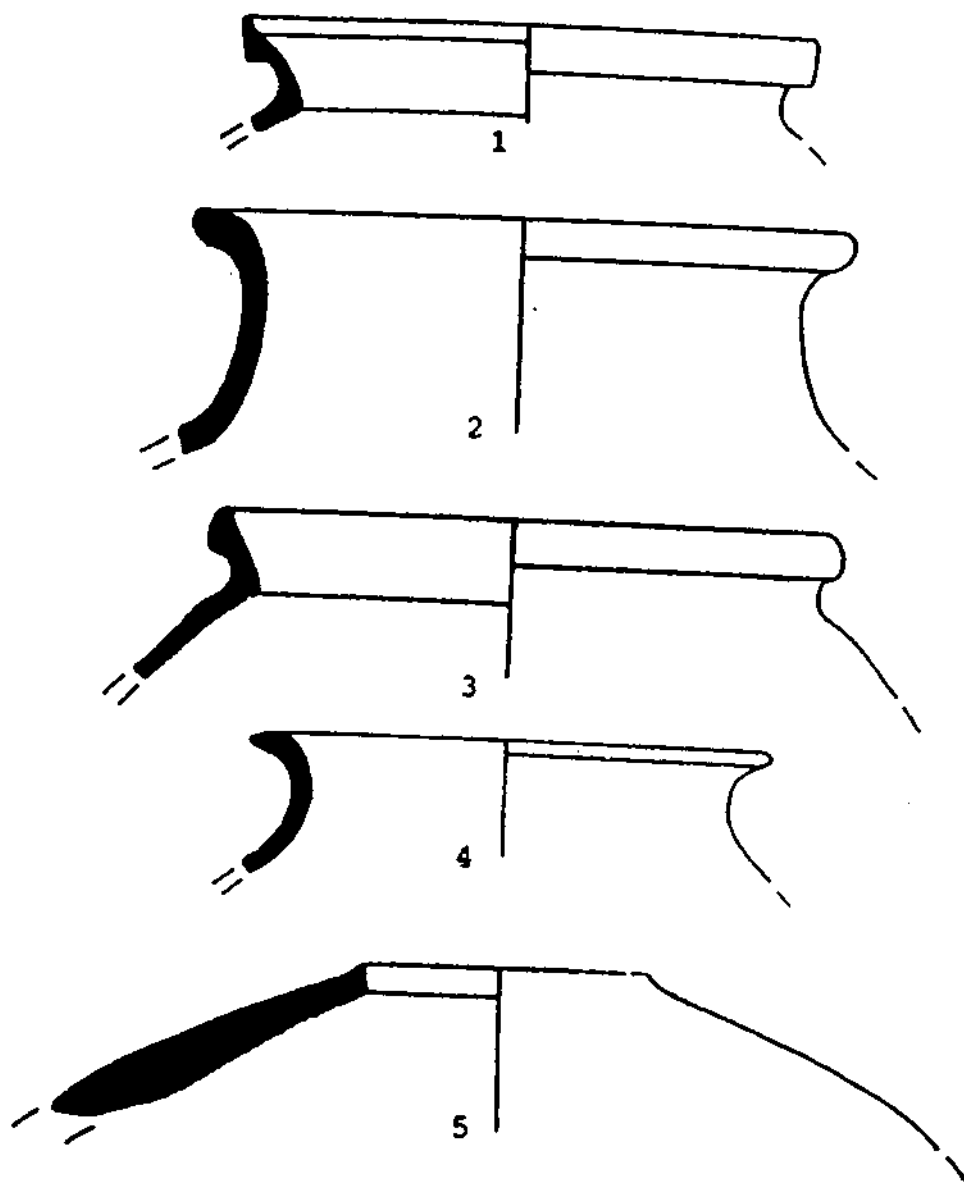


Fig.51: Vessels

Chapter VI

Conclusion

Conclusion

The present study is an attempt to provide a brief archaeological profile of the Copper-Bronze Age of Western Uttar Pradesh on the basis of explorations and excavations conducted so far in this region with special reference to the district of Muzaffarnagar. The district Muzaffarnagar is roughly rectangular in shape and lies between Lat. 29° 11' N and 29° 43' N and Long 77° 04' E and 78° 07' E. It is situated in the western part of the Uttar Pradesh in the doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna between the districts of Saharanpur on the north and Meerut on the south. Such studies may ultimately help in reconstructing the cultural personality of the area under study.

During 1980-89 a planned village to village exploration of district Muzaffarnagar was undertaken by the author. Besides the relics of the later cultural periods of the Iron Age, the pottery belonging to the Copper Bronze age found from different sites, can be divided basically into the following categories :

- (A) Late Harappan
- (B) Ochre Colour Pottery.

An attempt is being made here to discuss only the Late Harappan and OCP assemblage of the region. A large number of Late Harappan as well as OCP sites have been located during the last four decades. Our exploration has also revealed the cluster of late Harappan and OCP sites for the first time in this region.

During the course of exploration in the district Nuzaffarnagar, 63 sites of Late Harappan and OCP were found (See the Appendix-I). Out of them 15 were already reported. The number of Late Harappan and OCP sites are 28 and 35, respectively, whereas 9 sites yielded mixed materials of both the cultures.

The Late Harappan and OCP settlements which are generally found located on all the river banks, of the region providing a picture of coexist-

ence of the two cultures. However, the Late Harappan site seems to be confined to western part of the district. The average of the sites' size is 200x200 sq. m. However, some sites like Alamgirpur (Muzaffarnagar), Bhura, Kutubpur-Datana, Jhinhana, Bhanti Khera 1&2, Jasala, Kailapur-Jasmor, etc. are considered bigger than average size. But almost all the sites are cut down due to rapid growth of agriculture.

Since the discovery and excavation of Late Harappan site of Alamgirpur in the district of Meerut nearly two hundred and fifty Late Harappan and OCP sites have been brought to light from Western Uttar Pradesh. A number of them were subjected to excavations also.

Some excavated sites like Alamgirpur, Hulas and Bargaon etc. have been categorised as Late Harappan while Ambkheri, Bahadarabad, Kaseri⁷ Allapur, Baheria, Jhinhana and Hastinapur etc. have been categorised as OCP. The characteristic shapes of the Late Harappan and OCP as pointed out by Suraj Bhan are as follows :

Late Harappan

1. Vase with out-curved rim and ledged neck
2. Vase with flaring rim.
3. Vase with flanged rim.
4. Bowl with flaring rim.
5. Bowl with flanged rim.
6. Bowl with convex profile
7. Basin with beaded under cut rim.
8. Dish-on-stand with short drooping rim.
9. Dish-on-stand with long drooping rim.
10. Dish-on-stand with hooked rim.

OCP

1. Bowl-like lid with a central knob.
2. Bowl with convex profile and blunted rim.
3. Squat stem of dish-on-stand
4. Loop handle vase
5. Channel spout
6. Tubular spout
7. Ring-footed bowl or vase

The common occurrence of the following pottery types in both the Late Harappan and OCP pottery assemblages are :

1. Jar with splayed out rim.
2. Storage jar with slightly beaded rim.
3. Basin with splayed out rim.
4. Bowl with everted rim.
5. Bowl-like lid with central knob and
6. Dish-on-stand.

M.N. Deshpande has pointed out that the ceramic assemblage at Bargaon and Ambkheri shows a mixture of OCP, Late Harappan and cemetery H. The scholars like Gosh 1969; Mishra 1965; Handa 1968; Sharma 1979 are of opinion that OCP is nothing but a degenerate form of Harappan pottery. Another group of scholars like Lal 1954-55, 1968; Gupta 1963; Deshpande 1968; Dikshit 1969, 1971, etc., are of opinion that OCP represent an independent culture. It must also be added here that the OCP found from the excavations at Saipai & Atranjikhhera in the central doab does not show any Harappan, Late harappan ceramic influence which is visible at Hulas, Alamgirpur, Bargaon, Ambkheri, Lal Qila and other sites.

Thus it appears that there are two separate cultural complexes existing in the region under discussion. They also seem to be contemporaneous due to occurrence of some common shapes.

Dikshit (1977-1980) has divided the Late Harappan complex into two phases. Phase I is characterised by typical Harappan pottery, carnelian, agate and faience beads, terracotta animal figurines, triangular, oval and round terracotta cakes, stone querns, pestles and burnt bricks. This phase is represented at sites like Alamgirpur in Meerut, Bhura, Kalhatti, Tatarpur Kalan and Hulas in Saharanpur district. Dikshit thinks that the presence of inscribed pottery at Alamgirpur suggest some temporal proximity to the urban phase of the Harappan culture. However, some sites in Muzaffarnagar district situated on Krishni, Hindon and Katha Nala like Bhanti Khera 1 and 2, Doongr, Jasala, Jandheri, Kamaruddin Nagar, Alamgirpur Samalkha, Thana Bhawan, Bhura, Hatchhoya 1 & 2, Rahatpur, Un etc. have yielded typically mature Harappan material such as, goblet, beaker, perforated jars, wheel (hub is visible) terracotta bangles, cakes etc. These sites are more or less akin to Alamgirpur and Hulas.

A Ghosh and Dikshit define the late Harappan culture as deurbanised mature Harappan culture. But in the light of aforesaid evidence will it not be proper to designate these sites as contemporary Mature Harappan vil-

lages rather than as 'Late Harappan'. Absence of any typical urban features like fortification, town planning and architecture need not necessarily be considered to be a criterion for Late assignment in chronology. Perhaps these above noted sites along with Hulas and Alamgirpur were contemporaneous to Harappan settlement due to occurrence of not only mature Harappan types but also continuity of some pre Harappan features.

Another important aspect is related with the chronology of these cultures are Carbon and Thermoluminescent dates from OCP culture at sites like Jodhpura and Jhinhana goes back to 2650 BC. Similar 2 dates from Hulas as 2450 BC and 3000 BC suggest that a phase of these cultures did exist even prior to the mature Harappan phase.

To conclude it may be reasonable to observe that probably there existed three early, middle and late phases of the OCP cultural complex as has roughly been pointed out by Sahi (1994,68). Some of the Late Harappan sites may also be contemporaneous to the pre or mature Harappan cultures. Thus the Late Harappan terminology given to all the sites of the upper Gangetic doab need a chronological reconsideration.*

In the previous chapters we have seen that the comprehensive archaeological investigation and exploration in the district Muzaffarnagar, U.P., have led to reveal a rich repertoire of ancient material. This consist of stone artifacts, earthen wares, sculptures, coins, seals, terracotta and many others objects of great artistic value. The material has thrown a flood of light on the antiquity of this region. Moreover, these help us in understanding the early history of our region as well as country. It is, therefore, worthwhile to draw a concise picture of the ancient life of people inhabiting this region on the basis of these informations.

Preceding and during my work some scholars like M.N. Deshpande former Director General, Archaeological Survey of India and his team have done some exploration work during the early sixties. K.N. Dikshit, the Former Director in Archaeological Survey of India further undertook some work in the year 1979-80. R.C. Gaur and Makkhan Lal did some work in the later part of the eighties. However, their works have been duly

*Acknowledgement : I am sincerely thankful to Professor M.D.N. Sahi for the help and guidance in this work.

acknowledged wherever necessary.

During the course of my exploration in the area under study 171 sites have been discovered out of them 52 have already been explored. Some of them are of considerable importance having variety of pottery and a number of antiquities representing different cultures which flourished in the Ganga-Yamuna doab. In addition to antiquities viz coins (silver & copper) and inscriptions were also found. I have studied every site of the district carefully. Besides, these I have also tried to throw light on their significance. The reader will find these in the foregoing pages.

Archaeological Sites : District Muzaffarnagar U.P.

Culture	Reported	New	Total
LH	12	16	28
OCP	03	32	35
PGW	21	42	63
NBPW	07	02	09
EH&H	17	54	71
M	35	108	143

Not even a single site is, however, has been taken for excavation, so far, neither by Archaeological Survey of India nor by any other institution. In spite of the fact that the several sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are promising. The fact is that excavations have been carried out in adjoining area viz. Hulas, Bargaon, Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur, etc. They have encountered the material culture belonging to Late Harappan, OCP, PGW, NBPW, BS, Red wares of Historical periods. It is sufficient to confirm the continuity of the settlements in the region at least from the proto-Historic period. In order to assess the archaeological potentialities of the district Muzaffarnagar we took some exploration work. The result has been extremely encouraging. During the course of exploration conducted by the author in the region under study, the pottery found from different sites, can be divided into following categories:

- a. Late Harappan
- b. Ochre Colour Pottery
- c. Painted & Plain Grey Ware
- d. Northern Black Polished Ware
- e. Early Historic

- f. Historic and
- g. Medieval

The Ganga-Yamuna doab occupies a very significant place in political, cultural and economic history of India. Therefore, it is worthwhile to review the results of the chronological sequence and geographical situation of the archaeological sites of the region under study right from the proto-historic times to the early historic period.

The district Muzaffarnagar is rich in its cultural heritage. As already said. However, the sequence of cultures from about the middle of the second millennium B.C. onwards is now known without any significant gap. The various cultures of the doab area, however, identified mainly with the help of distinctive ceramics and other associated cultural findings.

A large number of Late Harappan as well as Ochre Colour Pottery sites have been located during the last three decades. During the course of exploration the author has discovered 28 Late Harappan sites out of them 12 sites were already located as far as this district is concerned. Generally the Late Harappan sites are confined to its western area along with Katha Nala, Krishni, Nadi, Hindon Nadi etc. all the tributaries of the Yamuna.

As regards the occurrence of the Ochre Colour Pottery it may be stated that it is found at fairly a good number of sites in this district of Muzaffarnagar. There are only 3 sites discovered so far in the area under study before the author could start the work. However, total 32 OCP sites have been located in the area. No copper hoards could be discovered during the course of my exploration.

The Painted Grey Ware culture occupies a very significant place in the archaeology of Ganga-Yamuna doab. It is one of the most important proto-historic culture of India not only because of its association with the Aryans and the early use of iron, but also because it brought the region on the threshold of urbanization. It brought about major changes in life and culture of the people.

The concentration of the Painted Grey Ware sites in the district Muzaffarnagar are along Hindon Nadi and Kali Nadi. Total 63 PGW sites have been explored so far in which 21 sites were already reported earlier as far as this district is concerned.

In comparison with the other cultures found in this district NBPW is

lees in number which is generally found along Budhi Ganga and occasionally on Kali Nadi and Saloni Nadi. Since this ware is found rarely, it is obvious that NBPW culture was not popular in this region particularly in the area under study. However, associated cultural material indicates that the area flourished during this period also. With the beginning of NBPW culture we come down to the period of well documented history. In the early historic and historic period the whole doab was well populated. In the Muzaffarnagar district as many as 71 sites of this period has been located. Out of them 17 sites were already reported.

The medieval period is generally represented by the red ware with many shapes. It is well documented period supported by the architectural remains and other literary sources. Apart from usual shapes in the red were Glazed ware ware also found occasionally. Total 143 Medieval sites have been explored by the researcher, out of them 35 sites have already reported.

As regards the contribution of this district to the repertoire of terracotta art it is quite remarkable. Probably, the tradition of ceramic art reached its culmination in the field of terracotta too. These includes several terracotta objects such as human figurines, toy objects beads and discs of various shapes and sizes animal figurines gamesman, cakes dabbers etc. which were collected from the different sites of the district during the course of exploration. From Rai a thick grey ware sherd with a graffiti in Brahmi script, a sealing bearing Brahmi () 'm' and a coin mould were collected.

The site Niamu, Churawala, Kailapur Jasmor represents a rich cultural heritage. Apart from the different types of pottery these sites have yielded a good number of stone objects. From Niamu a beautiful image of Varahraj was unearthed while a local people was digging. A fine broken piece of door jamb was found from Kailapur-Jasmor. From Churawala a beautiful images of a lady holding her left leg, a lady drummer, image of Laxmi were collected. At present all these are housed in Govt. Museum, Mazaffarnagar. Some chert blades were also reported from the Kailapur-Jasmor.

Some coins were also collected, the most remarkable among are them two silver coins found from Niamu and Jaroda. The coin found from Niamu is of well known Sahi coins of Samantdeva. The date of the coins is C. 9th-10th century A.D. Another one belongs to Shah Alam bearing some

persina legend. Other coins found from the district are the fulus of Akbar's period. Some other gold, silver and copper coins are reported from the district Muzaffarnagar belonging to the Sri Samantadeva Shah Alam, Muhamad Sah, Tughalaq Shah, Sher Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Akbar Shahjahan etc.

The district consists many fine pieces of artitecture in the form of temples, mosques, gateways, Havelies, Forts, Tanks, baolis, mostly belonging to medieval and pre-modern period. Among them Ghausgarh and Morna mosques are grand in design and refinement. Other remarkable architectural places are located at Majhera, Jansath, Mirapur, Kairana etc. Similarly, the mosques at Jhinhana, Kairana and Thana Bhawan are splendid in scale. There are two ancient temples at Charthawal one dating back to Jahangir's period and other about 500 years old.

It is worth noting that main cultural sites in the western part of Uttar Pradesh are on the banks of the tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna. The important tributaries of this region are Kali Nadi, Hindon Nadi, Krishna Nadi, Katha Nala, etc. While the cultural sites in the eastern region are mainly on the high banks of the main rivers that is the Ganga and the Yamuna. The main cause of this pattern of settlement seems that because the tributaries of western Uttar Pradesh are trouble free even in the rainy/flood season. They spread their water calmly in wide area on both sides leaving a rich alluvium deposit for cultivation, while in the eastern part of the Uttar Pradesh the tributaries viz. Gandak, Kosi, etc. are turbulent rivers. They play great havoc in region during their flood season. At the time of flood many villages on their banks are engulfed under water. Therefore, the settlers in that region decided to settle down on the high banks of the main rivers instead of their tributaries.

As appears from the evidence that this region was suitable for human occupation and it was a main centre of attraction for the early settlers. Here were all facilities viz. climate, food supply water and vegetation available for the early settlers. They had agriculture based economy and led a settled life. This fact is clearly attested by the presence of post-holes in the OCP level at Pariar in district Unnao and Lal Qila in district Bulandshahar.

Appendix-I

Archaeological Sites

District Muzaffarnagar

Site/Village	Culture	Reference
TEHSIL: MUZAFFARNAGAR		
Block: Charthawal		
1. Alamgirpur	LH,OCP,GW (Thick)	This type of Grey Ware sherds were found at a few sites
2. Alipura	OCP,EH,M.	
3. Buddha Khera	EH,M	
4. Badhai Kalan	OCP,EH,M.	
5. Badh	M	
6. Charthawal	EH, M	
7. Desalpur	GW, EH, M	IAR - 1963-64, p. 54
8. Kasoli	OCP, EH, M	
9. Kasyara	EH, M	
10. Kalyana	GW, EH, M.	
11. Kulheri 1	OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M	
12. Kulheri 2	OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
13. Khanjahanpur	OCP, PGW, GW, EH, M.	
14. Luhari	LH, PGW, GW, EH, M.	
15. Mahmoodpur	LH, OCP, EH, M	
16. Nagla Rai	PGW, GW, EH, M.	
17. Niamu	PGW, GW, EH, M.	Tripathi, V. <i>op.cit.</i> p. 129
18. Pipalsah-1	OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
19. Pipalsah-2	OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
20. Pipalsah-3	OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
21. Rohana Kalan	PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
22. Rasulpur	M.	
23. Saidpur Kalan	PGW, GW, EH, M.	

24. Sikandarpur OCP, PGW, GW
 25. Singalpur M

Block: Baghra

26. Budina Kalan GW, BS, EH, M.
 27. Baghra M
 28. Dholra EH, M.
 29. Dhansani-1 EH, M.
 30. Dhansani-2 EH, M.
 31. Dhindhaoli-1 GW, EH, M
 32. Dhindhaoli-2 GW, EH, M.
 33. Kinoni M.
 34. Ladva-1 OCP, PGW, GW, EH, M.
 35. Ladva-2 OCP, PGW, GW, EH, M
 36. Qazikhera EH, M.

Block: Muzaffarnagar

37. Badheri M
 39. Jaroda EH, M.
 39. Kanamheri M
 40. Lachhera M
 41. Mirapur PGW Gaur R.C. & M. Lal
 IHC, 1992 New Delhi
 42. Mirzapur M IAR - 1963-64, p. 54
 43. Mimplana M
 44. Molaheri M
 45. Nara M.
 46. Parai M
 47. Rai GW, M IAR-1963-64, p. 54
 48. Rampur PGW,GW,EH,M. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.
 49. Sarwat M
 50. Sisona GW, EH, M.
 51. Shernagar M
 52. Sujadu PGW, GW, BS, EH, M

53. Sandhawali LH, OCP, M.
 54. Semali M.
 55. Wahelna EH, MN.

Block: Purkazi

56. Barla M
 57. Chandan-1 OCP, M. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.
 58. Chandan-2 OCP, M.
 59. Chandan-3 OCP, M.
 60. Duheli M IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.
 61. Jamalpur M IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.
 62. Khudda EH, M.
 63. Kamhera M IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.
 64. Noornagar-1 OCP, PGW, GW, IAR - 1963-64 P.54
 NBP, BS, EH, M.
 65. Noornagar-2 OCP, PGW, GW,
 NBP, BS, EH, M.
 66. Shankarpur M.
 67. Suaheri M. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.
 68. Tughlakpur M IAR, 1963-64, p. 54.

TEHSIL: JANSATH

Block: Khatauli

69. Amberpur LH
 70. Bhalawa M
 71. Begarajpur OCP, M
 72. Chawari M
 73. Husainhpur OCP, M.
 Bopada
 74. Inchauli PGW, GW, EH, M.
 75. Johra PGW,GW,EH,M.
 76. Khanjahanpur M.
 77. Khokni PGW, GW, M
 78. Mandawar M.
 79. Mansoorpur M.

80. Mubarakpur	LH, OCP, PGW, GW, EH, M.
81. Nawla-1	LH, OCP, PGW, NBPW, EH, M.
82. Nawla-2	GE, EH, M.
83. Palari	M.
84. Rampur	M.
85. Sonta	EH, M.

Block : Jansath

86. Ahrora	M.	
87. Bhooma	GW, NBPW, BS, M	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
88. Gola Putha	EH, M.	
89. Jarwar	M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
90. Jatwara	GW, NBPW, EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
91. Jansath	M.	
92. Kaithora	PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
93. Kailapur-Jasmor-1	LH, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
94. Kailapur-Jasmor-2	LH, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
95. Kailapur-Jasmor-3	LH, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M.	
96. Katia-1	OCP, EH, M.	
97. Katia-2	OCP, EH, M.	
98. Kheri Sarai	GW, NBPW, BS, EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
99. Khartauli	M.	
100. Mujhera	M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
101. Mukallampur	EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
102. Mahmoodpur	M.	
103. Makhanpur	M.	
104. Mirapur	M.	
105. Nizampur	EH, M.	
106. Putti Ibrahimpur	EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
107. Ramraj	EH, M.	
108. Sikanderpur	M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37

109. Sikrera	OCP, PGW, GW, NBPW, BS, EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
110. Sambhalhera	M.	
111. Tikaula village		
112. Tiarpur	PGW, GW, EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
113. Tandhera	M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
114. Tisang	GW, EH, M.	
Block : Morna		
115. Bhoapur	EH, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
116. Bhopa	M.	IAR-1963-64 P. 53
117. Chachhrauli	M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
118. Churawala	M.	
119. Firozpur	M	IAR-1962-63 P. 36
120. Kari	M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
121. Khai Khera	GW, M.	IAR-1962-63 P. 37
122. Kakrauli	EH, M.	
123. Shukkartar- Bangar	EH, M.	IAR-1963-64 P. 53
124. Shukkartar- Khadar	EH, M.	
125. Sikri	OCP, PGW, GW, EH, M	IAR-1963-64 P. 53 Grey Wares like Alamgirpur

TEHSIL : BUDHANA

Block : Budhana

126. Budhana	M	
127. Bahramgarh	LH, OCP.	
128. Chandheri	LH, OCP	
129. Husainpur Kalan	GW(?), EH,	
130. Jaula-1	PGW, GW, BS, M.	
131. Jaula-2	PGW, GW, BS, M	
132. Kutubpur Datana-1	OCP, PGW, BS, M.	
133. Kutubpur Datana-2	OCP, PGW, BS, M.	

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 134. Lushana Rukanpur | LH. |
| 135. Mahaljana-1 | LH, OCP |
| 136. Mahaljana-2 | M |
| 137. Nagwa | GW, EH, M. |
| 138. Riawali Nagla | EH, M. |
| 139. Shikarpur | M |
| 140. Sarai | EH.M |
| 141. Sultanpur | EH, M. |
| 142. Toda | LH, EH, M. |
| 143. Ukaoli | PGW, GW, M. |

Block : Kandhla

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 144. Biral | EH, M. | IAR-1979-80, p. 80 |
| 145. Doongar | LH, OCP | |
| 146. Haryakhera-1 | PGW, GW, BS, EH, M. | IAR-1979-80, p. 80 |
| 147. Haryakhera-2 | PGW, GW, BS, EH, M. | |
| 148. Issopur Teel | PGW, GW, BS, EH, M. | IAR-1979-80, p. 80 |
| 149. Jasala | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80 |
| 150. Kamaruddin Nagar | LH | |

Block : Shahpur

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 151. Huzurnagar | PGW, GW, EH |
| 152. Kamalpur | PGW, GW, M |
| 153. Kakra | EH, M |
| 154. Kitas | EH, M |
| 155. Purbalian-1 | OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M. |
| 156. Purbalian-2 | OCP, PGW, GW, BS, EH, M. |

TEHSIL: KAIRANA

Block: Kairana

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 157. Bhura | LH, PGW, GW, EH | IAR- 1968-69, p.70. |
| 158. Kairana | PGW, GW, EH | IAR-1962-63, p.70. |
| 159. Sainpat | PGW | |
| 160. Unchagaon | PGW, GW, EH | Tripathi, V. op. cit, p.129. |

Block: Shamli

- | | | | |
|------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| 161. | Jhal | PGW, GW, EH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80 |
| 162. | Jandheri | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |

Block: Thana Bhawan

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|----|---------------------|
| 163. | Bhanti Khera-1 | LH | IAR-1979-80, p.80 |
| 164. | Bhanti Khera-2 | LH | IAR-1979-80, p.80. |
| 165. | Thana Bhawan | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |

Block: Un

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 166. | Hatchhoya-1 | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |
| 167. | Hatchhoya-2 | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |
| 168. | Jhinjhana | OCP, PGW, GW | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |
| 169. | Rahatpur | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |
| 170. | Samalkha | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |
| 171. | Un | LH | IAR-1979-80, p. 80. |

Biggest-Ever Find, Claims ASI Chief *

An ordinary patch of land in Muzaffarnagar's Mandi village has transformed overnight into an important link to a 4000-year-old civilisation. The reason : a chance discovery of over 10kg of gold jewellery, pottery and burnt bricks dating back to the Harappan period.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has termed the discovery as one of the biggest archaeological findings in several decades. "Such a large collection of 2000 B C Harappan Jewellery has never been found at any other site in India" remarked Director General of ASI, Komal Anand "But a part of the jewellery," she bemoaned, " has been taken away by villagers and attempts are underway to retrieve it."

A farmer made this chance discovery on June 1. The area has since been taken over by the ASI for excavation spread over an acre of land.

Part of the discoveries made at this small field are beads made of gold and semi-precious stones. They also unearthed Ochre Coloured Pottery with black painted motifs. This pottery is similar to the Harappan pottery, which was discovered earlier at the sites of Hulas and Alamgirpur. Vases, dishes in various shapes and bowls with nail-headed rims and ring based jars have been dug out from the field.

Ms Anand said that the findings were significant because it has come to light that the Harappans settled in Western Uttar Pradesh too. "Till now excavations to get more links with the Harappan culture were limited to the Haryana and other northern areas. It indicates that in 2000 BC the Harappans started moving from the north for some reason."

* HT Correspondent New Delhi, June 16, 2000

Appendix-II

Coins *

Apart from the coins collected during the course of our exploration (see chapter IV), following coins have also been found from district Muzaffamagar.

1. Silver, 11. Distt. Muzaffarnagar Adivaraha 9, Bull and Horseman [Sri Samant Deva] 1; E.I.C. Farukhabad Oblique milling 1. Disposition : Returned. T.T.R. No. 6, 1901-02.
2. Shahpur Saidan Silver, 23. Akbar 1; shahjahan 17 [Akbarabad, Burhanpur, Daulatabad 1067-31 Surat (3) 1055; Gulkanda, Multan 1040-3, Akbarabad (9) 1041]; Aurangzed 5 [Akbarabad r. y. 14, Tatta 1098-30, Surat] Disposition : Lucknow 2, Calcutta 1, returned 20. T.T.R. No. 3, 1904-05.
3. Barh or Baghra Silver, 7, Copper, 20. Muhammad Shah II 3 Dehli 710; Tughlaq Shah I 2 Dehli 720, Deogiri 721; Muhammad III Tughlaq 2 Satagaon 729. Balban 6, Muhammad Shah II 14 708. Disposition : Lucknow 5, returned 22. T.T.R. No. 14, 1904-05.
4. Silver, 14. Distt. Muzaffamagar Ahmad Shah I Shahjahanabad; Muhammad Shah I 1140-11; shah' Alam II 12 [Najibabad 1196-23, Shahjahanabad 1180-8, 1184-12, 1186-13, 14, 1188-16, 1189-17, 1190, 91-18, 1194-21]. Disposition : lucknow 12, Calcutta 1, Lahore 1.
5. Silver, 47. Bhalawa Alamgir II shahjahanabad ahd, 3. Disposition : Lucknow. T.T.R. No. 3, 1921-22.
6. Copper, 177 Distt. Muzaffamagar Yaudheya 2; Kushana 175. Disposition : Not known. T.T.R. No. 5, 1923-24.
7. Billon, 121 Distt. Muzaffamagar Muhammad Shah II 706; Muhammad Tughlaq 727, 732-35, 38. Disposition . Not known. T.T.R. No. 7, 1937-38.

8. Silver, 61 Distt. Muzaffarnagar Muhammad III Tughlaq 727; Shah'Alam II Banaras 1201-28; Shahjahanabad ahd, 1197-25, 1198-25; 1200-28, 29, 1205-32, 1206-33,34; 1207-34,35; 1208-35,36; Najibabad XXX4-22, 1198-26; 1199-26. Disposition : Not known. T.T.R. 20.6.38.
9. Silver, 81 Distt. Muzaffarnagar Muhammad Shah 79 [Dehli Hazrat 699, 702, 6, 10, 11, 13-15; Darul Islam 699, 713; Deogir 714, 15; No mint 35]; Tughlaq Shah I 2 [722,23.] Disposition : Lucknow 8, Delhi 10, Calcutta 3, Ajmer 1, Jaipur 8, Trivandrum 5, University of allahabad 3, Poona 7, Ashutosh Museum 7, Sale 28, returned 1. T.T.R. No. 4, 1953-54.
10. Sliver, 20 Mukalanpur Shah'Alsm II 18 [Bareli 1211, 13, 16-20/37; shahjahanabad 1209-37; Farrukhabad 1192-19; Najibabad 1206-32, 1215-41]; Muhammad Akbar II 2 Shahjahanabad ahd, 1223-2. Disposition : Lucknow 3, Delhi 8, Calcutta 2, sale 7. T.T.R. No. 3, 1954-55.
11. Gold, 1; Sliver, 34 Jansath Farrukhsiyar 1 Shahjahanabad r.y. 2; Shahjahan 1; Muhammad Shah 33 [Shahjahanabad r.y. 23, 25, 1157-27, 1158-27, 28.]. Disposition : Lucknow 1, Gauhati 1, Calcutta 4, Bombay 6, Gawaliar 3, Nagpur 2, Banglore 3, Bhuvaneshvar 1, Banares University 3, Rajkot 4, Poona 1, sale 6. T.T.R. No. 4, 1967-68.
12. Silver, 7 Sambhala Haira Jahangir 1 Jahangimagar 18 shahrewar; Shahjahan 4 [Tatta 1062-26; Lahor r.y. 12; Surat r.y. 23, 1066-30]; Aurangzeb 2 surat. Disposition : Delhi 1, Calcutta 2, Bombay 2, Banglore 1, Banares 1. T.T.R. No. 5, 1967-68.
13. Copper, 32 Garhi Akbar Akbarabad 4 Khurdad; Urdu zafar qarin 1000; Ilanabas r.y. 31; Delhi Neem 46 Bahman; Sambhal Nim; Namol

(26) 968, 75, 77, 79, 84, 96, 1001, 3, 5. Disposition : Lucknow 4, Delhi 14, Calcutta 4, Bombay 4, Banares University 4, Sale 2. T.T.R. No. 6, 1967-68.

14. Silver, 18; Silver Alloy 22. Kinori Spalapatideva 3 811; Samantadeva 14 812; Ohind King 1. Bhojadeva. Disposition : Lucknow 8, Varanasi 2, Kalpi 2, Hardwar 1, Gorakhpur 2, Banda 2, Lucknow University 2, Aligarh 1, Allahabad University 2, Bombay 1, Sale 115. T.T.R. No. 2, 1976-77.

* A.K. Srivastava; Coin Hoards of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 1980 pp. 41,53,55,71,122,185,161,164,183,185,206

Appendix-III Inscriptions

During the course of our exploration we could not locate any Sanskrit/Pali inscriptions except some stone slabs bearing Arabic and Persian inscriptions. (see Chapter III). Here are some more inscriptions from district Muzaffarnagar.

Arabic and Persian Inscription ¹

Two records from a tomb at Majhera, District Muzaffarnagar from Epitaphs of Sayyid Chhajju who died in A.H. 999 (AD. 1591). The two inscription of Shah Jahan from Sambalhera, District Muzaffarnagar, identical in purport, mention Sayyid Makhan son of Sayyid Baha-ud-din as having constructed two mosques in A.H. 1041 (AD. 1631-32)

Sur, Inscription,² District Muzaffarnagar. An inscription of Islam Shah from Kairana assigns the construction of a mosque to Shaikh Harun, son of Shaikh Haji, in A.H. 958 (1551 AD). It was inscribed by Abdullah, son of Abdul-Aziz, Mufti of *gasba*. A new but damaged, inscription of Muhammed Shah from the same place records the construction of a mosque by Shaikh-Makan (?) son of Khwaja (?) in A.H. 961 (A.D. 1553-54).

Inscription, District Muzaffarnagar, An inscription from Kairana states that Sahib Sultan, the mother of Shaikh Fudail, built a mosque in A.H. 1027 (A.D. 1617-18). For meeting the expenses of the Muadhdhin (Caller-to-prayers) oil for the lamp & carpets, etc. She endowed the income from the well situated in a village named Muhammadpur, as well as from sixty-seven 'pucca-bighas' of the land of her own purchase and bequeathed six shops for the allowance of the attendants of the mosque.

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1. Information from the superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions of the Survey. Indian Archaeology 1962-63. A Review, ed. by A Ghosh New Delhi, p. 62.
 2. Indian Archaeology 1962-63. A Review, ed. by B.B. Lal, New Delhi, p. 60 pp

Inscriptions³ of the Mughals, District Muzaffarnagar. An inscription of Jahangir from Gangoh assigns inscriptions of Shah Jahan dated A.H. 1040, (A.D: 1630-31) from Kairana, records the construction of a mosque by Padmawati who is described as "Maryam (Mary) of the age and Rabia Basri (a pious lady of renown) of the time". Another inscription of the same emperor from the same place assigns the construction of a mosque to Shaikh Nasib in A.H. 1062 deoband records that a Jami mosque was constructed by Abdul-Moalial-Ulmani through the efforts of Jahangir Quli Khan, the Faujdar in A.H. 1078 (Ad 1667-68). Another inscription of the same emperor from Thana-Bhawan (Dist. Muzaffarnagar assigns the erection of the mosque to Shaikh-Ahmad in A.H. 114 (A.D. 1702-3)

Khatauli, in tehsil Jansadh, 19 km., south from Muzaffarnagar, possesses four large Jain temples, and a large *sarai* built by Shah Jahan, as recorded in a Persian inscription⁴ over the entrance gate.

3. Ibid, p. 61

4. A. Fuhrer, op.cit, p. 13

Glossary

Agyatvasa	- Living anonymously in exile
Amil	- Under the mughals, a revenue-collector
Bhur	- Bed sandy soil
Baradari	- Building open on all sides
Baoli	- A stepped masonry well
Banger	- High land
Dholak	- A small drum
Fateha	- Muslim prayer
Gurukula	- Residential educational institution at guru's own place.
Garhi	- A mud fortress
Hajj	- Pilgrimage to Mecca
Havan	- Five sacrifice
Iqta	- A grant of land made by Sultan
Jagir	- Land or villages given by state as a reward for services
Kankar	- Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime.
Khadar	- Low land near river
Mahal	- Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue
Mohalla	- Residential locality
Musafirkhana	- Inn
Nazul	- The land belonging to government situated within municipal area
Paith	- Weekly market
Pradhan	- Head of gaon panchayat
Qanungo	- Petty revenue officer
Reh	- Saline efflorescence
Sarkar or Sirkar	- A sub-division of the subah, a district in pre-British days
Subah	- Province in pre-British days
Tappa	- A unit of land revenue administration, Smaller than pargana.

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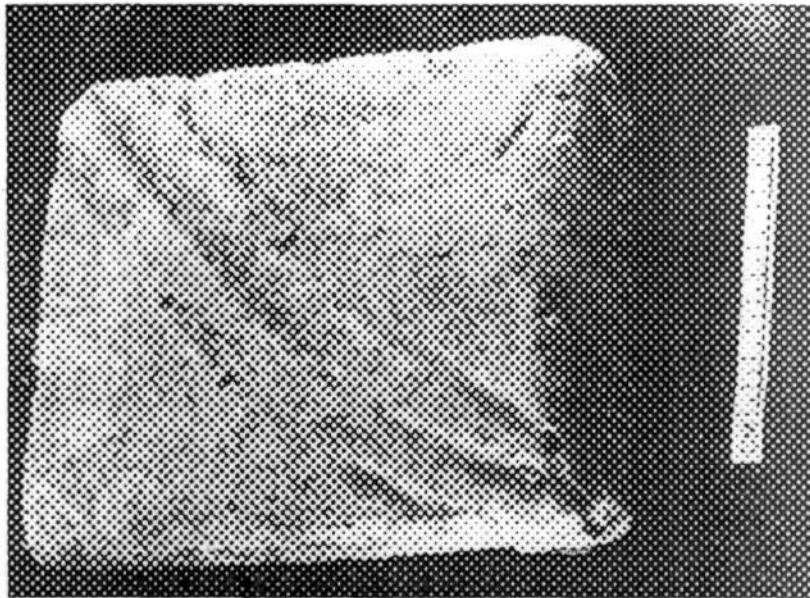
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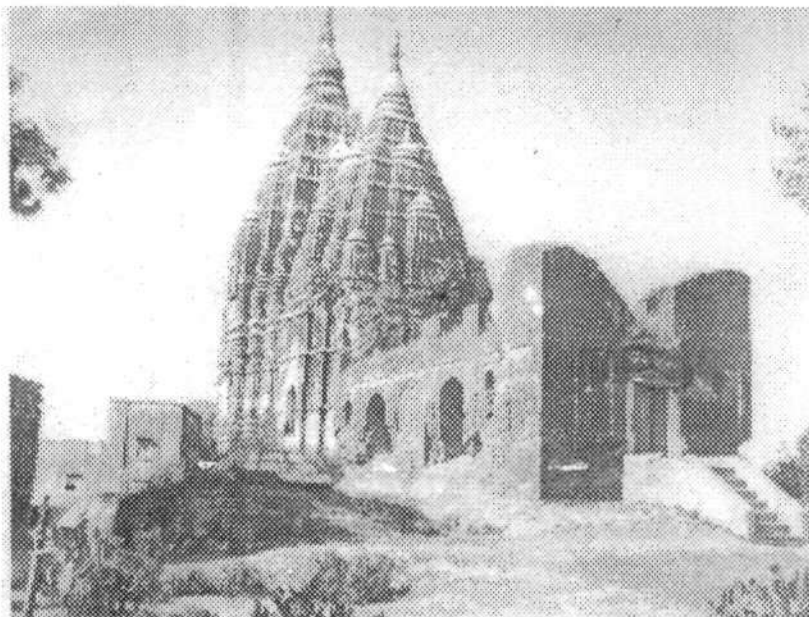
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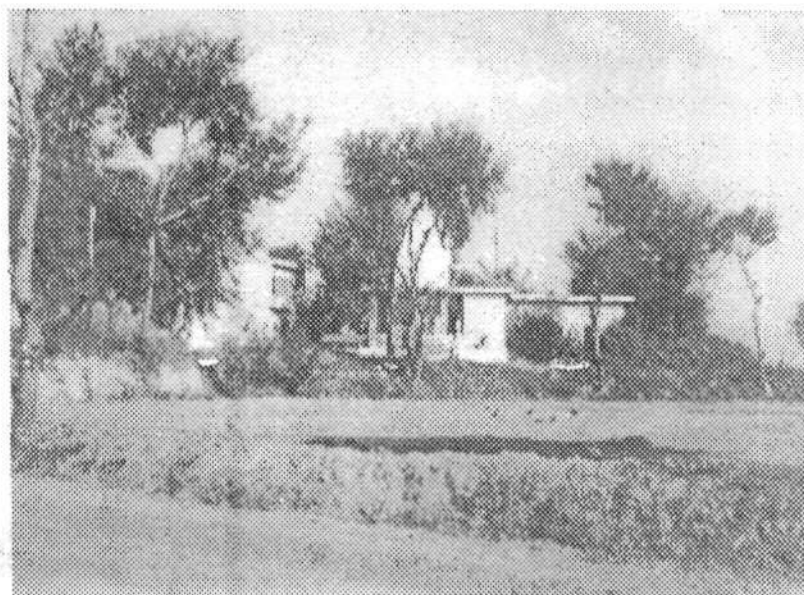
Plate – I



I-A Wedge-Shaped Brick

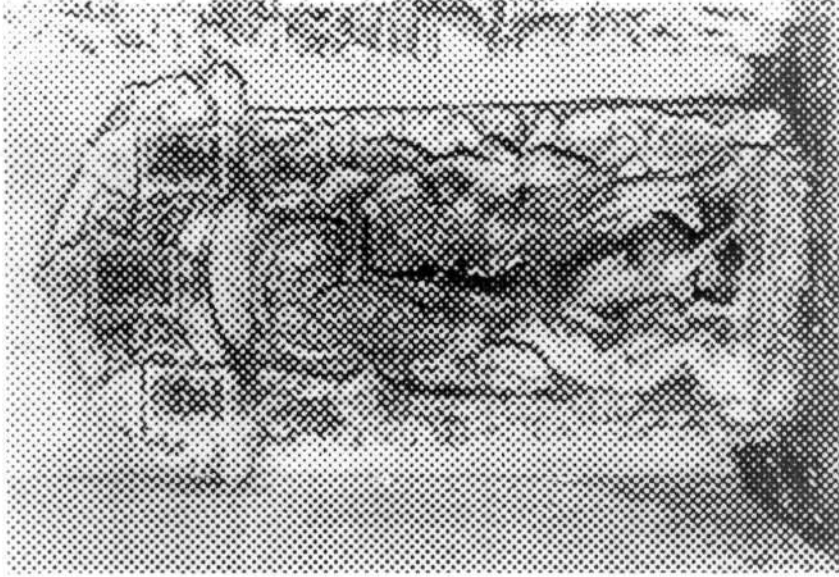


I-B Thakurdwara

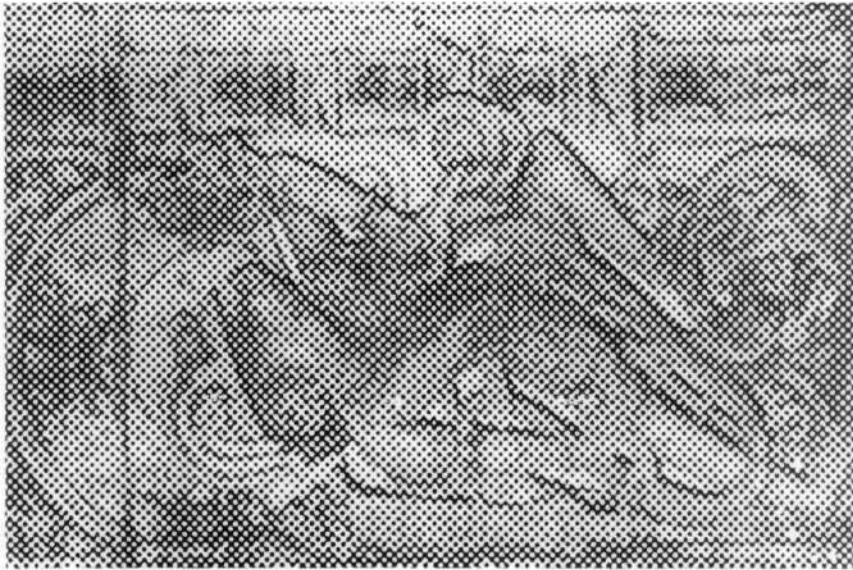


I-C Khanjhanpur mound and Temple

Plate – II



II-C Shiva-Parvati

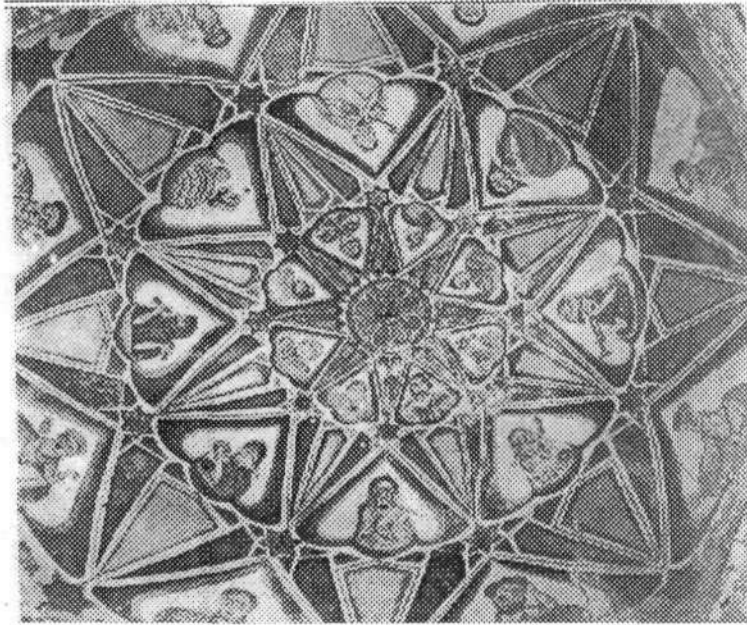


II-B Varaharaja

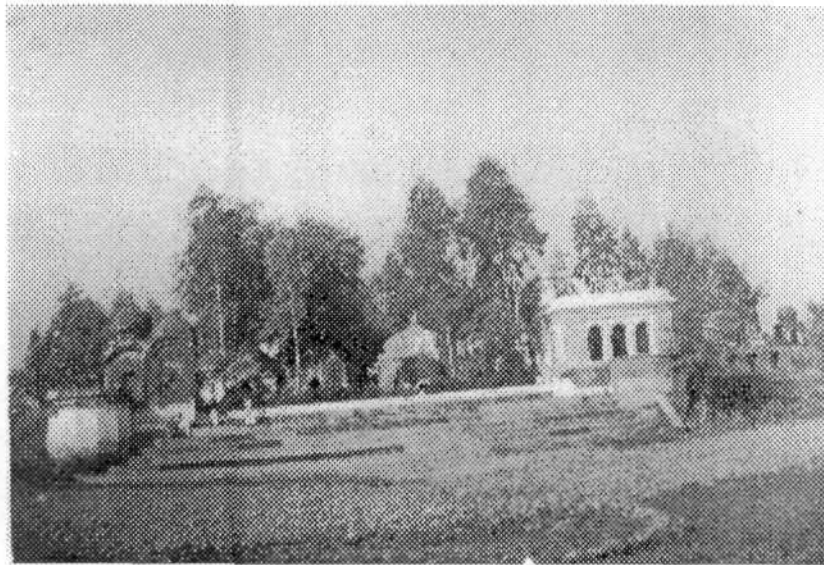


II-A Balarama

Plate – III



III-A Satia

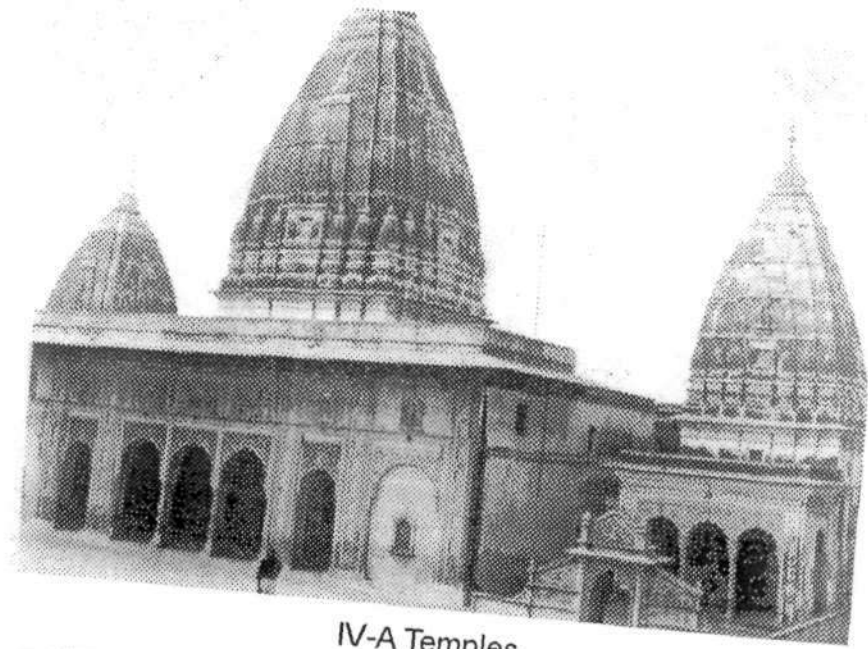


III-B Tank

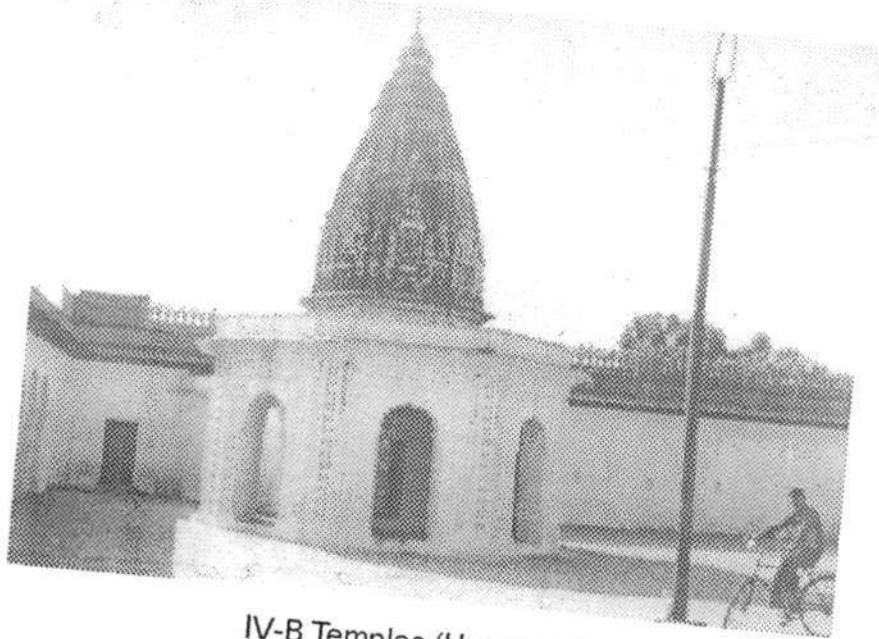


III-C Bawandwari

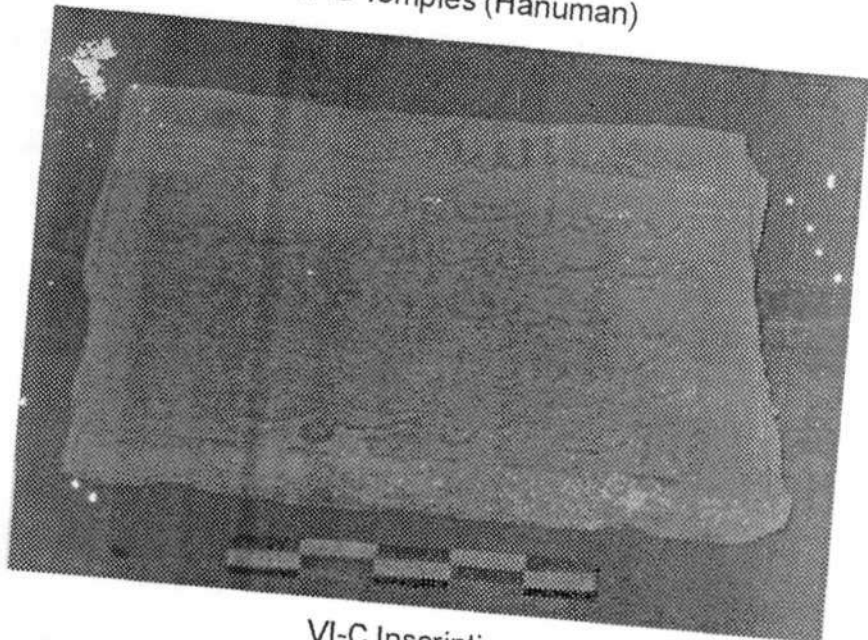
Plate – IV



IV-A Temples

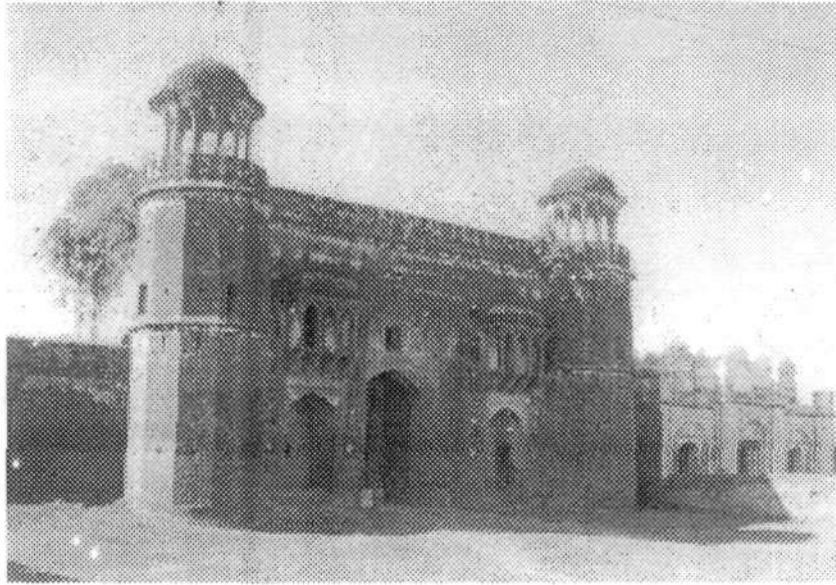


IV-B Temples (Hanuman)

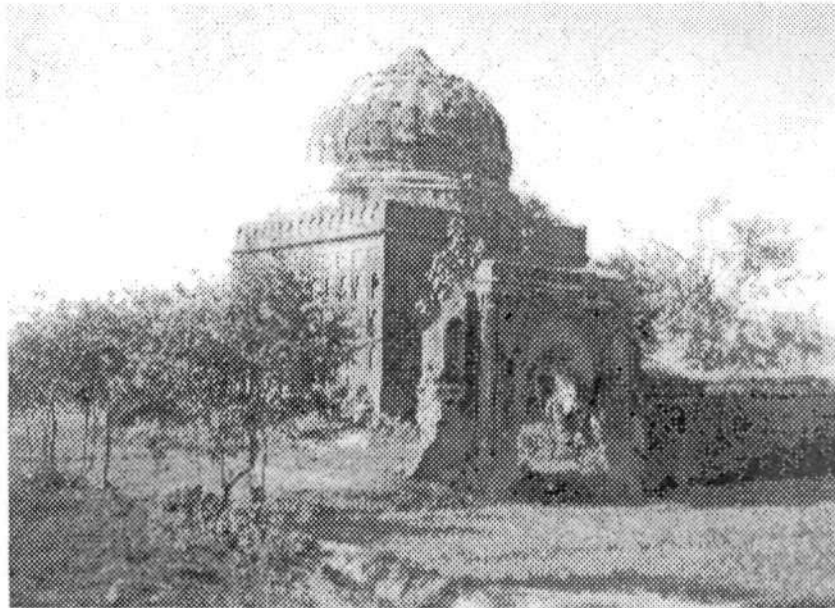


VI-C Inscription

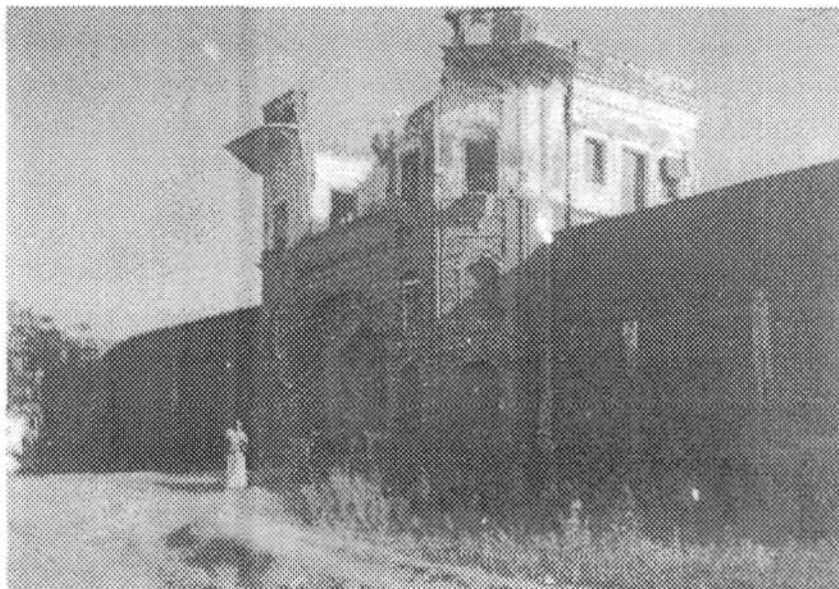
Plate – V



V-A Darwaza



V-B Maquabra

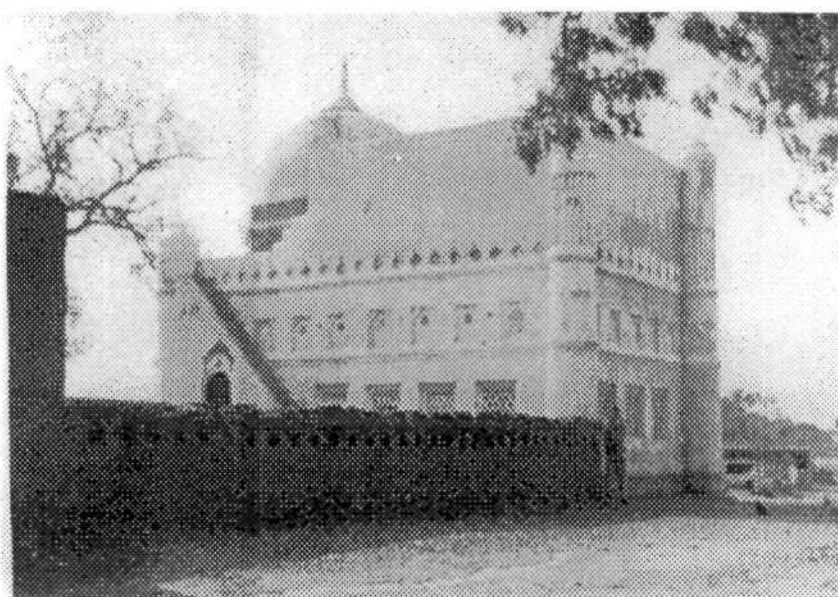


V-C Fortress

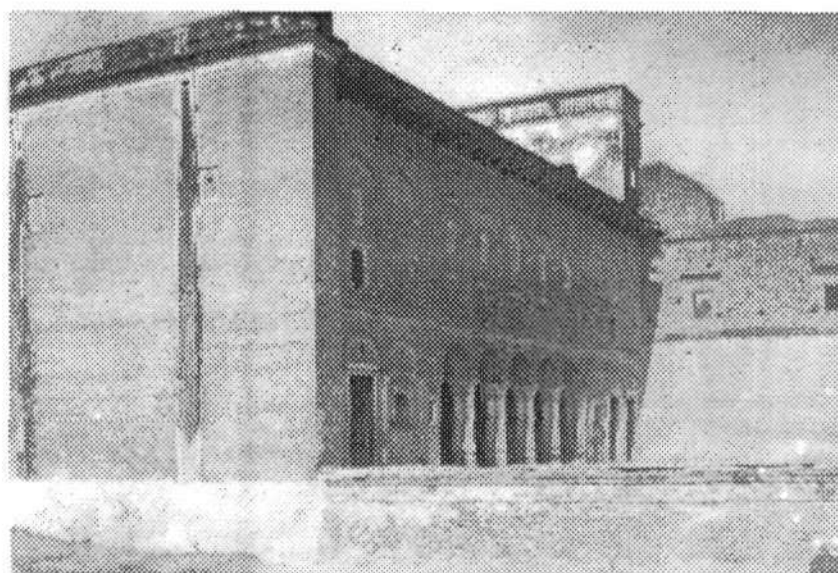
Plate – VI



VI-A Temple (Kaliji)

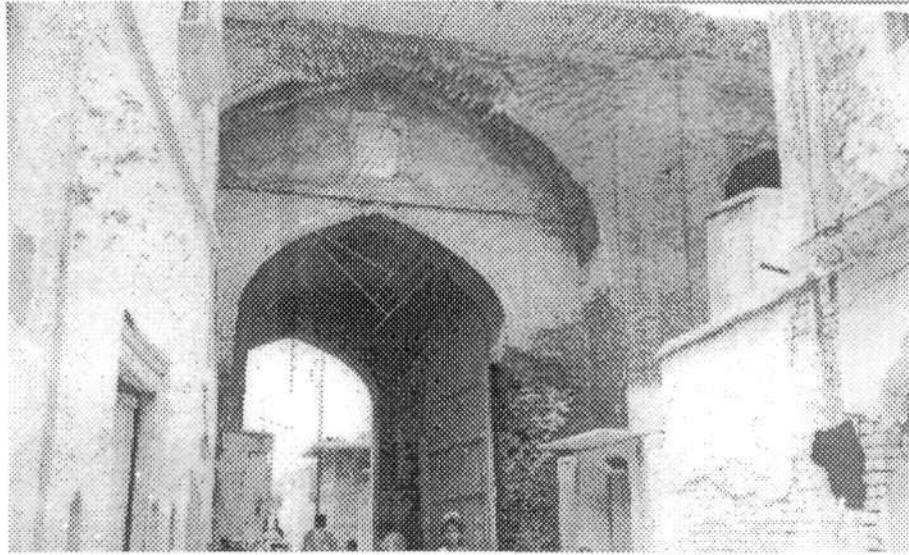


VI-B Tomb

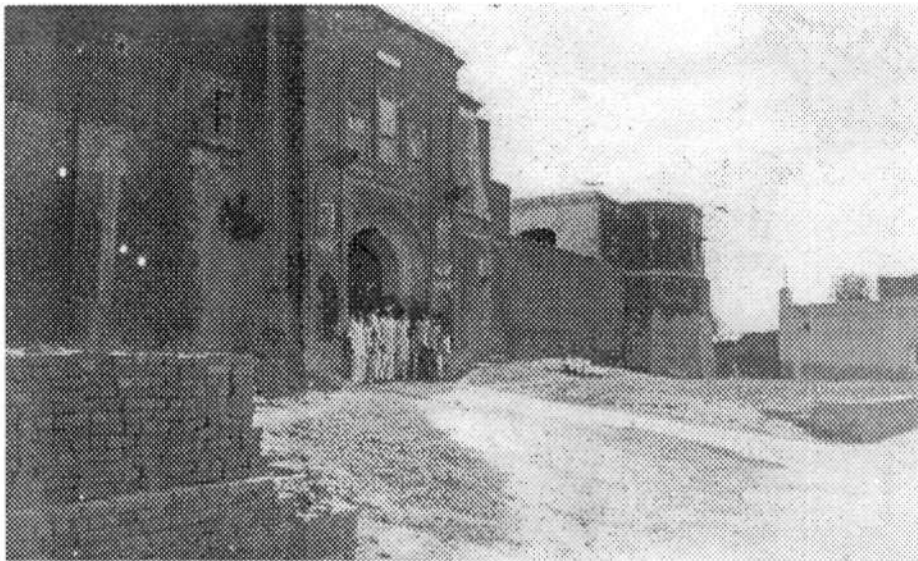


VI-C Chaupal

Plate – VII



VII-A Sarai

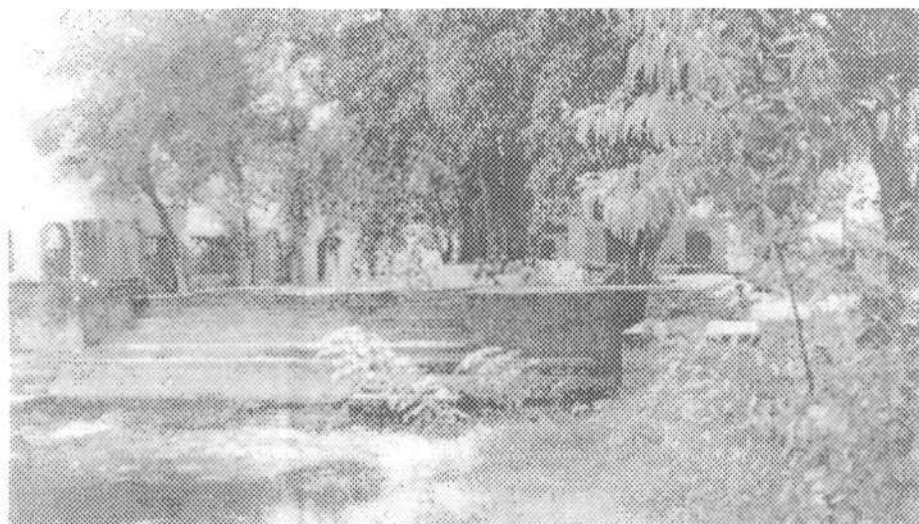


VII-B Rang Mahal

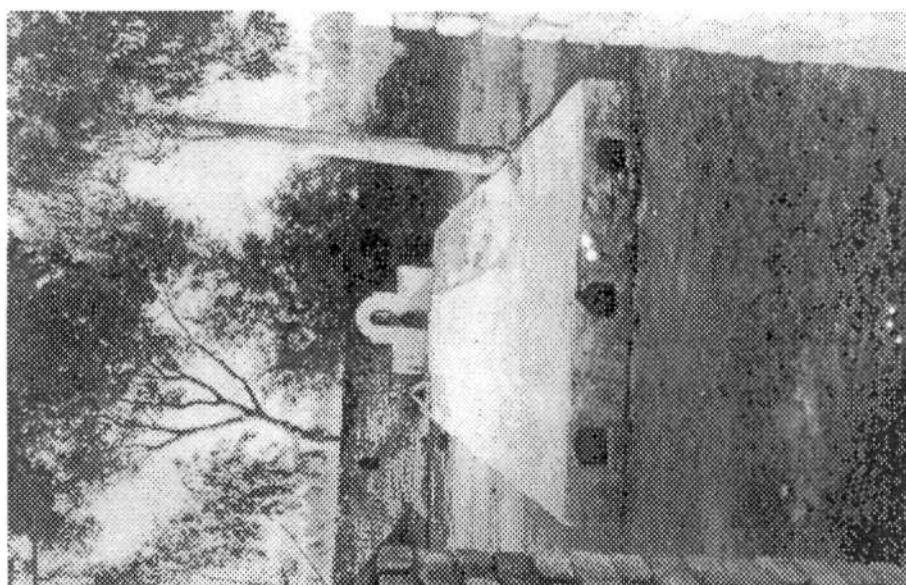


VII-C Maqubara

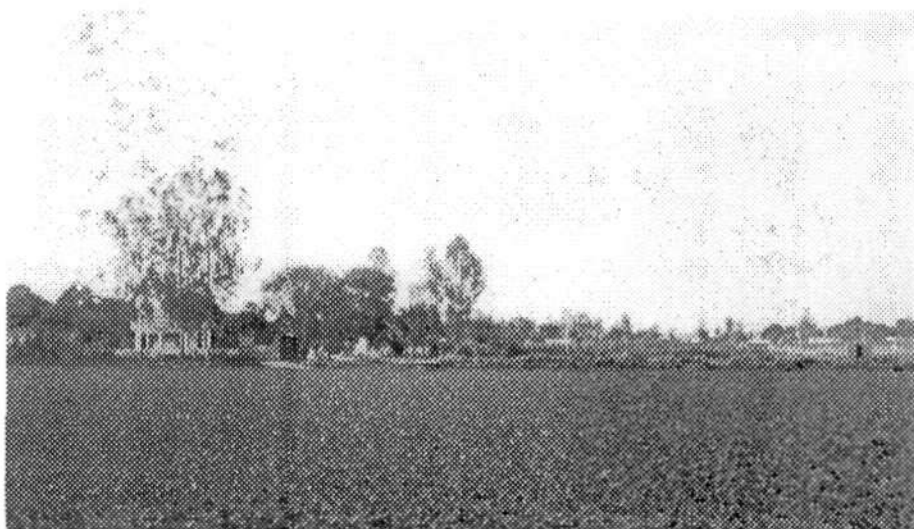
Plate – VIII



VIII-A Tank

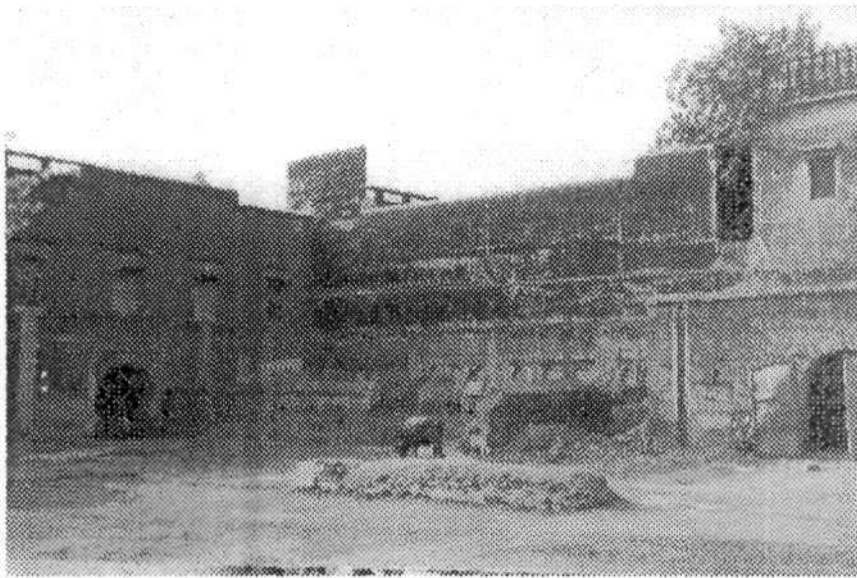


VIII-B Navagazapir

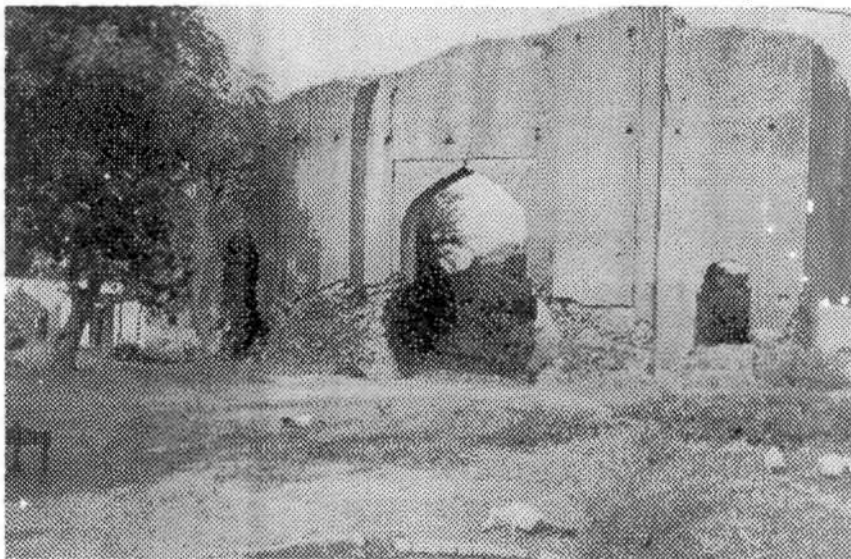


VIII-C Tank

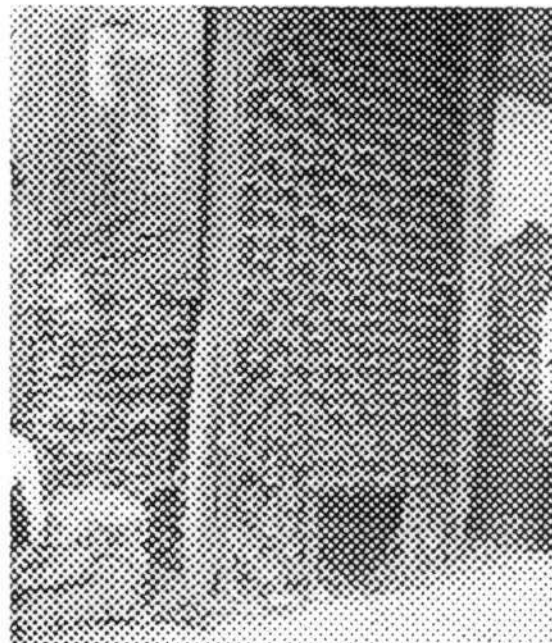
Plate - IX



IX-A Buliding Complex



IX-B Darwaza

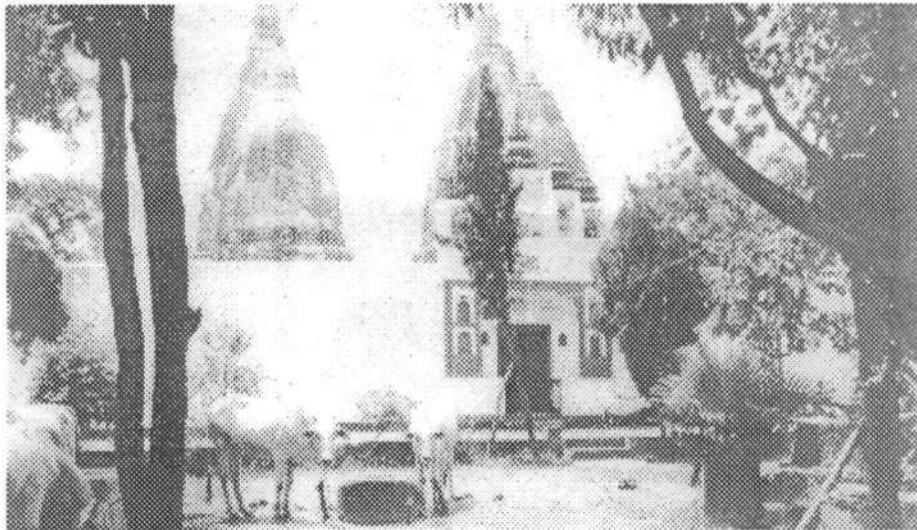


IX-C Killi Darwaza

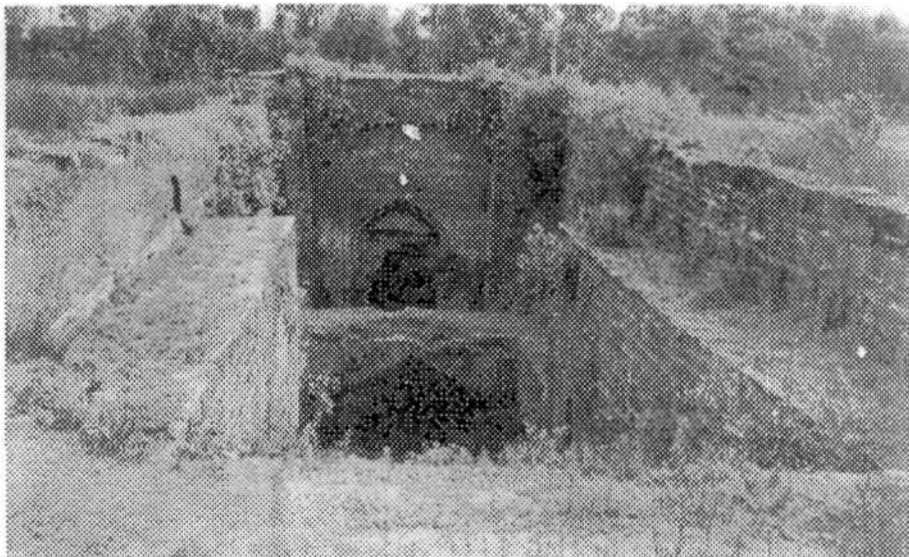
Plate – X



X-A Mazar



X-B Temple

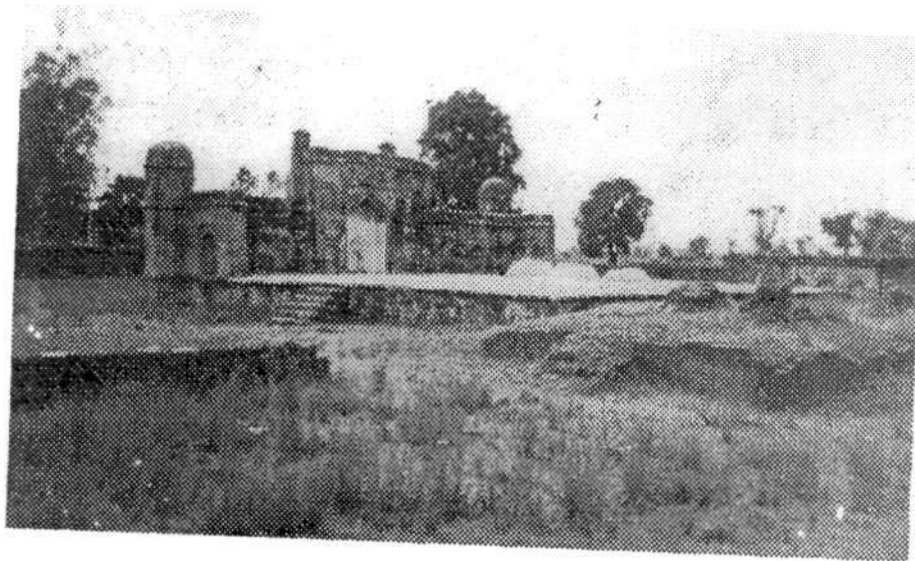


X-C Baoli

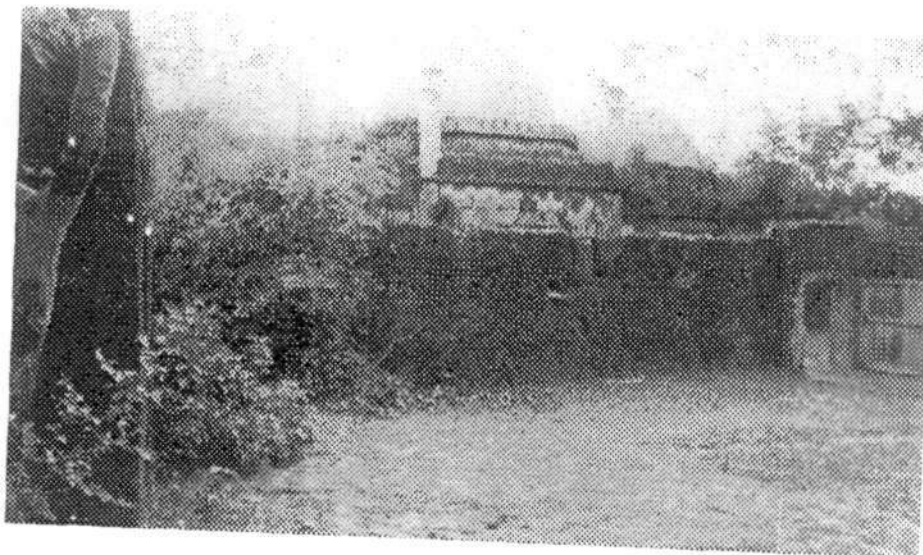
Plate – XI



XI-A Mazar

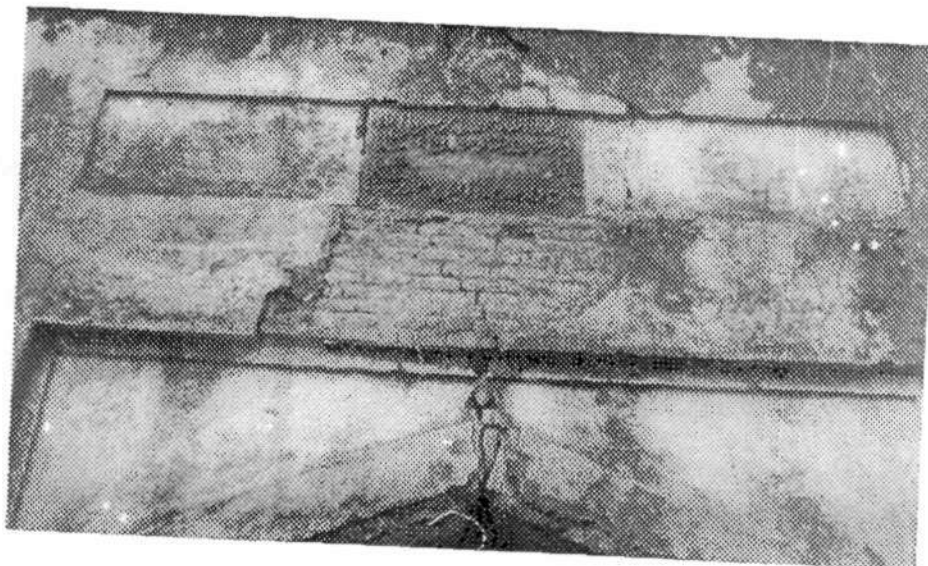


XI-B Mazar

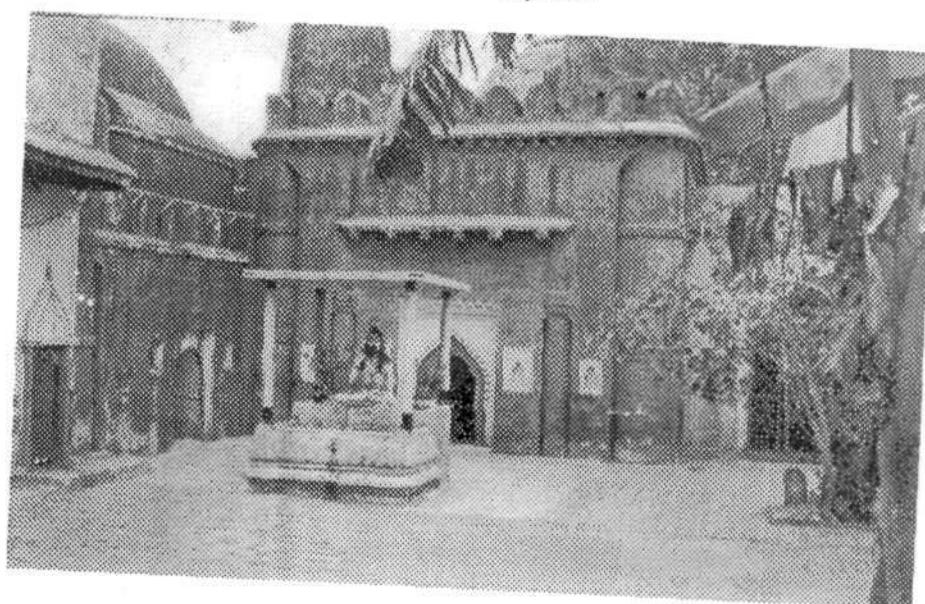


XI-C Mosque

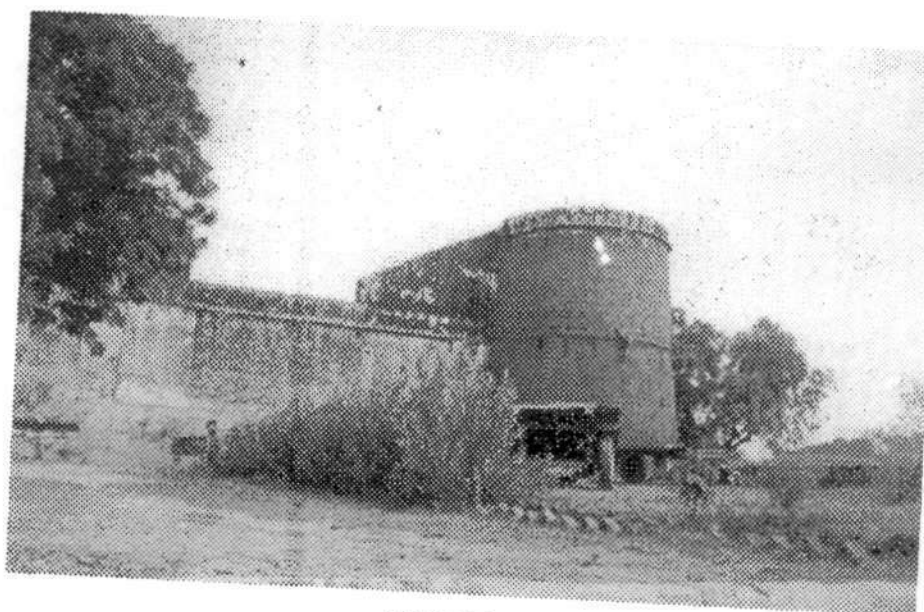
Plate - XII



XII-A Inscription

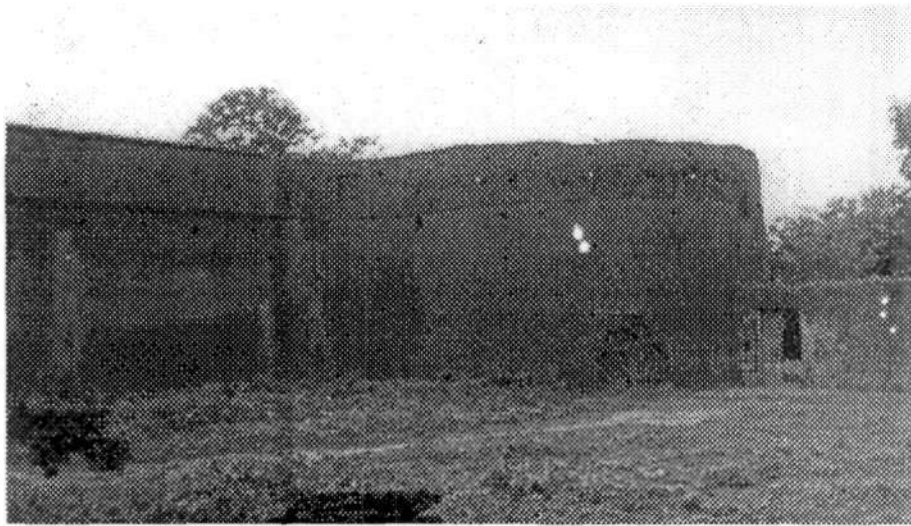


XII-B Tomb

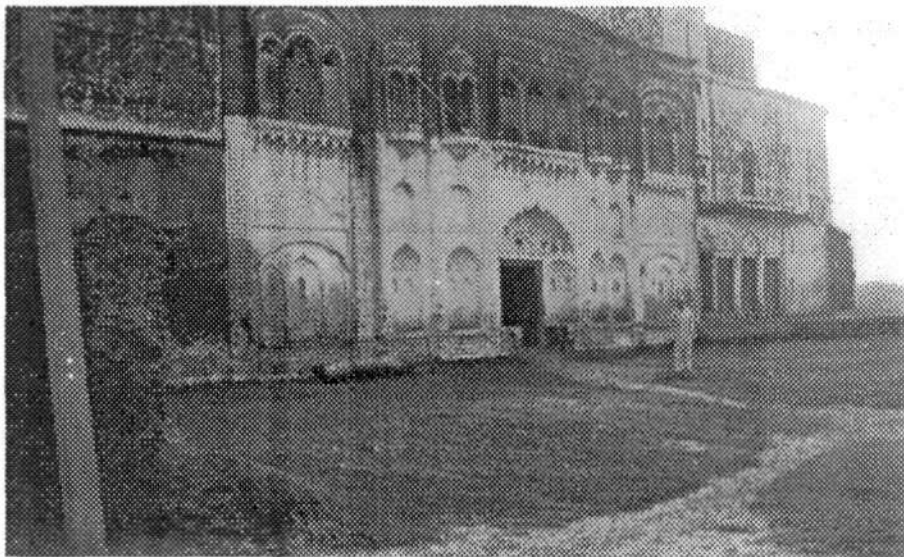


XII-C Fort

Plate – XIII



XIII-A Hauz Kund

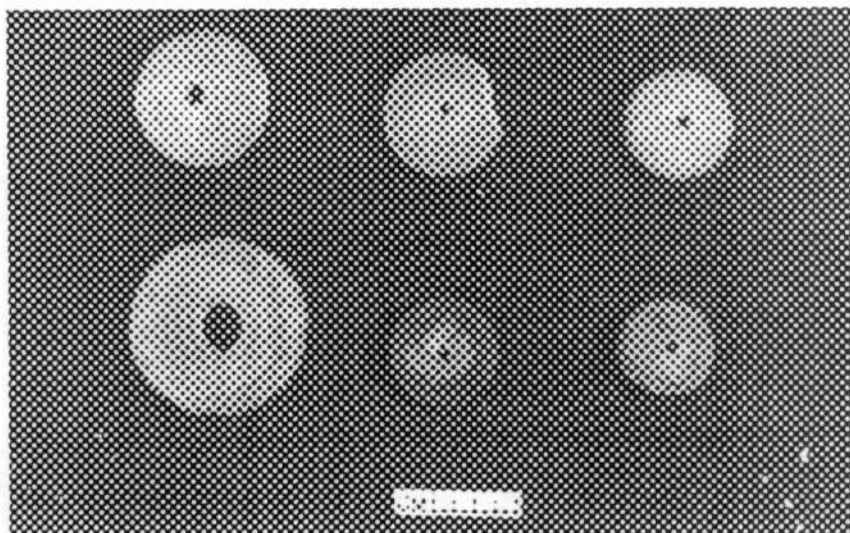


XIII-B Building Complex

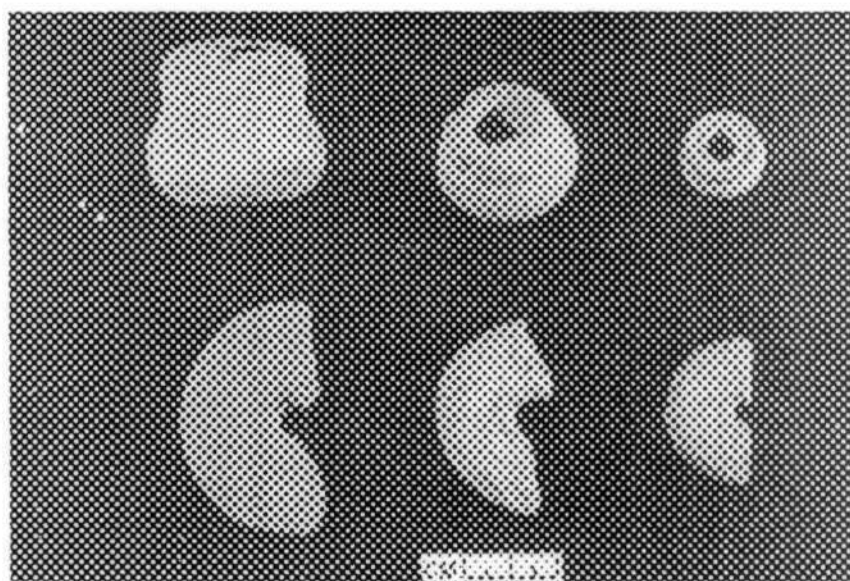


XIII-C Temple

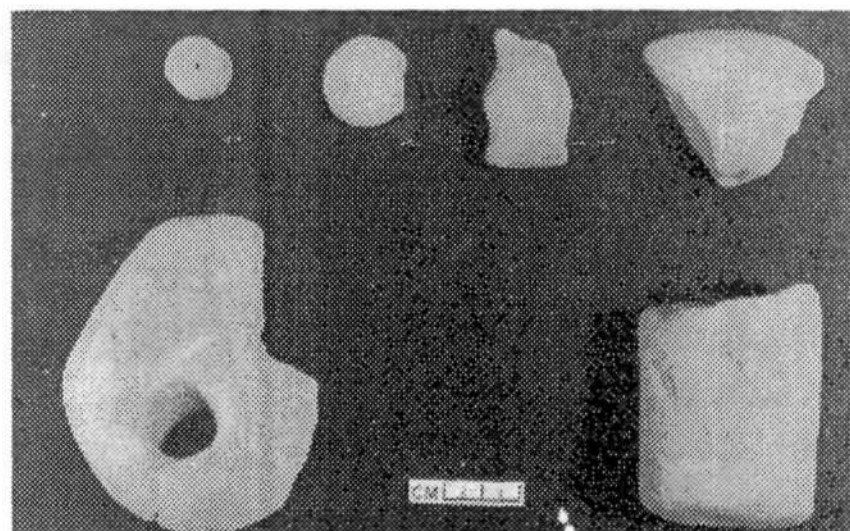
Plate – XIV



XIV-A Terracotta Beads

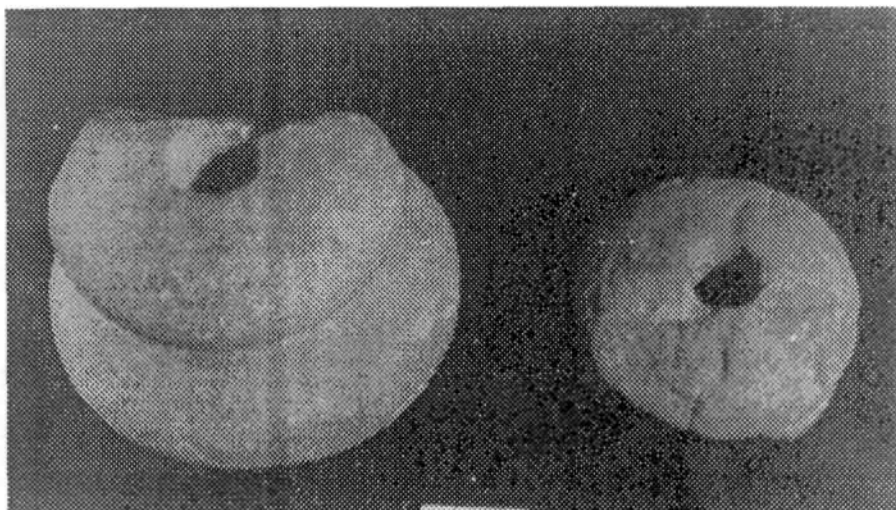


XIV-B Terracotta Beads & Wheels

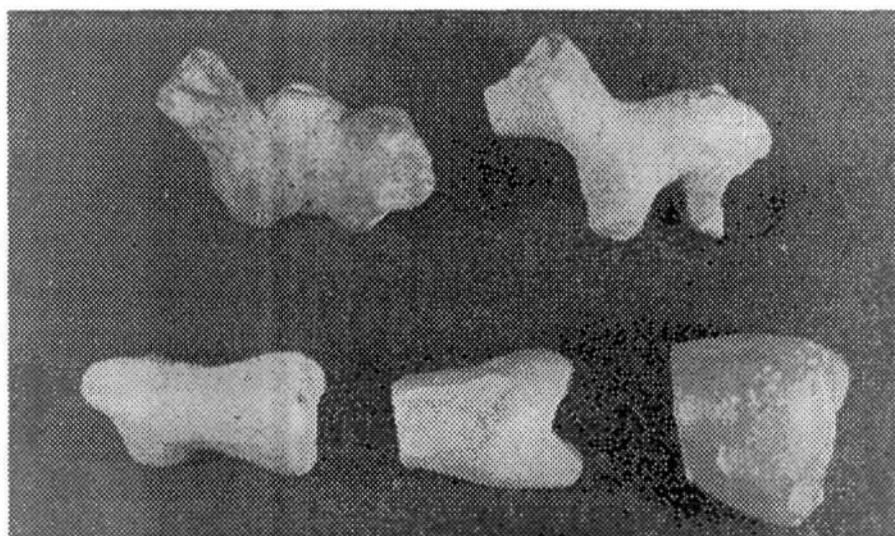


XIV-C Terracotta Objects

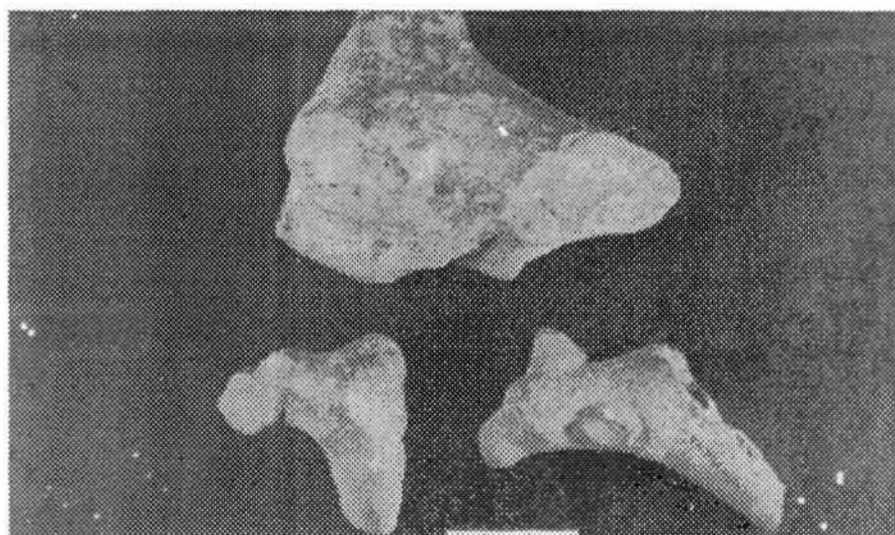
Plate – XV



XV-A Terracotta Dabbers

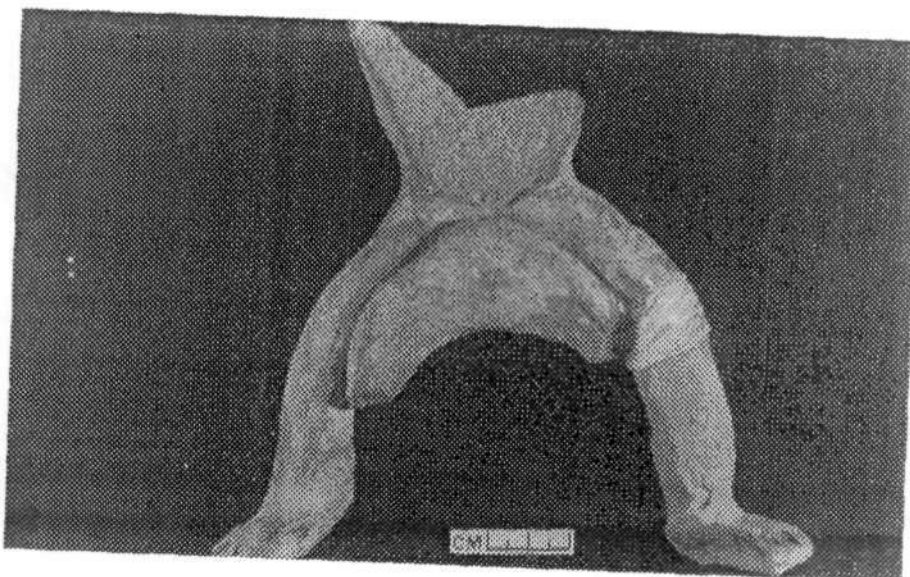


XV-B Terracotta Animal Figurines

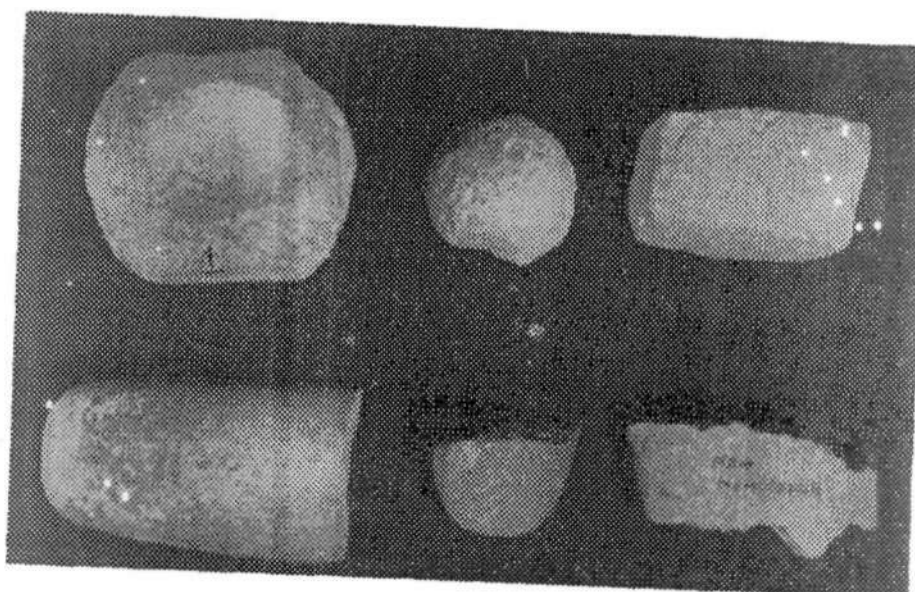


XV-C Terracotta Animal Figurines

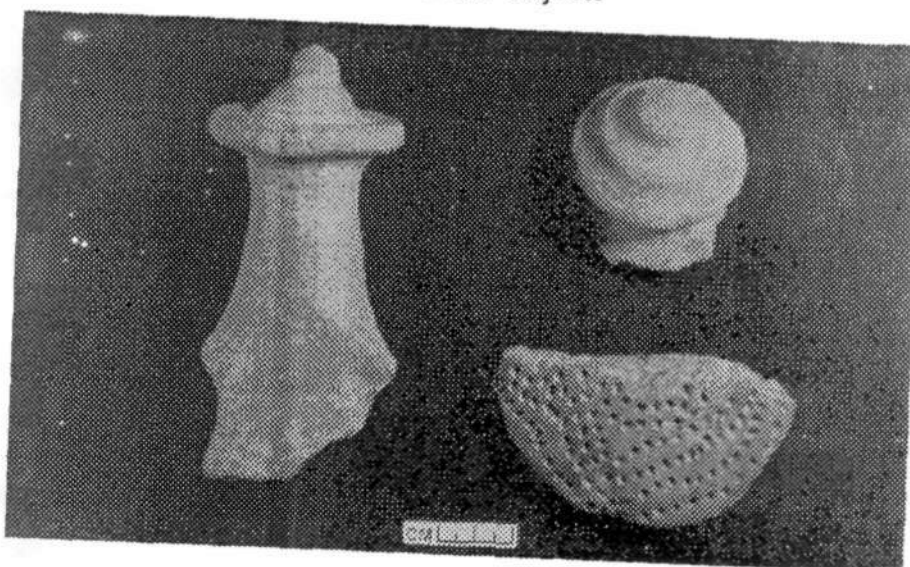
Plate - XVI



XVI-A Human Figurine

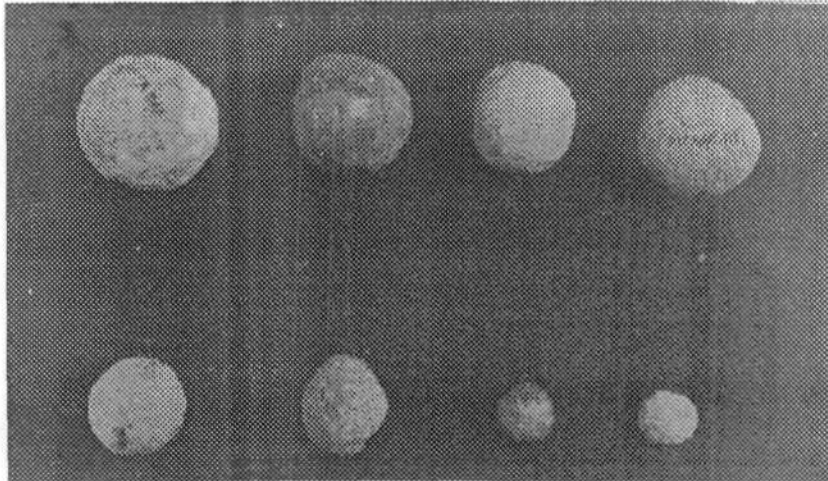


XVI-B Stone Objects

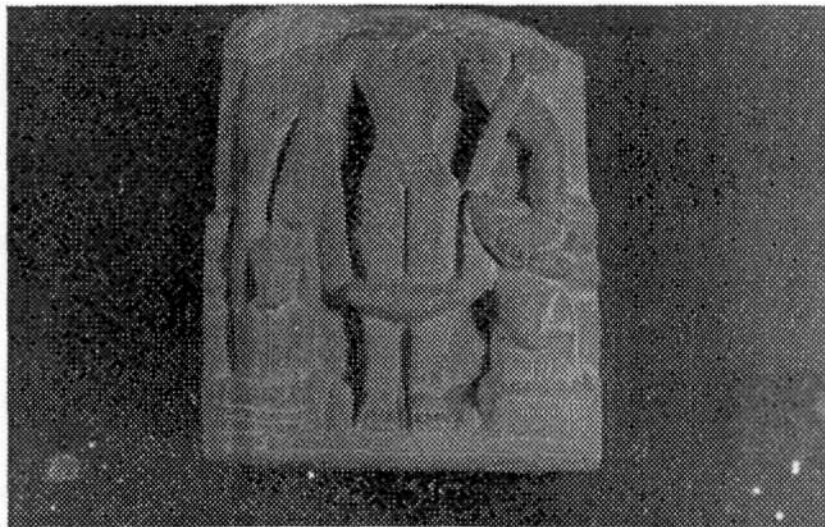


XVI-C Terracotta Objects

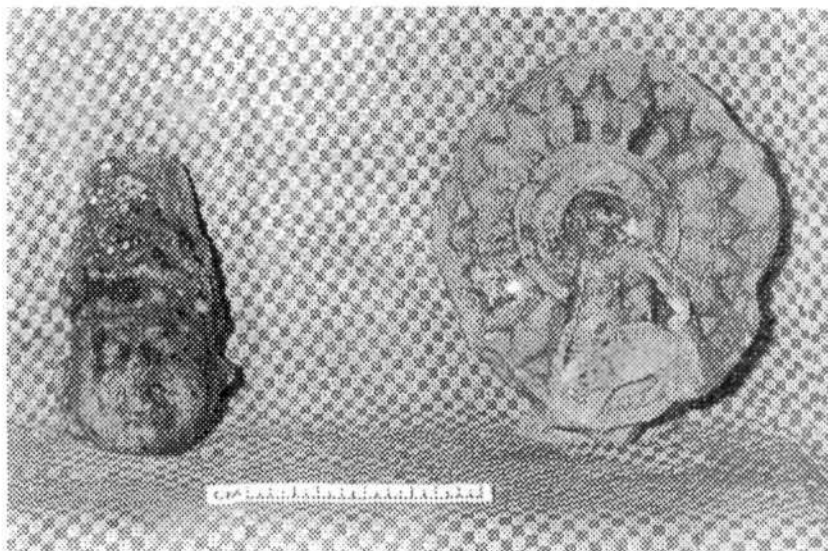
Plate – XVII



XVII-A Terracotta Balls

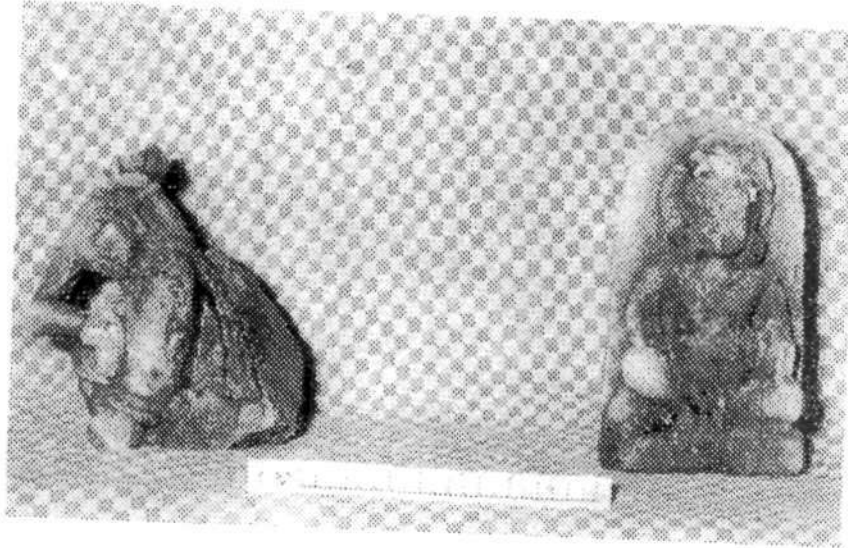


XVII-B Stone Objects



XVII-C Stone Objects (Chakra)

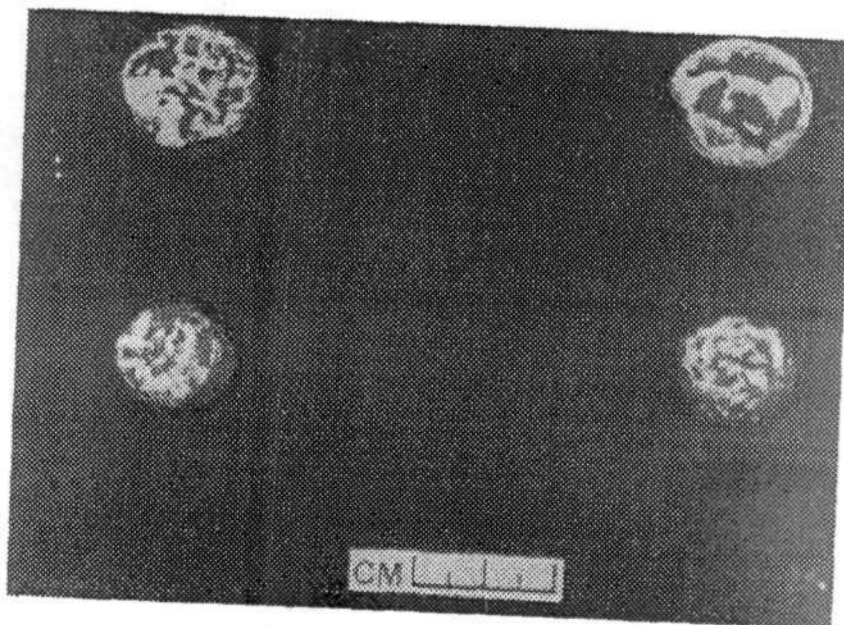
Plate – XVIII



XVIII-A Stone Objects (Seated Lady)

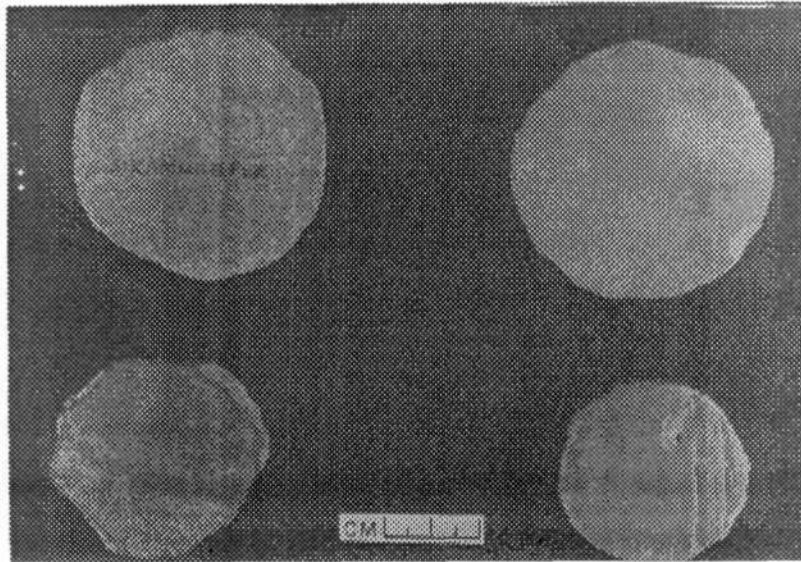


XVIII-B Silver Coins

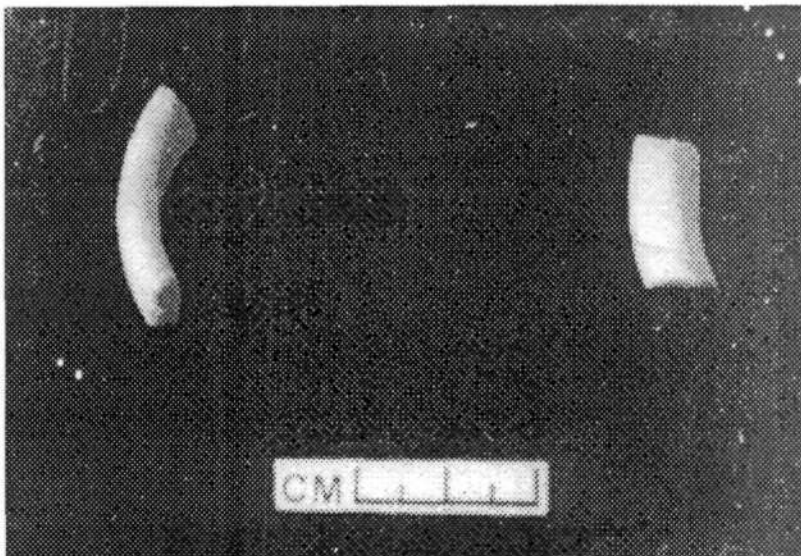


XVIII-C Copper Coins

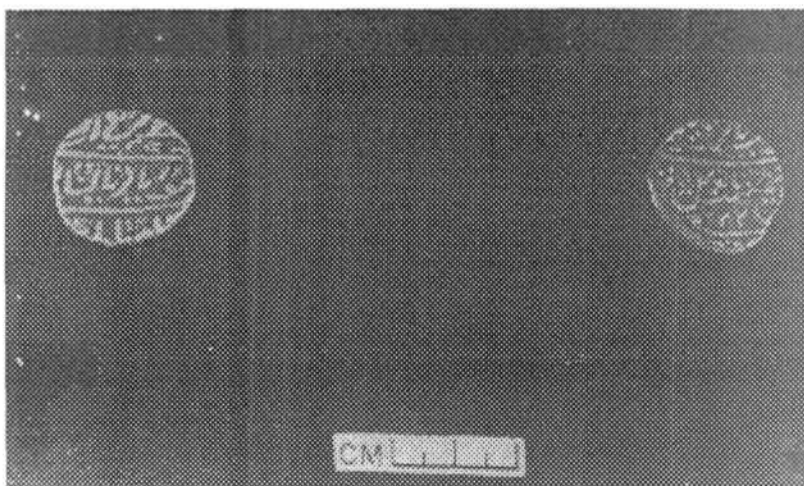
Plate – XIX



XIX-A Pottery Discs



XIX-B Terracotta Bangles

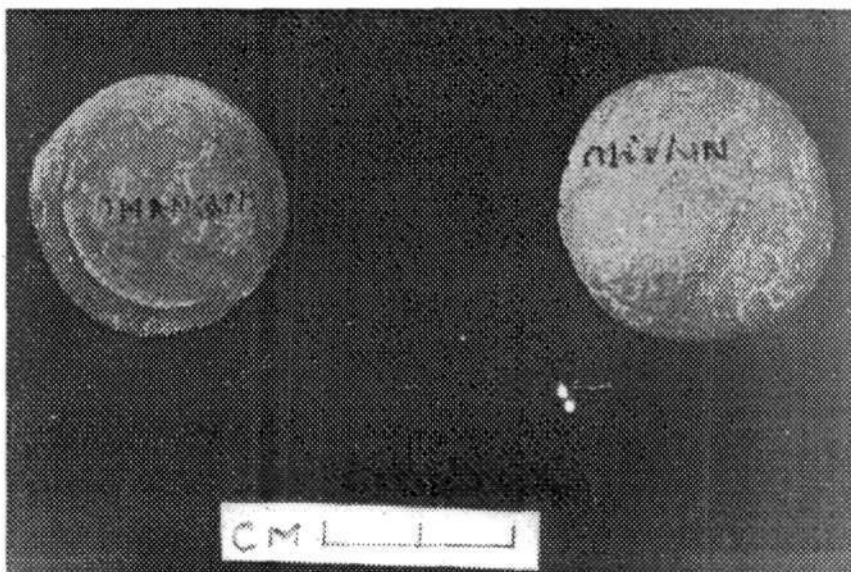


XIX-C Silver Coins (With persian legend)

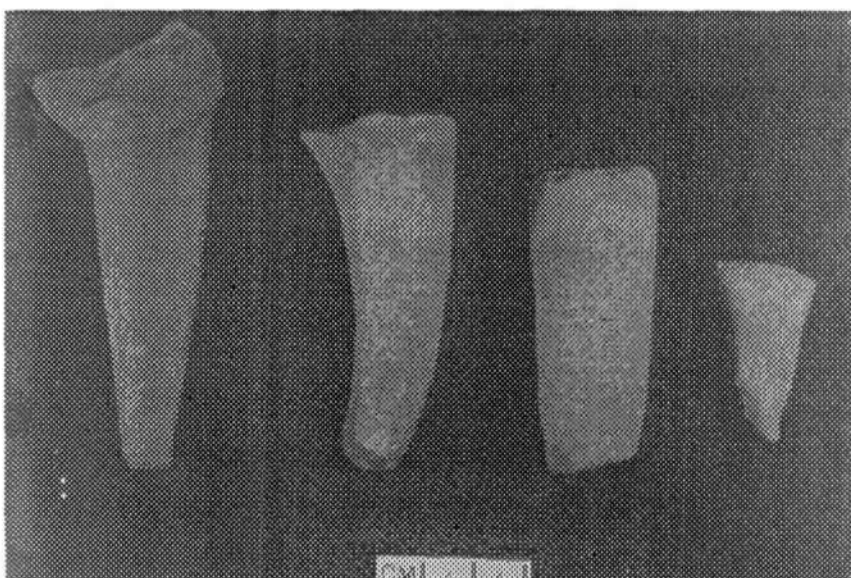
Plate – XX



XX-A Terracotta Coin mould & Seal



XX-B Terracotta Coin mould & Seal

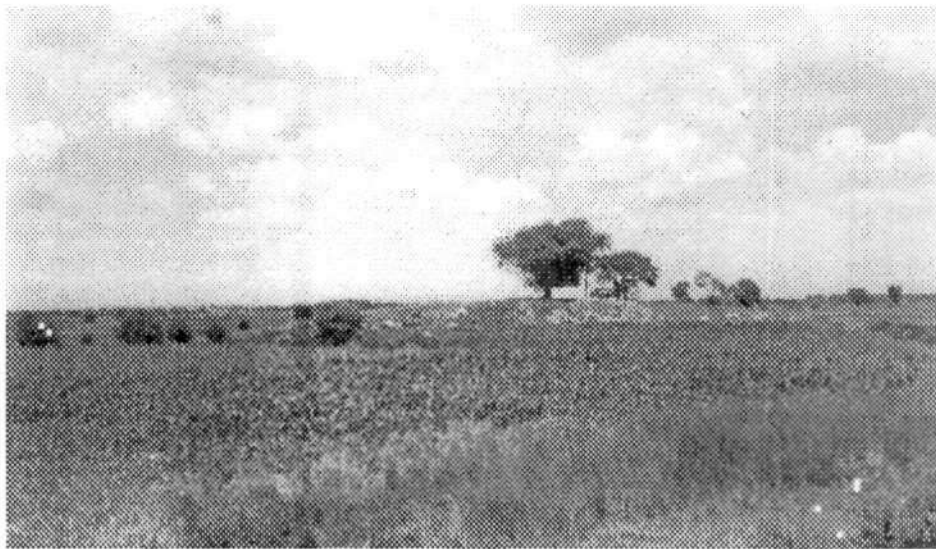


XX-C Terracotta Objects

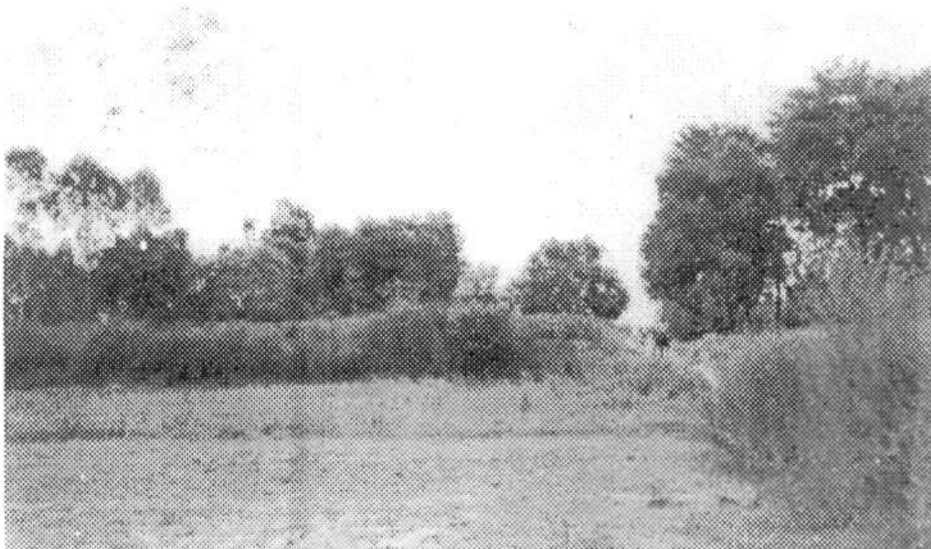
Plate - XXI



XXI-A Niamu mound

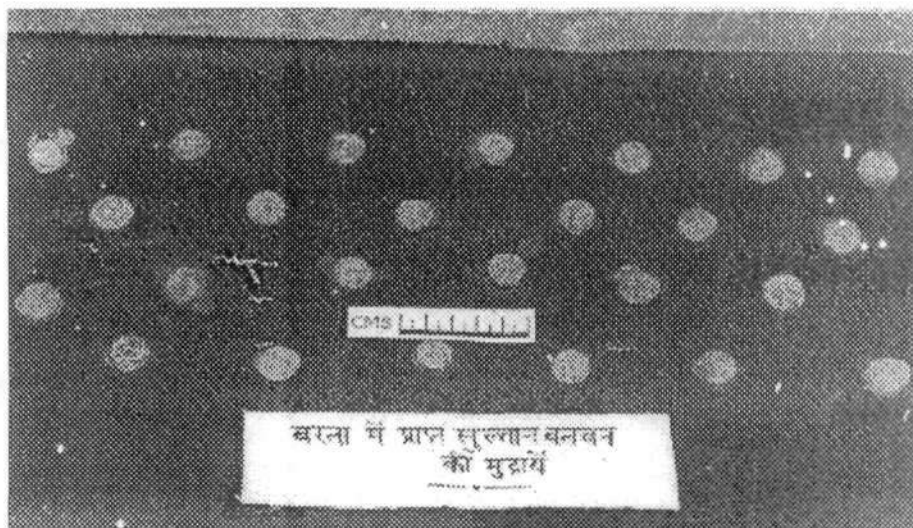


XXI-B Mirapur mound

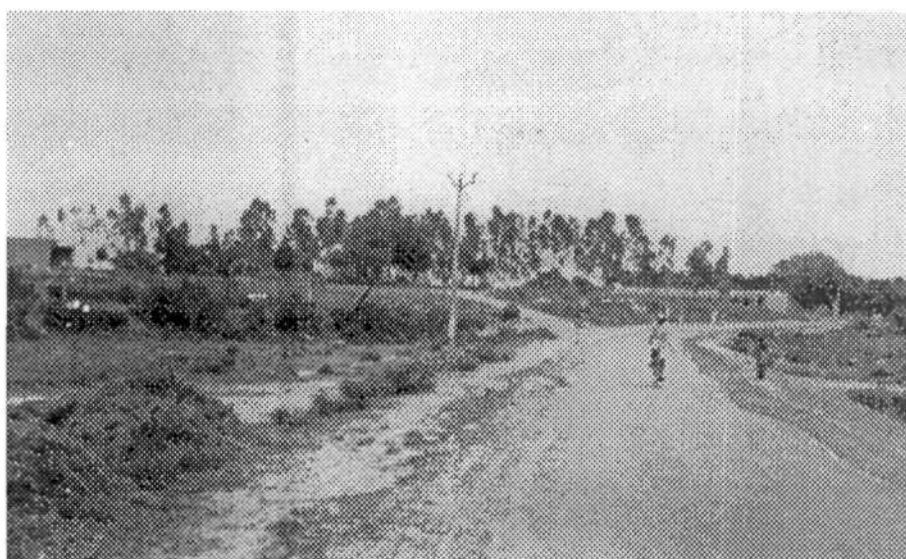


XXI-C Molaherai mound

Plate - XXII



XXII-A Coins (Barla)

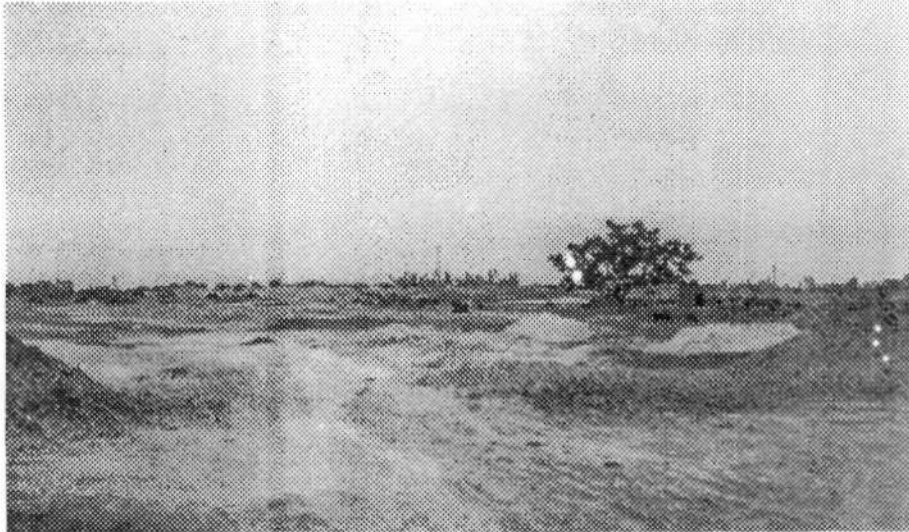


XXII-B Inchauli mound

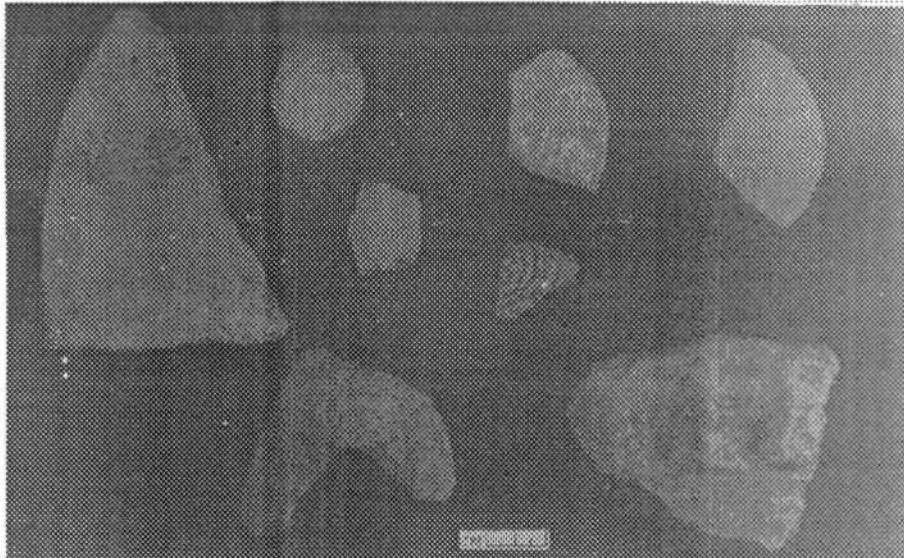


XXII-C Johra mound

Plate - XXIII



XXIII-A Khokni mound

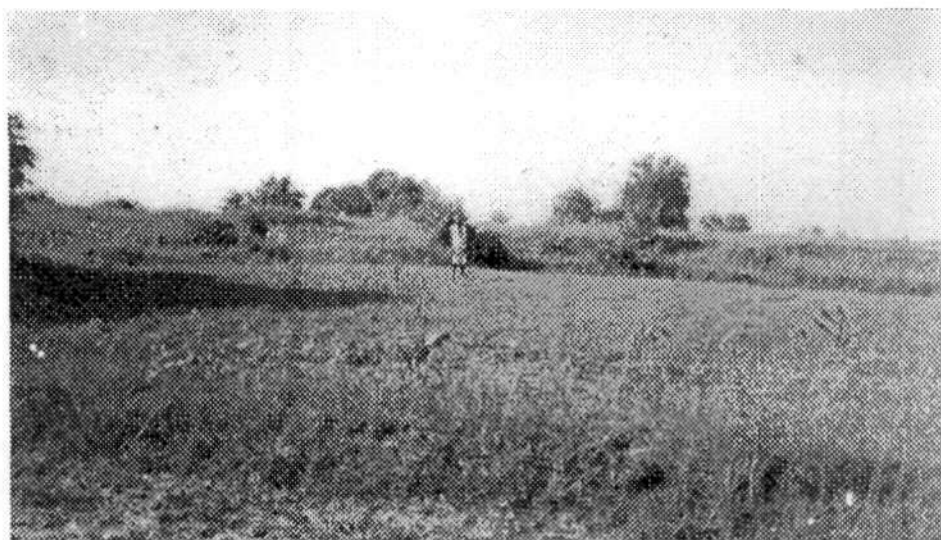


XXIII-B Terracotta Objects

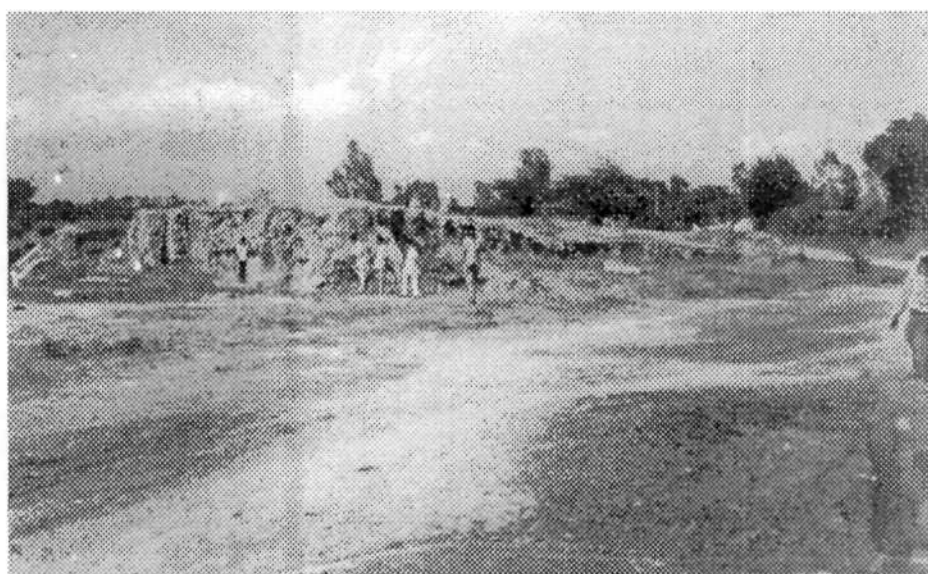


XXIII-C Mubarakpur mound

Plate - XXIV



XXIV-A Nawla mound

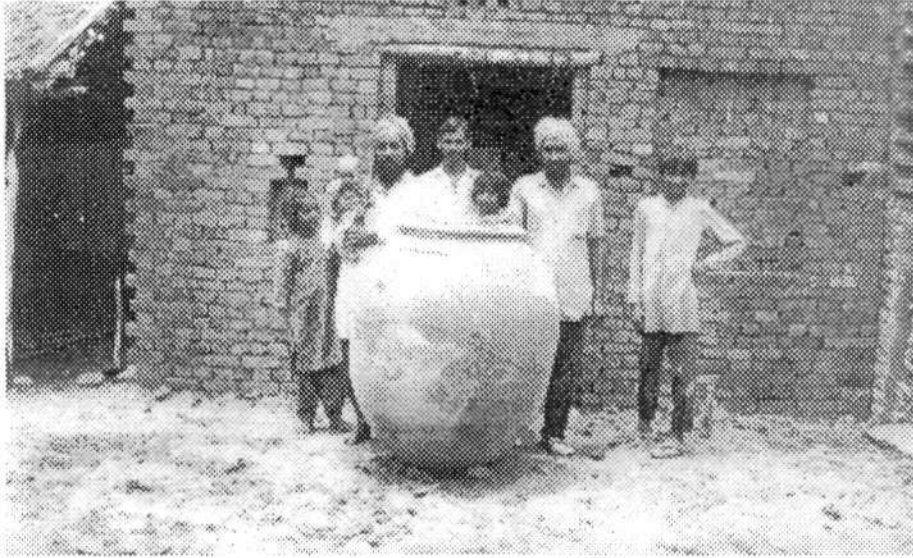


XXIV-B Kaithora mound

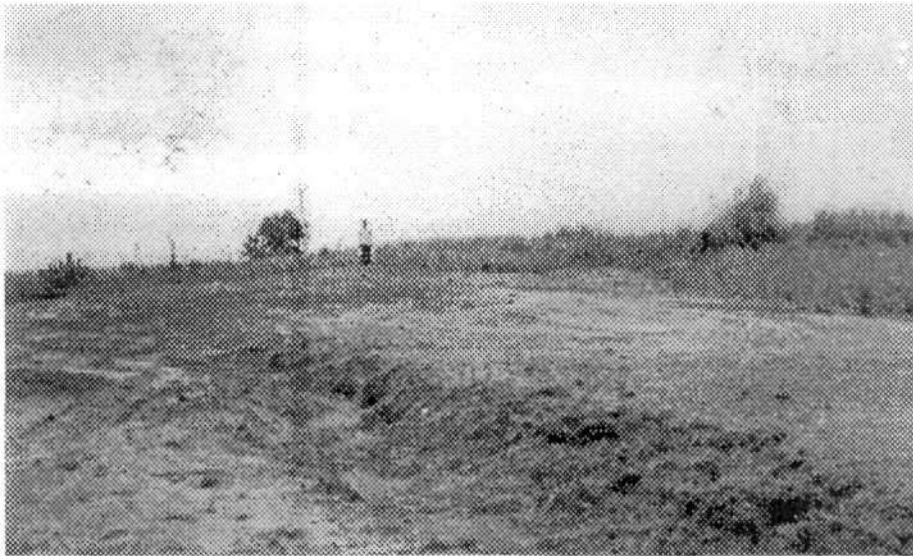


XXIV-C Kailapur Jasmor mound

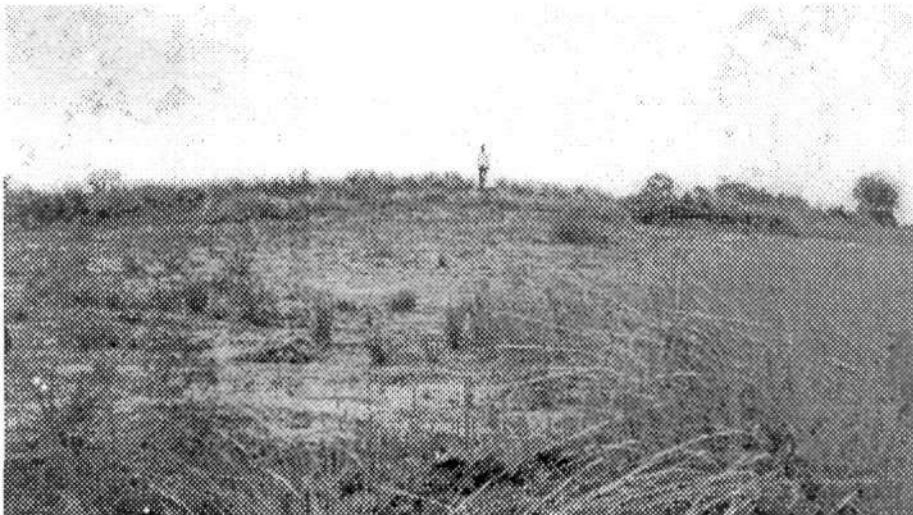
Plate - XXV



XXV-A Full Big Pot (Kailapur Jasmor)

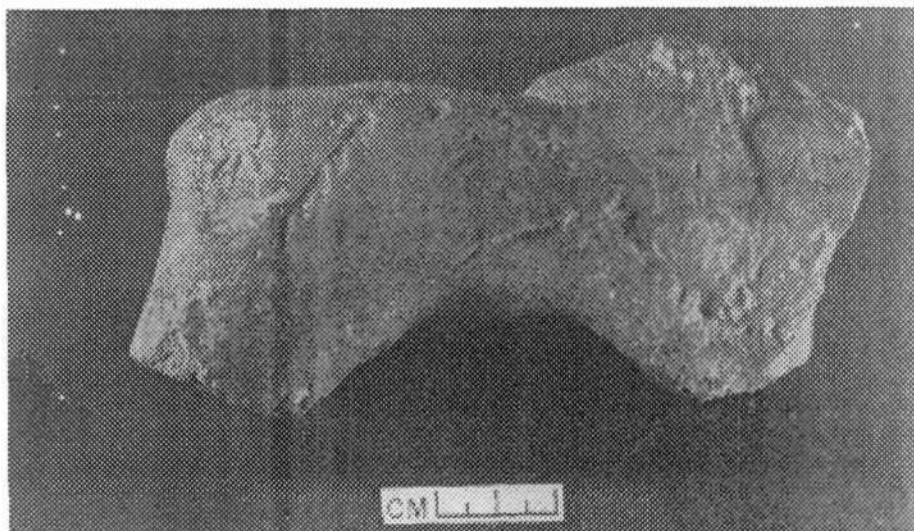


XXV-B Kailapur Jasmor mound (B)

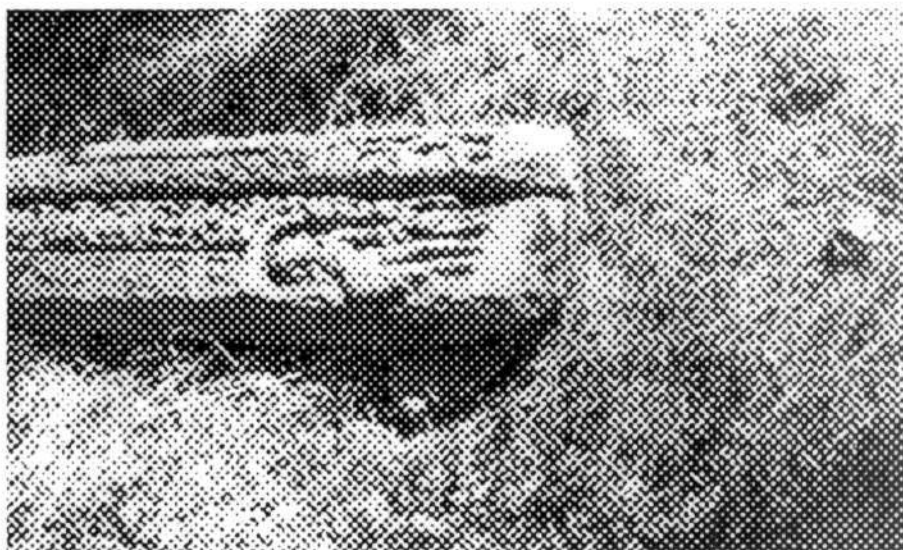


XXV-C Kailapur Jasmor mound (C)

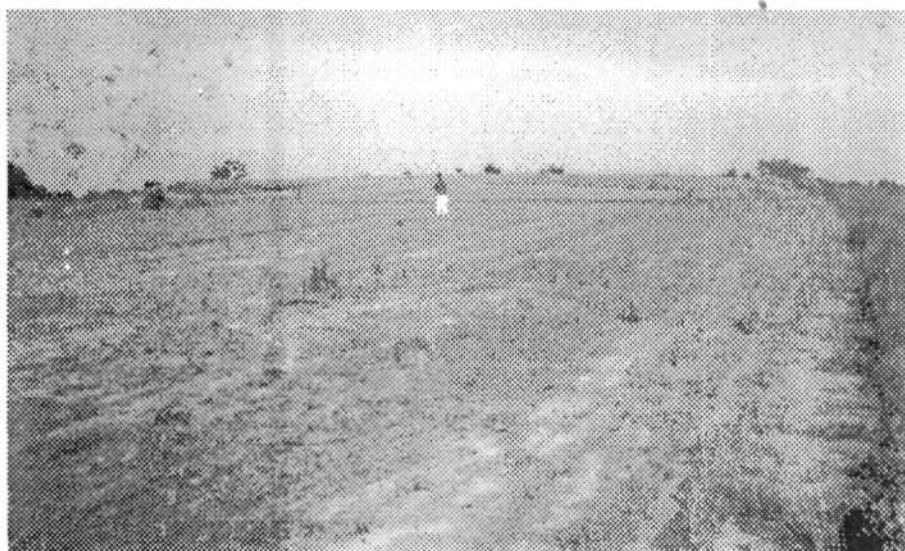
Plate - XXVI



XXVI-A Humped Bull (Kailapur Jasmor)

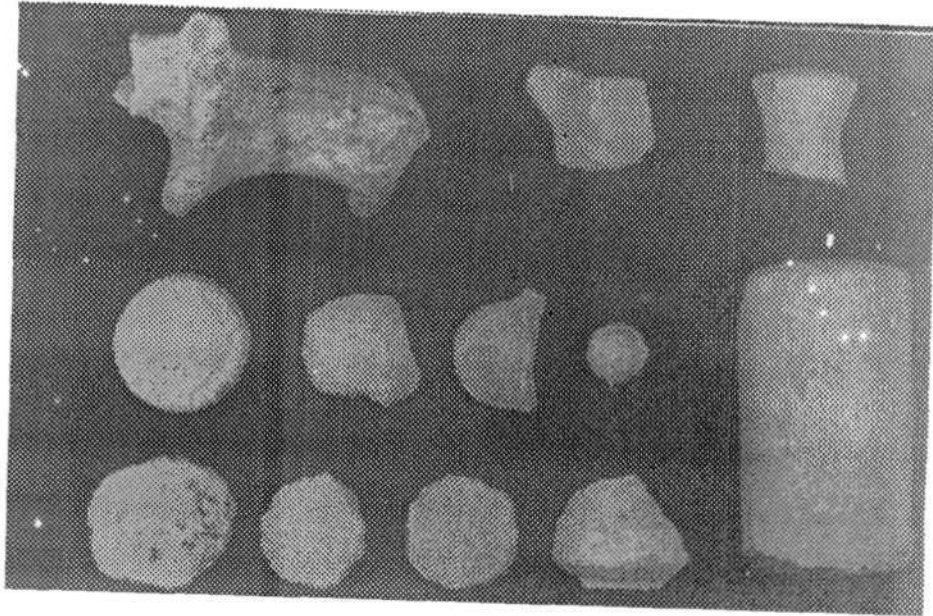


XXVI-B Door Jamb (Kailapur Jasmor)

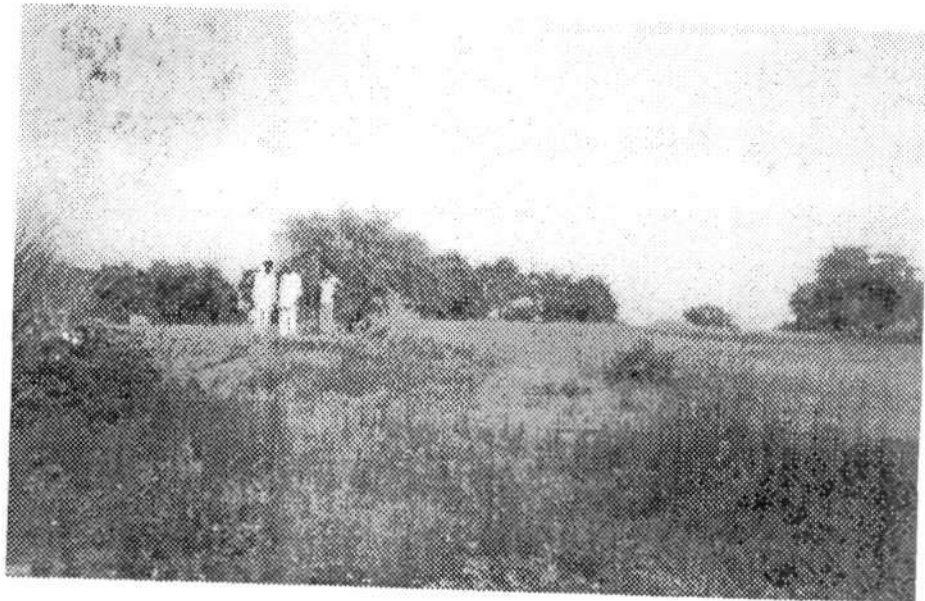


XXVI-C Sikereda mound

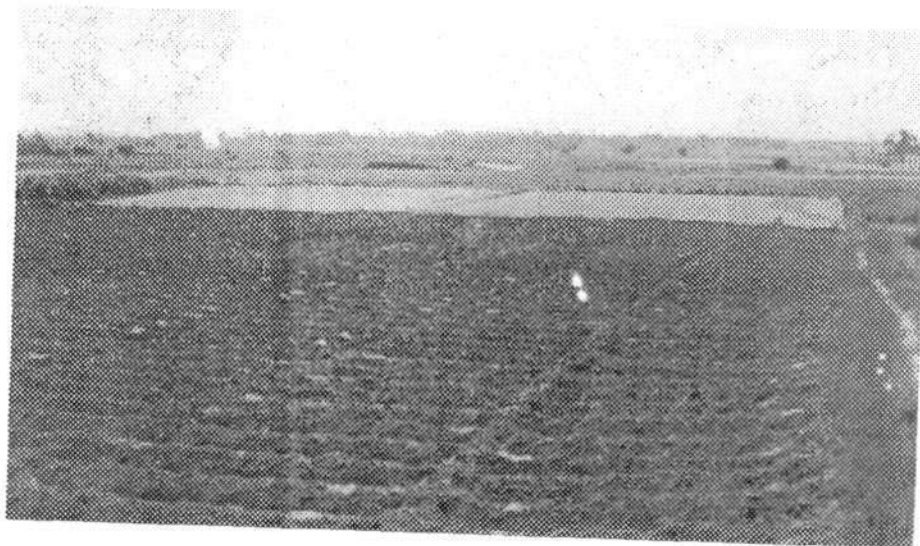
Plate - XXVII



XXVII-A Antiquities of Sikereda

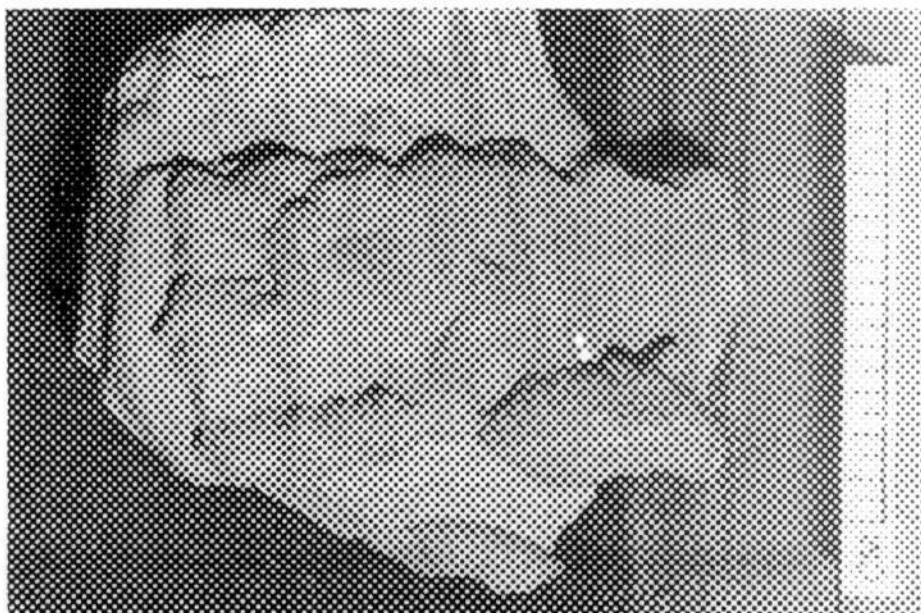


XXVII-B Sikri mound

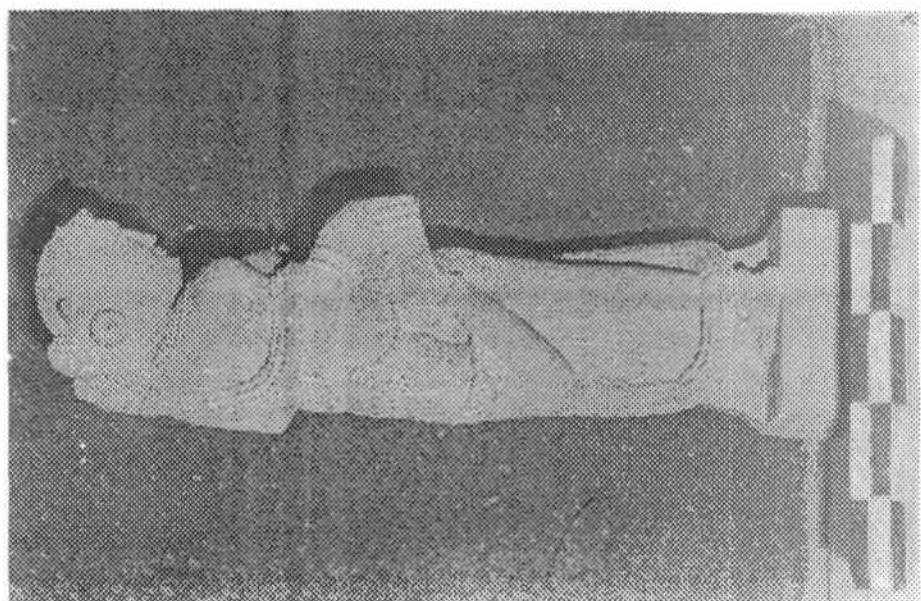


XXVII-C Bahramgarh mound

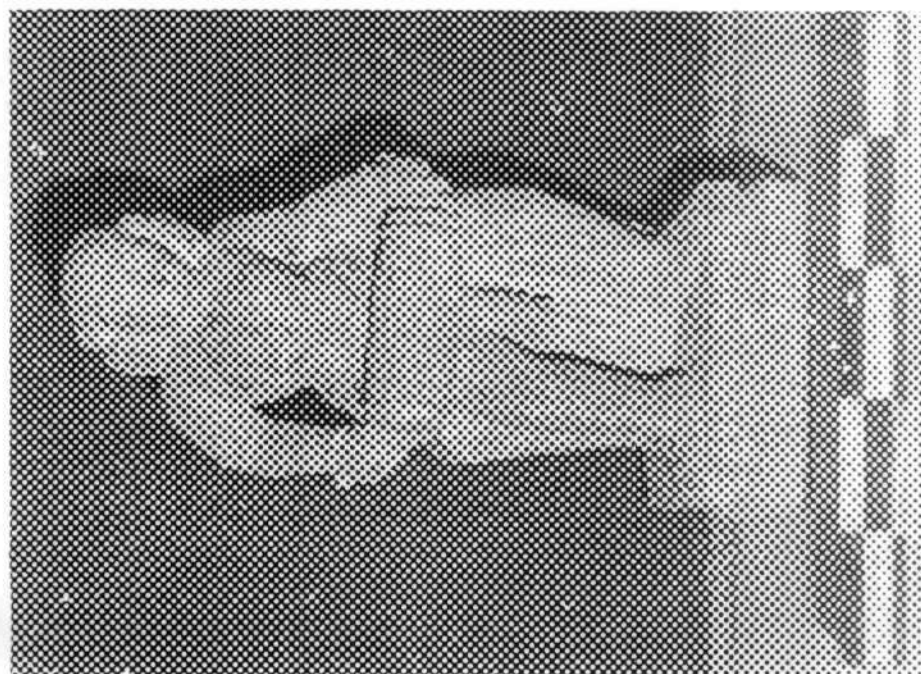
Plate - XXVIII



XXVIII-C Lord Ganesha

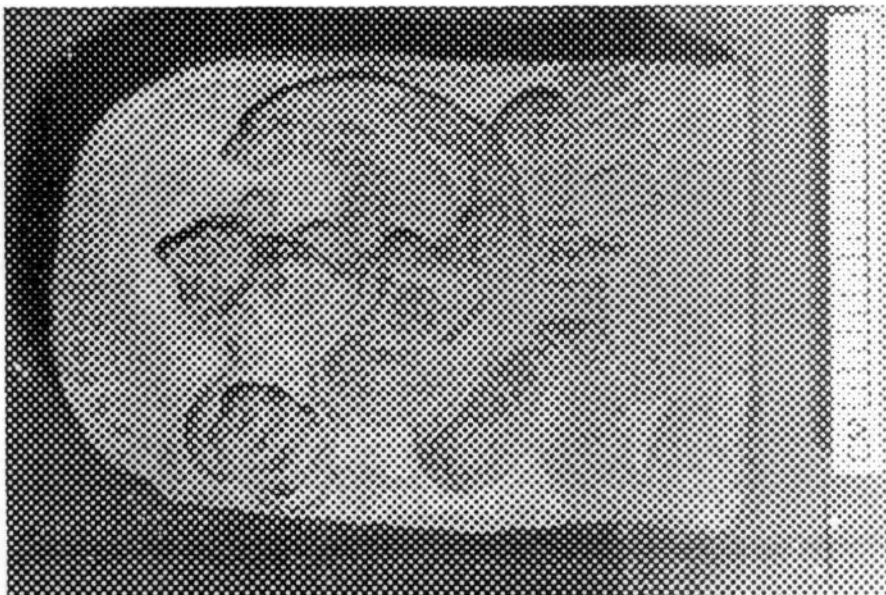


XXVIII-B Lady Figurine

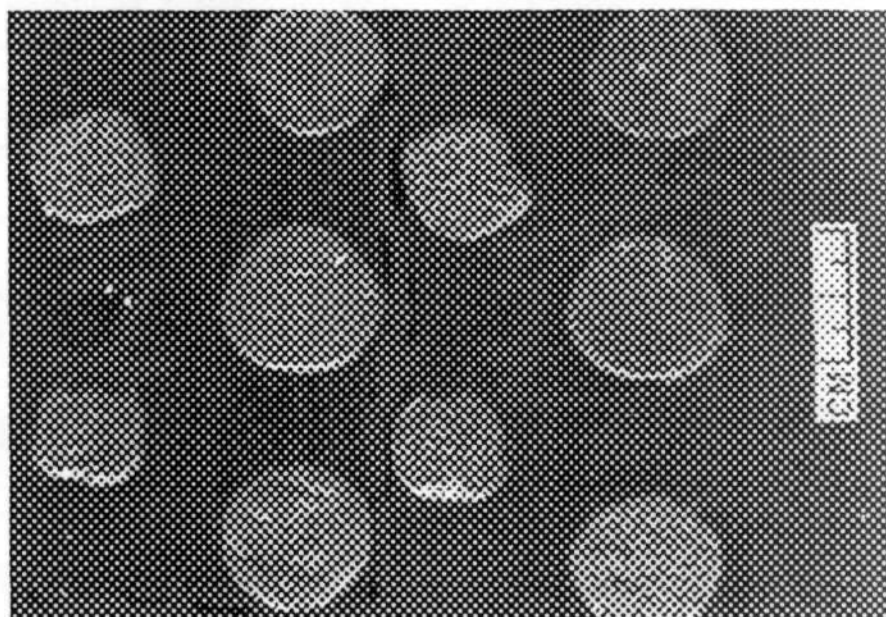


XXVIII-A Lady Drummer

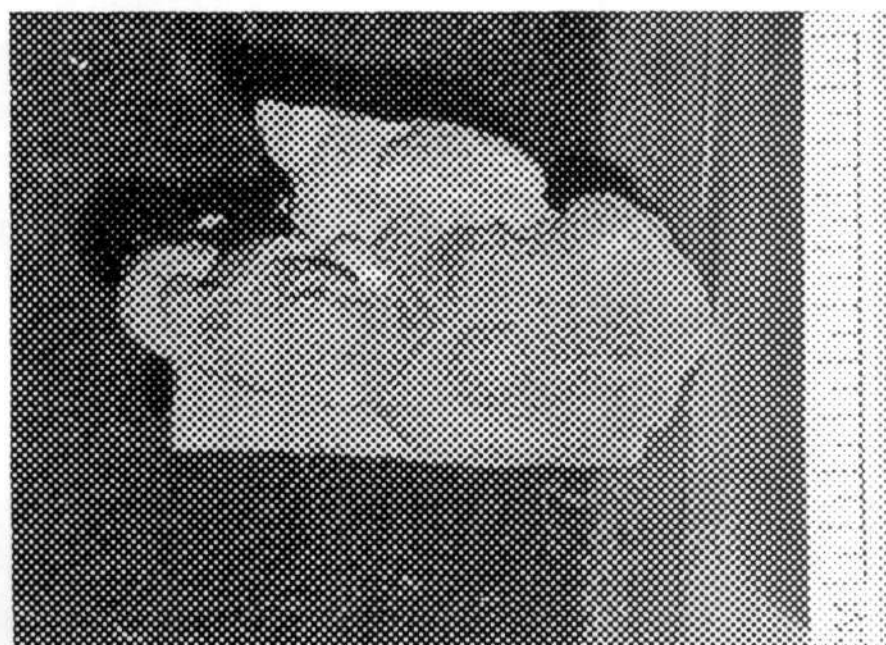
Plate - XXIX



XXIX-C Sitting Lady

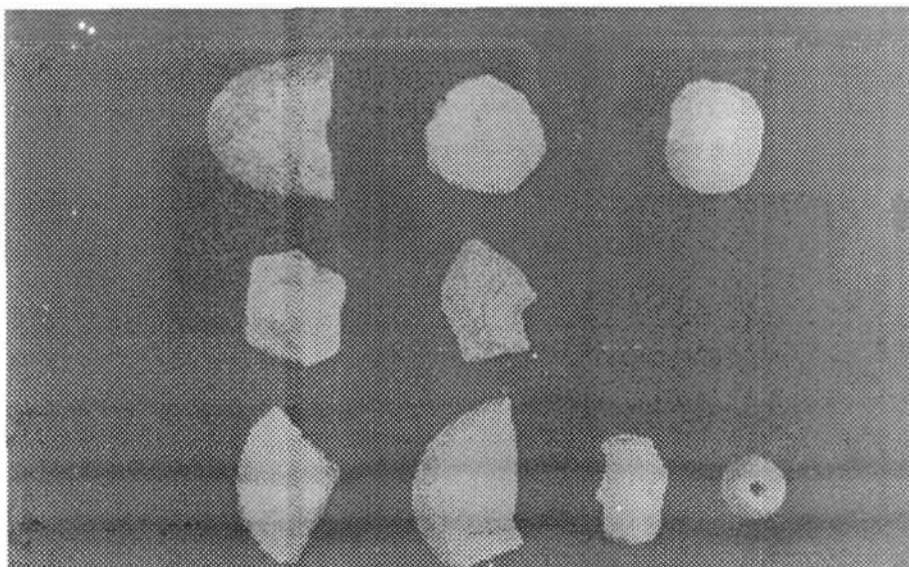


XXIX-B Fallus (Copper coms)



XXIX-A Bust of Lady

Plate - XXX



XXX-A Bahramgarh and Husainpur Kalan (Antiquities)

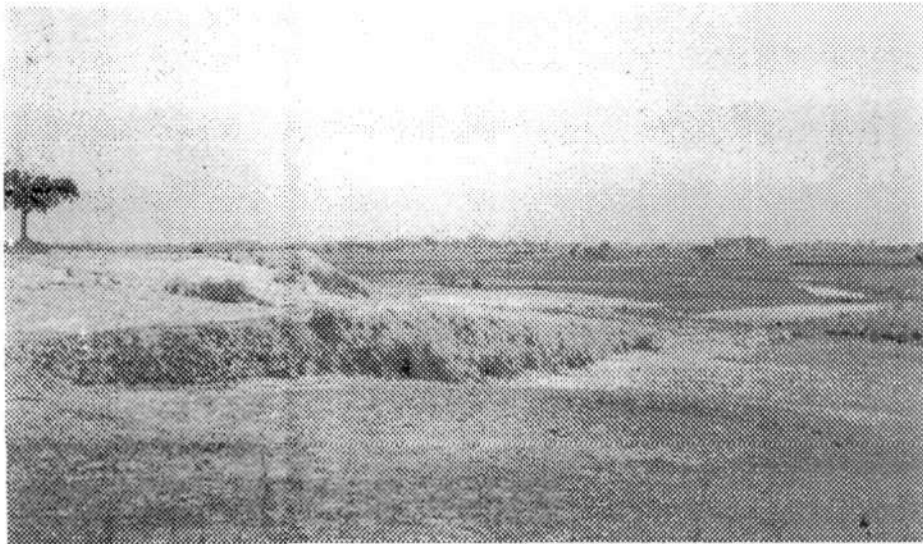


XXX-B Chandheri mound

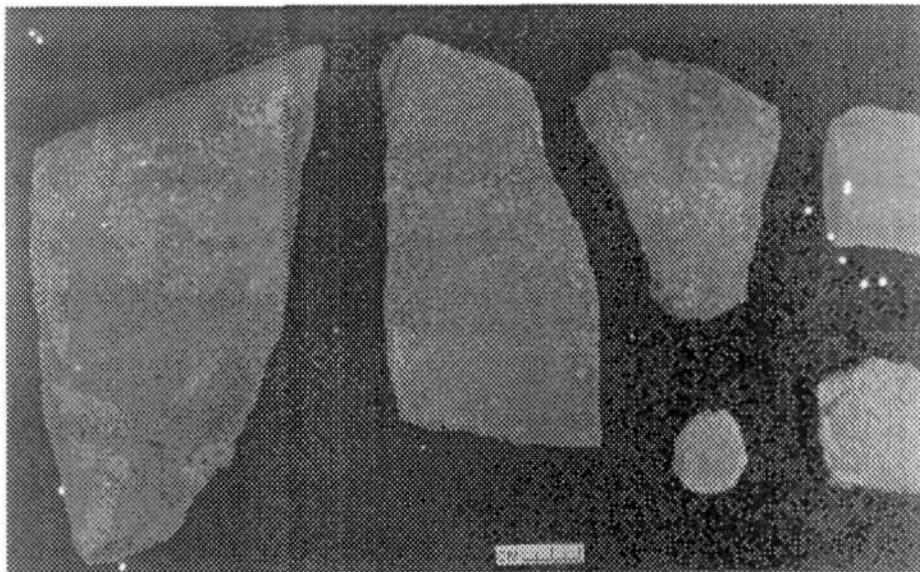


XXX-C Jaula mound

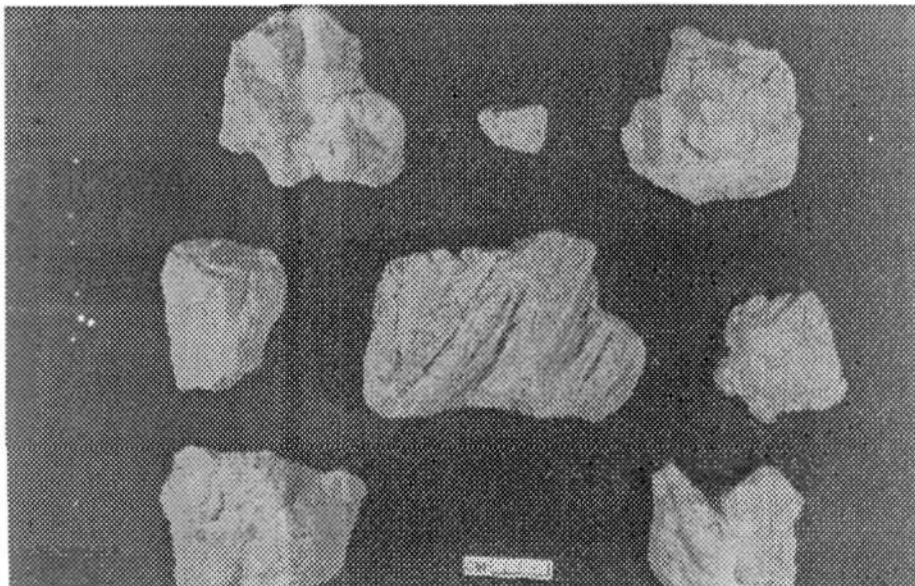
Plate - XXXI



XXXI-A Kutubpur Datana mound

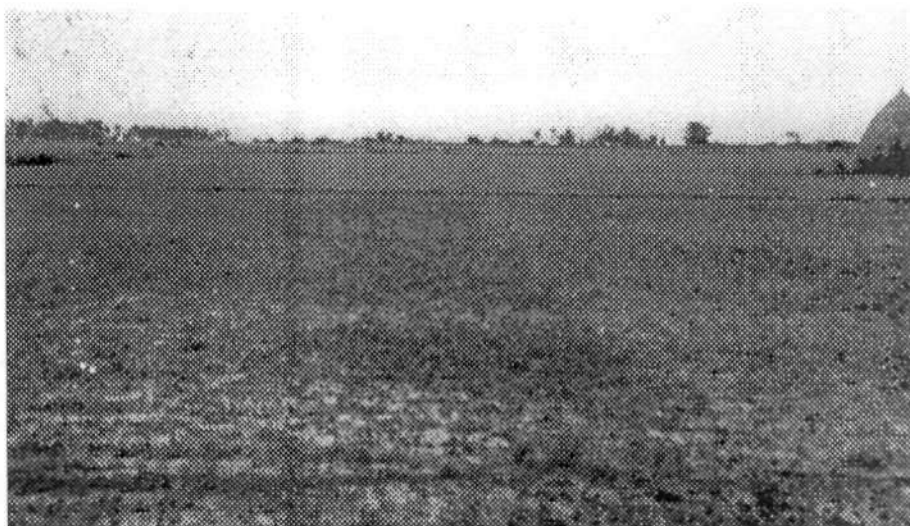


XXXI-B Kutubpur Datana (Antiquities)

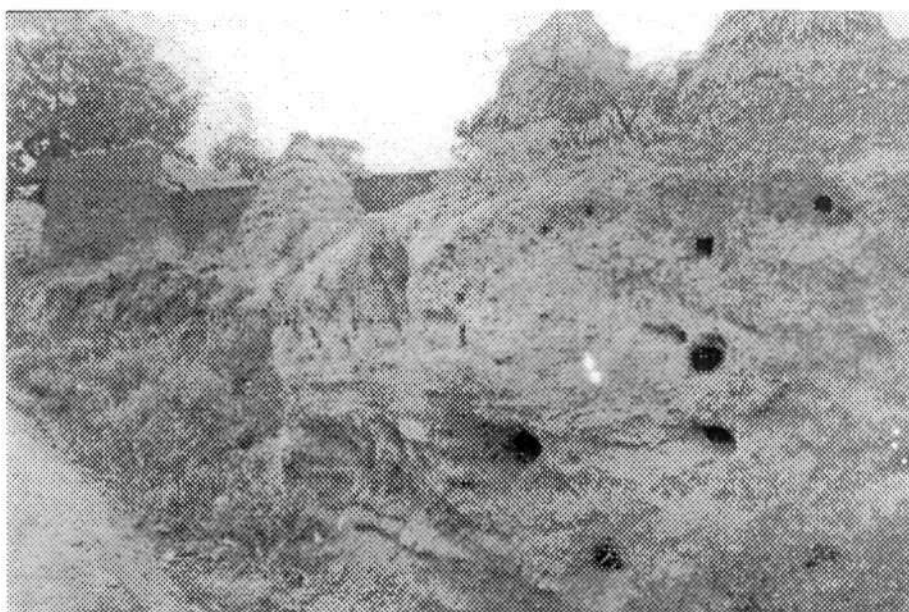


XXXI-C Kutubpur Datana (Reed marks)

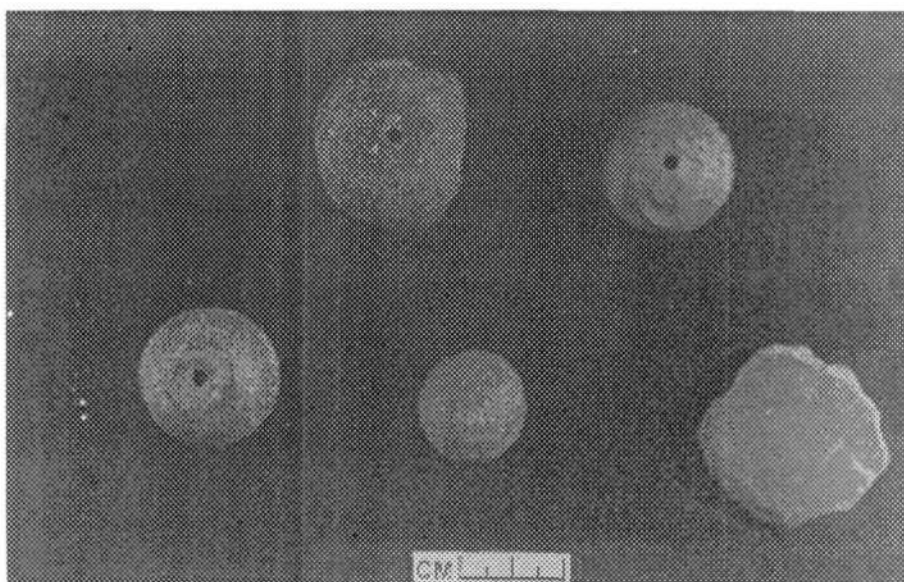
Plate - XXXII



XXXII-A Mahalajana mound

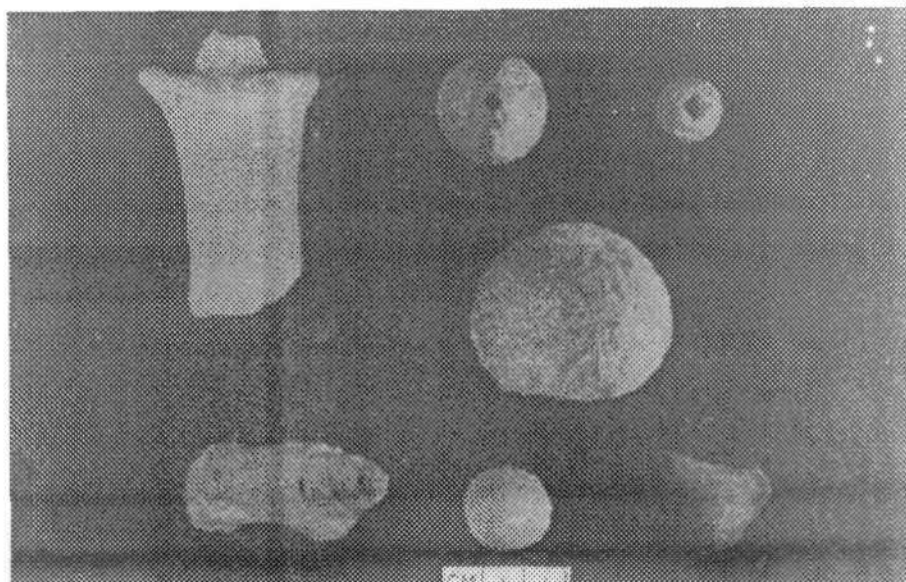


XXXII-B Shikarpur mound

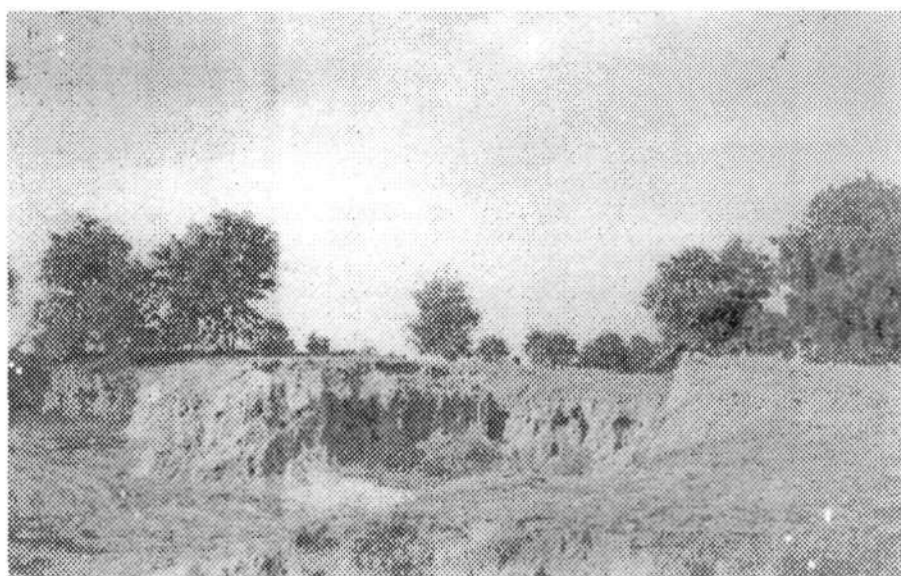


XXXII-C Toda (Antiquities)

Plate - XXXIII



XXXIII-A Ukaoli & Kutubpur Datana (Antiquities)



XXXIII-B Toda mound

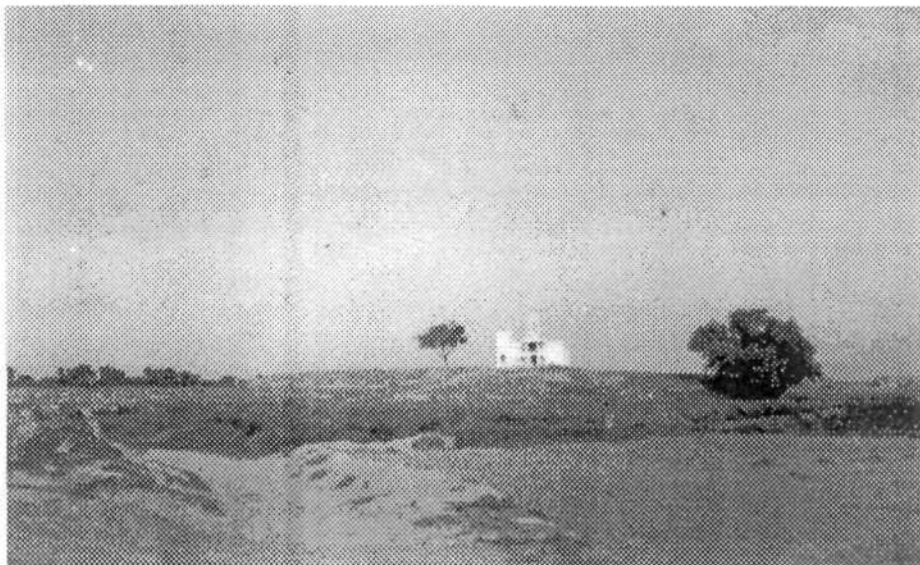


XXXIII-C Ukaoli mound

Plate - XXXIV



XXXIV-A Doonger mound

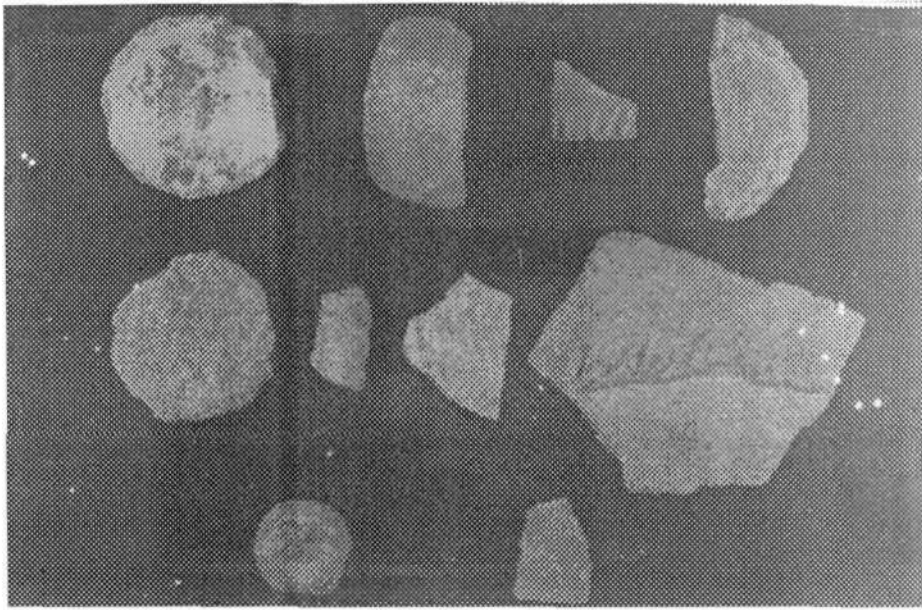


XXXIV-B Hatya Khera

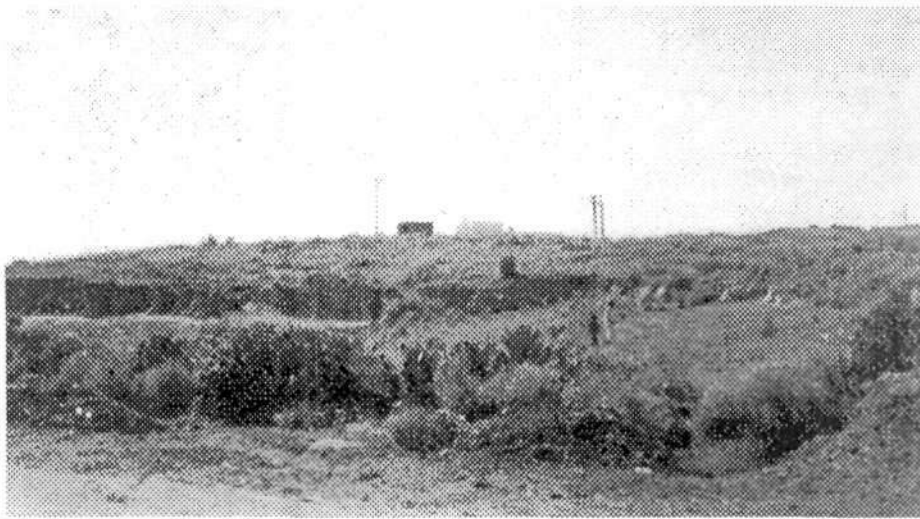


XXXIV-C Kamaruddin Nagar

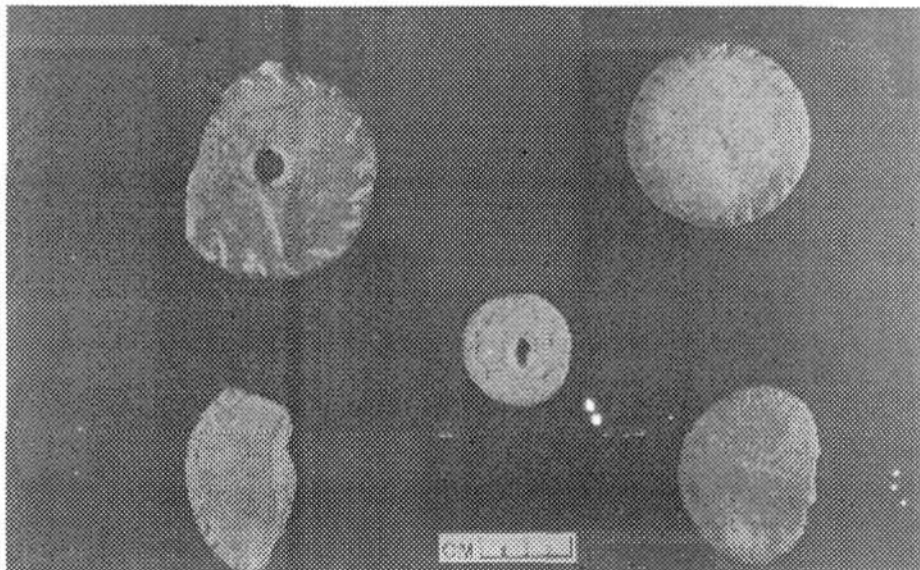
Plate - XXXV



XXXV-A Kamaruddin Nagar (Antiquities)



XXXV-B Pubalian mound



XXXV-C Terracotta Discs